REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1900-1901.

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REPORT

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FOR

1900-01.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG held charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

2. NATIVE STATES.—The most important event in the history of the Native States in the Punjab during the year was the appointment of a Political Agent for the Phulkián States.

Two changes in succession occurred,—one in Patiála owing to the untimely death of Mahárája Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., and the other in Keonthal. The new Chief of Patiála is a minor, and the State is being administered by a Council of Regency. Keonthal is still under Government management, as Rája Bijai Sen, who has succeeded to the *gaddi*, has not yet been given full powers.

Several of the States were affected by the famine which prevailed during the year. It was especially severe in Loháru and Dujána. The administration of the Suket and Biláspur States was not satisfactory, but there was an improvement as regards Farídkot. Elsewhere the administration has gone on much as usual. Baháwalpur, Máler Kotla, and Kalsia continued under the management of Councils or Administrators. The young Nawáb of Baháwalpur has completed his studies at the Punjab Chiefs College, and his practical training has now begun. At present he shows great promise. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Baháwalpur in February. The history of Jínd has been marred by an unfortunate domestic incident. But in the administration of State affairs the Rája has shown both interest and capacity. The Chiefs of Nábha and Sirmúr have maintained their reputation as prudent and successful rulers.

The news of the death of Her late Majesty the Queen Empress was received with great sorrow in all the Native States.

The Máler Kotla State was honoured by the employment of its Imperial Service Sappers on active service in China, where their work earned the praise of the military authorities. The operations for stamping out dakaiti in the Phulkián States and the neighbouring districts were brought to a successful conclusion shortly after the close of the year.

3. THE FRONTIER.—The peace of the border of the Pesháwar Division was unbroken. A blockade of the Aka Khel Afrídís speedily resulted in their complete submission. The construction of the road through the Kohát Pass was carried on without opposition on the part of the tribesmen, and by the end of the year the work was approaching completion. The history of the Kurram Valley has been one of steady progress, and the independent tribes to the north, with the exception of the Gára Massuzais, have not given much trouble. On the Deraját side the general feature of the year has been the steady pacification of the Pathán border. The year opened with the Gumatti position still unsettled, the Madda Khel unpunished, the Shiránís discontented and preparing for resistance to the new order of things, and the Mahsúds raiding freely. Now the Gumatti outlaws so long as they live within Darwesh Khel limits have been tied down, the Madda Khel case has been brought to an end after signal punishment administered to the clan, the Shiráni malcontents have been punished, and measures which, it is hoped, will conduce to a permanent and effective control of the Mahsúd tribe have been undertaken. On the Bilúch border there has been absolute peace.

4. SETTLEMENTS.—Six districts were under settlement during the year, and also the Fázilka Tahsíl of the Ferozepore District. The settlement of Mooltan was practically finished when the year closed, and has since been completed. In Jhelum also the operations are being wound up. It is understood that assessment reports are under preparation in Dera Ismail Khan, and that the remaining ones of the Muzaffargarh District, which are in the Press, will shortly be submitted.

Sanction has been accorded to the starting of settlement operations in the Attock Tahsíl. They will also be undertaken in the Sirsa Tahsíl of the Hissar District in the ensuing cold weather.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The year ending on September 30th, 1900, is described as having been calamitous almost beyond record. The amount of land revenue suspended during the year was more than double the amount suspended in 1896-97, the last preceding famine year, and it is probable that a large portion of the arrears thus accumulated will prove to be irrecoverable. In Hissar and Rohtak, indeed, the arrears under suspension already exceed an ordinary year's demand. Remissions were granted during the year amounting to over 3 lakhs of rupees. The failure of the kharíf harvest of 1899 necessitated the grant of liberal loans for seed and cattle, but a great deal of the money was spent in vain, as the famine already manifested in the autumn of 1899 was followed by an almost complete failure of the winter rains.

6. FAMINE.—An additional chapter, No. II-A, has, as was done in the Administration Report for 1897-98, been devoted to a brief narrative of the famine of 1899-1900. The early cessation of the monsoon of 1899 produced a state

of famine in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnál before the end of the August of that year. September was almost rainless, and by the end of that month unirrigated crops and fodder crops had failed more or less completely over a large part of the province. In the total number of persons in receipt of Government relief in the Punjab, the maximum, 242,755, was reached before the gathering of the rabi harvest in the week ending the 10th March 1900. Of this number 161,186 were in the Hissar District alone. Towards the end of July the greater part of that district received a sufficient supply of rain. The large relief works were all closed by the 31st August. The work of famine relief came to an end in Hissar and Karnál at the end of September, and in Rohtak and Gurgaon at the beginning of October. The fodder famine was even more intense than the food famine, and the mortality among cattle was immense. The experiment of drafting 11,000 persons from Hissar to the Jhelum Canal in Shahpur failed owing to the outbreak of a virulent epidemic of cholera in the camps in which the people were located along the canal. The total cost of relief, including expenditure by District Boards and Municipal Committees, amounted to Rs. 47,20,951. The total expenditure incurred by Government in the Punjab on famine relief was met from Imperial Funds, the Provincial revenues not only being unable to contribute, but having to be supplemented by grants from the Imperial Government to enable them to bear the cost of the ordinary administration of the province. The cost of the famine to Government would have been much greater but for the fact that prices did not rise very high, owing to the great extension of railways which has occurred of late years.

7. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The number of institutions of original suits maintains its downward tendency. There was a considerable increase in the number of suits for land, but the total number of such suits was less than in 1897 or 1898. The large increase in the number of suits for foreclosure and other suits for possession by mortgagees is remarkable. No doubt the succession of bad years from 1895 and the prospect of the Land Alienation Act becoming law in 1900 contributed largely to this result. It is noteworthy that four districts of the Jullundur Division account for more than half the total number of suits of this nature instituted during the year.

The unsatisfactory features of the administration of Civil Justice during the year are the small number of disposals both of appeals and original suits and the rise in the average duration of contested suits. Although the total number of original suits to be disposed of by District Courts was 4,998 less than in the previous year, the pending file of these courts rose by 2,689 ; that is to say disposals fell by 7,687. The total number of disposals of original suits, *viz.* 240,041, is the lowest recorded during the past six years, and in spite of a considerable decrease in institutions the number of pending cases rose to 27,784 as against 19,870 in 1894. The average duration of contested suits was 45 days as against 42 days in 1899.

The reduction by 309 in the pending file of the Chief Court is very satisfactory, although it would be rash to draw at present any conclusions as to the effect of Act XXV of 1899 on the work of the Court.

8. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The number of true offences under the Indian Penal Code enquired into by Magistrates and Criminal Courts was 93,024, and of these 19,310, or 3,037 more than last year, were classified as serious cases. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code was 30. The increase in robberies and dakaitis noticed in 1899-1900 continued into the year under report, but the strong measures that have been adopted have, it is hoped, now stamped out the outburst of crime to which this increase was due. These measures led to an increase of the work in Sessions Courts and in the number of references and appeals in the Chief Court. The security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were more freely used than in the preceding year, and the punishment of whipping was more often ordered, probably on account of an increase of petty offences due to the famine. The number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates rose from 4,206 to 6,009, and this increase was principally due to the greater amount of work which is now done by Additional District Magistrates: these officers disposed of 1,200 cases more than in 1899-1900.

9. POLICE.—The causes of the increase of crime with which the Police had to deal in 1900 have already been touched upon in the part of this Summary which relates to the administration of Criminal Justice. It is satisfactory to note that Police working shows a distinct improvement as compared with the unsatisfactory record of recent years, and it is trusted that still better results will be recorded in future owing to improvements in the prosecuting agency, and to proposals which have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction with a view to ameliorating the condition of the Police Force throughout the province. The discipline of the force has been well maintained during the year under report.

10. PRISONS.—Owing to the operation of causes noticed in the section of the Report dealing with the Administration of Criminal Justice the population of the Punjab jails was larger in 1900-01 than in the previous year. This fact created difficulties in providing accommodation and work for the convicts admitted. Camps were made use of at Mung Rasúl, Montgomery, and Mooltan, and tents were resorted to at other jails. Employment was found for a daily average of 1,275 prisoners in the excavation of the Jhelum Canal, and the increase of jail population necessitated the increased employment of convicts in supplying jail necessaries, while the number of convicts employed on manufactures was also increased. The total earnings from prisoners' labour during the year rose to Rs. 1,33,161. The prisoners have generally been amenable to discipline, and the number of prison offences has fallen: the fall, however, is mainly attributable to the reduction in labour tasks which were in many jails made on account of the unhealthiness of the jail population during a part of the year.

Prisoners in many cases were on admission in poor health, and considerable anxiety was felt on account of the widespread epidemic of cholera that prevailed in the province during the summer, and the severe epidemic of malarial fever which proved so destructive of life during the autumnal months. Cholera, however, made its appearance in a few jails only, and in no

jail except that at Mung Rasúl was there more than one case : the mortality from cholera throughout the jails of the province amounted to 12 only. The fever epidemic was more severe. As a result the death-rate advanced to 23·65 per mille, but the death-rate of the free population was more than twice as high.

The total cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners in jails rose to Rs. 10,87,073, and the average cost per head was Rs. 70-10-11, which in the circumstances of the year is satisfactory and shows that judicious arrangements were made to buy food-grains at the most favourable times.

11. REGISTRATION.—There was a large decrease, 19,119, in the total number of documents registered during the year as compared with 1899-1900, but it must be remembered that the number of registrations in 1899-1900 was some 13,000 more than in the previous year and 40,000 in excess of the average for the years 1891-92 to 1895-96. A very large proportion of the decrease, *viz.* 11,838, is moreover due to a decrease in the class for which registration is optional, and it is doubtful how far the number of documents of this description registered is a true index of the total number of transfers of this class effected during the year. The total number of registrations is still high compared with the returns for the years 1891-92—1895-96, but from recent returns received from the Inspector-General of Registration it appears that it is falling off month by month since the close of the year under report. How far this result is due to the passing of the Land Alienation Act will be better seen later on when some experience of its working has been gained.

12. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The towns of Mahrauli and Najafgarh in the Delhi District were constituted Notified Areas during the year. The percentage of contested elections has dropped from 33 to 26, while the percentage of voters polling has increased from 40 to 62. The working of the Municipalities generally was satisfactory.

The Municipal Accounts exhibit no fresh sources of revenue or new objects of expenditure, and the main source of revenue was as in previous years the octroi. The receipts from this and other forms of taxation exceeded those of last year by some Rs. 45,000 and amounted to 70·5 per cent. of the total Municipal revenue; while the income derived from other sources shows an improvement of about Rs. 31,000. Municipal revenue from all sources shows an increase, therefore, of Rs. 76,000. It is only in the large towns, such as Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar, Peshâwar and Simla, that there is an income worth the name obtained otherwise than by taxation. Refunds of octroi and the cost of collecting the taxes absorbed nearly 10 per cent. of the expenditure; the residue amounted to Rs. 42,10,000, or Rs. 71,000 more than in 1899-1900. As near as possible 45·5 per cent. of this outlay was devoted to "Public Health and Convenience," 15·7 per cent. to "Public Safety," 13·2 per cent. to "Public Instruction," 5 per cent. to "General Administration," ·5 per cent. to "Famine Relief," and 10·2 per cent. to "Miscellaneous accounts."

13. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The usual apathy characterised the District Board elections generally, less than one-fifth of the vacant seats being contested. Twelve out of 31 District Boards and 29 out of 48 Local Boards

failed to hold the required number of meetings. The average attendance at meetings was sufficient on the whole. Of Sub-Committees those for Finance alone appear to serve a useful purpose. Only two cases are reported in which District Board proceedings had to be overruled by higher authority. The Boards do not seem, as yet, to have taken kindly to the new audit rules. The working of the District Boards was on the whole, satisfactory, and that of the Local Boards almost uniformly the reverse.

The revenues at the disposal of the District Boards were, as might have been expected, somewhat better than those of the famine year 1899-1900, but the improvement was partial, and what with continued deficiencies in this respect, the necessity of prolonging relief operations in some districts, and the demands in others for expenditure on suppressing the plague, the resources available for public works and other objects were greatly reduced and the financial position of several of the Boards was rendered extremely difficult.

14. CENSUS.—A census of the province was taken on the night of the 1st of March 1901, Mr. H. A. Rose being in charge of the operations. A new system of abstraction was adopted which enabled the general results of the enumeration to be compiled very promptly. The total population of the province was found to be 26,880,217, an increase of 6·9 per cent. over the population ascertained in 1891. The increase in the Native States attached to the province was 3·77 per cent., while that in British territory was 7·61 per cent. In the latter are included figures for certain tracts on the North-West Frontier which were not brought under enumeration in the last census, but the increase in the population of the area for which returns were tabulated in 1891 shows that the recent famines and scarcity have not greatly affected the population of the province as a whole, though their influence has been felt in particular localities, as, for instance, in Hissar, where the distress was most severe and the present population is only 1 per cent. in excess of the population of 1891. The Superintendent, Census Operations, has not yet submitted his report, and a detailed examination of the figures cannot as yet be made.

15. FORESTS.—The area on the books of the Forest Department in the Punjab on June 30th, 1901, was 6,242,835 acres, classed as follows:—Reserved Forests, 1,854,228 acres; Protected Forests, 3,128,157 acres; and Unclassed Forests, 1,260,450 acres. The area of Reserved Forests was increased by 3,961 acres, and that of Protected Forests by 1,545,274 acres; while that of Unclassed Forests was diminished by 1,195,398 acres.

Working Plans for the Montgomery Forests and a revised Working Plan for Kot Khái and Kotgarh were prepared during the year.

There was an increase of 302 in the number of forest offences, together with a decrease of 175 in the number of cases taken into court. One thousand and ninety-four convictions were obtained. The number of fires fell again from 227 to 140, and the area burnt, 5,876 acres, compares very favourably with last year's area of 14,466 acres. The year was a good one for fodder, and no reserves had to be specially opened for grazing.

Deodár reproduction by seed was poor in Hazára, Chamba and Simla, and average in Kulu and Bashahr.

The income of the year was Rs. 12,77,169, and the expenditure Rs. 8,20,753. The surplus of Rs. 4,56,416 was satisfactory.

16. TRADE.—The total value of the imports and exports to countries beyond the foreign frontier of the Punjab was 415 lakhs of rupees as compared with 394 lakhs in the previous year, including in both cases the rail-borne traffic to and from Jammu. The expansion of trade which has marked the triennium from 1898-99 to 1900-01 is the more remarkable on account of the severe famine which lay upon the Province during a considerable part of that period. The trade with Kashmir and Tirah has increased with striking rapidity, while the Bajaur trade continues to prosper. As regards trade with Kabul, the reaction which set in during 1899-1900 was continued during 1900-01 as far as maundage was concerned, though there was a slight increase in money value.

The total value of imports entering the Punjab from the rest of India has been peculiarly steady during the last three years, namely, between 12½ and 13 crores. The total value of exports from the Punjab to the rest of India, which in 1899-1900 exceeded that of 1898-99 by about 1½ crores, fell again in 1900-01 by almost 2 crores. The fall in the value of European piece-goods imported is due, as last year, to the general agricultural depression, though it is also partly accounted for by the increasing popularity of Indian piece-goods. The failure of the wheat crop in the Punjab in 1899-1900 and 1900-01 produced a striking rise in value of wheat imported into the province from 2½ lakhs in 1898-99 to over 24 lakhs in 1899-1900 and nearly 40 lakhs in the year under report. The exports of raw cotton fell off by nearly 40 lakhs, owing to the inferior quality of the plentiful cotton crop of the Punjab in the kharíf of 1900. There was a considerable increase of nearly half a lakh of rupees in river-borne trade during the year, mainly under the head *Stone and Lime.*

17. PUBLIC WORKS.—Excluding a sum of Rs. 17,83,748 spent on Famine Relief Works, the total outlay during the year was Rs. 51,42,525, of which Rs. 6,70,706 was expended on Military Works, Rs. 9,21,325 on Imperial Civil Works, and Rs. 24,72,123 on Provincial Works proper. Famine works were carried out on an extensive scale in five of the south-eastern districts of the Punjab, and the total expenditure under this head was only one lakh less than in the previous year.

The most important works with which progress was made during the year were as follows :—

Military.—Construction of new Infantry Lines at Kohát, and of the road through the Kohát Pass.

Imperial Civil.—New Electric Light Installation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and the provision of accommodation and the construction of fortified posts and towers for the Militia in Northern and Southern Wazíristán.

Provincial.—Construction of the new offices for the Punjab Government at Simla, and of River Defence Works at Dera Gházi Khan; construction and improvement of feeder and other roads. An estimate of Rs. 1,01,023 was sanctioned for improving the Kángra Valley Cart Road, but this work does not appear to have been taken in hand.

18. IRRIGATION.—The area irrigated by Government Canals was 6,000,551 acres. There has thus been a steady increase since 1897-98, though the increase this year is not quite so large as last year. The Chenab and Sidhnai Canals show a very marked improvement on the average of the last three years; the increase in the case of the Bári Doáb Canal was less noticeable. The Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals, on the other hand, exhibit a considerable falling off. On the Bári Doáb Canal the area irrigated in the kharíf crop of 1900 was the highest on record. The direct receipts amounted to Rs. 1,47,62,053 and the revenue indirectly credited to Rs. 19,50,962, giving a total of Rs. 1,67,13,015, as compared with Rs. 1,53,33,993 in 1899-1900.

The Swat River Canal cleared its interest debt, and for the first time showed accumulated profits amounting to Rs. 1,42,919, against an interest balance of Rs. 1,28,169 in 1899-1900. The decrease of some 4½ lakhs in the net income of the Western Jumna Canal is attributed to short collections in parts of the Karnál, Delhi, Rohtak, and Hissar Districts. The profit earned on the British Branches of the Sirhind Canal amounted to Rs. 22,30,549, equivalent to a percentage of 9·11 on the capital invested, being the highest percentage on record except that of 1897-98. There was a decrease of over 2 lakhs in the collections on the Native States Branches of the same canal. The Chenab Canal produced a percentage of 14·01 on the capital invested, as against a percentage of 9·26 in the previous year. The profit and loss calculation based on the total income, direct and indirect, of the year, as compared with the total capital invested up to the end of 1899-1900, shows, in the case of major works, a net profit of Rs. 67,93,613 after paying interest.

The head works of the Jhelum Canal were practically completed by the end of the year, and the excavation and masonry work were vigorously pushed on.

19. FINANCE.—The revenue shows an increase of 19 lakhs as compared with that of the previous year, but did not wholly recover from the reduction caused in the latter by the famine. Compared with that of the year 1898-99 it was nearly 21¼ lakhs less. The Land Revenue, including Local Rate collections, which amounted to 308 lakhs in 1898-99 and fell to 268 lakhs in 1899-1900, rose again to 286 lakhs only. The shortage in the income from this source, which is the backbone of the Provincial and Local finances, and the prevalence of plague in parts of the Province, combined with a certain amount of expenditure on famine relief, resulted in the complete exhaustion of the reserve balances of the Local Government and of several District Boards.

20. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The year 1900 was an unhealthy one. Famine, cholera and malarial fever prevailed. Plague also, which had died out in the month of August, re-appeared in October, and was confined during

the remainder of the year to the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Siálkot. In all 91 villages were attacked with the disease between the 1st of January and the 31st December, with 1,011 cases and 637 deaths. This condition of things produced the usual effect. The death-rate was very high, *viz.* 47·7 per 1,000 of population, as against a quinquennial average of 30·5. The birth-rate was 41·1 per 1,000 only, being 7·3 below that of the previous year.

At the end of the year there were 273 hospitals and dispensaries, being an increase of 1, but during the year 40 of these had to be temporarily closed to provide Hospital Assistants for plague and famine duties. The new "Walker" Hospital at Simla for Europeans made good progress in construction. There was an increase in attendance at the dispensáries in both in- and out-patients. Owing to the heavy autumnal rain malarial fever cases rose from 381,415 in 1899 to 655,914 in 1900, which is the largest number recorded since the year 1892, when the number of cases treated for malarial fever was 700,784. The cholera visitation was also a severe one, the number of deaths recorded from that disease having been 28,260, which gave a death-rate of 1·37 per 1,000 of population as against 0·08 the average of the preceding five years. Ten thousand four hundred and twenty-five deaths were recorded from small-pox as against 5,149 in the previous year.

The new Central Asylum for lunatics at Lahore was opened on the 1st March. It has accommodation for 464 Native and 4 European patients. At the end of the year there were 482 inmates The cause of this increase is not yet clear. It is possibly due to the benefits of the new asylum being known, and distress preventing persons from supporting their afflicted relatives rather than to any actual increase of insanity in the province generally. The question of increasing the accommodation is now under consideration.

There was a considerable falling off in vaccination, the percentage of success in both primary operations and re-vaccinations was, however, successfully maintained. The falling off was due to decrease in births and the general unhealthiness which rendered children unfit for vaccination. There was also the usual difficulty in getting buffalo calves, and Vaccinators had to be withdrawn from their ordinary work for cholera duty. During the year the Vaccination Act was extended to the Pesháwar Cantonment. Inspection was carried out on the whole satisfactorily. The Divisional Inspectors and Vaccinators continued to do useful work in checking vital statistics.

In the course of the year a Sanitary Engineer was appointed for the Punjab. The Sanitary Board met twice.

21. EDUCATION.—Public Educational Institutions rose from 3,064 to 3,123, and the pupils in them from 186,759 to 189,405; five years ago the number of such institutions was 3,144, with 183,758 pupils. Private Institutions continue to decrease rapidly, there being 4,356 against 4,803, with 5,801 fewer pupils; five years ago the number of Private Schools was 5,368, with 82,184 pupils. In both Public and Private Institutions together there is a fall of 388, with 3,155 pupils fewer. The number of girls under instruction has risen both in Public and in Private Schools, and is now 23,362 against 22,478 last year; five years ago the number was 20,843.

The income from fees of all kinds was Rs. 9,37,595, compared with Rs. 9,02,995 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 34,600. This total represents 28·4 per cent. of the total departmental expenditure, compared with 27·17 per cent. in the previous year and 26 per cent. five years ago. From tuition fees alone the income for the year was Rs. 7,35,469, or Rs. 31,761 more than last year; the rise was in all kinds of institutions except the Oriental College and Middle Schools for girls.

The results of the Public Examinations during the year were, on the whole, highly satisfactory, except in the case of the Professional Examinations, which showed a considerable falling off in the number of successful candidates.

The aggregate number of students in the three Arts Colleges in Native States—at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapurthala—remains unchanged, being 112. Of the 226 Public Schools returned, 42 are Secondary Schools with 6,359 pupils, 176 are Primary with 6,076 pupils, and 8 are Special with 155 pupils; this gives a total of 12,590 pupils compared with 13,610 in the previous year. The number of Private or Indigenous Schools is 897 against 728, with 9,208 pupils against 9,727. In both Public and Private Institutions the number now under instruction is 21,910, of whom 1,423 are girls, compared with 23,449, of whom 1,303 were girls, in the previous year. The number learning English is 3,348. The total male population of these States is 1,865,820, so that 1 in 85 is under instruction. The numerical advance noted last year has not been maintained.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

1. PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Report for 1892-93 and will not be noticed until 1903.

HISTORICAL.

2. HISTORICAL.—Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year.

NATIVE STATES.

3. PHULKIAN STATES.—*Patiála.*—Mahárája Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., Chief of Patiála, died on the 8th November 1900 at the early age of 28 years. In steadfast loyalty to the British Crown the late Mahárája never failed to uphold the traditions of his house, and it would be an ungrateful task to dilate on the causes which marred the government of Patiála under his rule. During his lifetime arrangements were made for the deputation to the State of an officer to investigate its finances, and of an officer to effect a settlement of the land revenue. Mr. Biddulph took up the former task on the 1st January 1901, and enough has already been accomplished to show that his work will be of extreme value to the State. Captain Popham Young, C.I.E., assumed the office of Settlement Commissioner on 16th November 1900.

4. During the year Mr. Tomkins, the officer specially deputed to stamp out the dangerous outbreak of dakaiti in the Phulkián States and neighbouring districts, brought his operations to a successful conclusion. As a result of his efforts 136 men have been convicted of dakaiti, and 48 of harbouring dakaits. Of the convictions, 157 were obtained in Patiála Courts. The Phulkián States and the Punjab Government owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Tomkins for the way in which he conducted these operations.

5. The present Chief, Mahárája Bhupendar Singh, was at the time of his father's death only nine years of age. Major Hendley, I.M.S., has been appointed his Medical Adviser, and he has also assumed control of the medical institutions of the State. Lála Nának Bakhsh, Rái Bahádur, for many years the Patiála State representative at Lahore, has been appointed Guardian to the Mahárája. Since the close of the year Munshi Suhel Singh of the Punjab Educational Department has been appointed Native Tutor. An English Tutor will be selected when the young Chief is of an age to benefit by his services.

6. A Political Agent for the Phulkián States was appointed on the 16th January 1901. Captain Popham Young, C.I.E., Settlement Commissioner, Patiála, temporarily assumed charge of this office on that date. On

1st February 1901 he announced in Darbár the arrangements made by the Government of India for the conduct of affairs during the minority of the new Chief, and a Council of Regency, consisting of Sardár Gurmukh Singh as President, and Khán Bahádur Saiyyid Muhammad Husain and Lála Bhagwān Dás as Members, was formally installed in office. They are required to accept advice which the Political Agent may think it necessary to give to them on matters of importance.

7. True to the traditions of the Phulkián States, the Heads of the Administration responded with alacrity to a suggestion that Imperial Service Troops should be utilized for garrison duty in British India. The 2nd Regiment, Imperial Service Infantry, was accordingly sent to Meean Meer, where it did good work. Much genuine feeling was evinced throughout the Phulkián States on receipt of the news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. On behalf of the young Mahárája the Council of Regency have subscribed a lakh of rupees towards the Imperial Memorial. They intend also to erect in Patiála a statue of the late Empress.

8. *Jínd.*—Apart from an untoward domestic incident, affairs in Jínd have been satisfactory. The Rája does not lack shrewdness, and so far has shown no tendency to squander the somewhat slender resources of his State. He takes a personal interest in the administration, is often on tour, and has shown a capacity for steady work.

9. The Ludhiána-Dhúri-Jakhál Railway, which has been constructed at the expense of the States of Jínd and Máler Kotla, in the proportion of $\frac{4}{5}$ths and $\frac{1}{5}$th, was opened for traffic on the 10th April 1901. To enable the Jínd State to meet its share of the cost of construction, the Government of India consented to lend to the Darbár $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The State is financially in a sound condition. A subscription of Rs. 50,000 to the Imperial Victoria Memorial has been promised by His Highness the Rája.

10. *Nábha.*—The Rája of Nábha has frequently been instanced as a type of what a Native Ruler ought to be. He continues to take as keen an interest as ever in the affairs of his State. He offered two lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the China War, and refused to accept repayment of the money advanced by the State to syces and men who accompanied the horses from his Imperial Service Troops to South Africa last year; he has further promised a subscription of one lakh to the Imperial Victoria Memorial.

11. Revised Postal Conventions concluded between the Imperial Post Office and the States of Patiála, Nábha and Jínd came into force on 1st October 1900. After a good deal of trouble the three Phulkián Chiefs were induced to sign agreements ceding to British Government jurisdiction over the lines of railways which traverse their States.

12. BAHAWALPUR.—The State has been administered throughout the year with conspicuous success by the Wazír and the other Ministers under the wise guidance of the Superintendent, Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I. The young Nawáb has successfully finished his studies at the Aitchison College by passing the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. Practical steps are being

taken to gradually initiate him into the conduct of State affairs, and his interest in matters of administration and especially in the management of canals, on which the well-being of his people depends, seems already to have been aroused. The arrangements connected with the laying down of a fixed boundary between the Dera Ghází Khan District and the State have now been concluded, and it only remains to demarcate the fixed boundary with permanent pillars. A scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the conversion of the Baháwalpur Imperial Service Cavalry and Infantry into a self-protecting Camel Transport Corps. The Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Baháwalpur in February 1901.

13. KAPURTHALA.—The Rája spent the greater part of the year on a visit to Europe, from which he returned in November 1900. The Tika Sáhib has reached an age at which the question of his education has become a matter of importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that satisfactory arrangements will be made during the current year.

14. MANDI.—There has been an improvement in the administration of the Mandi State under Pádha Jíwa Nand. All expenditure was met from current income, and there was a balance in the treasury of Rs. 30,000 at the end of the year. The Rája's health has not been good, but it has improved since the successful operation for cataract performed by Major Lane, I.M.S.

15. SIRMUR.—The Rája has maintained the system of administration which was so successful under his father, and takes a very keen interest in his work. His Highness offered the Sirmúr Sappers and Miners for service in place of troops withdrawn for the Transvaal, and since the close of the year they have been employed on the Khushálgarh-Kohát Railway under the Rája's brother, Captain Bír Bikram Singh, C.I.E. His Highness also offered 70 mules for use in the Transvaal, and the State force subscribed a day's pay to the Transvaal War Fund. A present of 20,000 lbs. of tea made by the Rája to the soldiers in the Transvaal was accepted by the Government of India.

16. MALER KOTLA.—The Nawáb of Loháru has continued to superintend the administration. The Sáhibzáda has been allowed certain judicial and general powers under the control of the Superintendent, and is being gradually instructed in revenue administration. He has behaved well, and on the whole has made progress. The Máler Kotla Sappers were ordered on active service in China during the year. The reports regarding their work there were very satisfactory.

17. FARIDKOT.—There was considerable improvement in this State, especially after Rái Baroda Kant Lahiri became Wazír. Kunwar Gajindar Singh, the Rája's only brother, died during the year.

18. CHAMBA.—The administration of Chamba was as usual conducted satisfactorily, and the Rája's brother, Mián Bhure Singh, continued to afford valuable assistance, and was decorated with the Order of a Companion of the Indian Empire. The State was honoured during the month of September by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

19. SUKET.—The position in Suket remained unchanged. Open complaints against the Rája's administration do not reach the ears of Government, but it is reported that there exists widespread discontent among the people.

20. KALSIA.—The administration of the State is admirably managed by the Council. The Sardár has progressed steadily in his education, and is acquiring a knowledge of the work of administration. There is good reason to hope that, when he comes of age two years hence, he will prove himself a good ruler. He made a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Transvaal War Fund and one of Rs. 2,500 to Lumsden's Horse, and offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of horses in the Transvaal. Since the close of the year he has given Rs. 10,000 to the Queen Victoria Memorial Funds of India and of the Punjab, besides Rs. 1,000 to the Memorial Fund of Delhi, and has continued his subscription and that of the Sirdárni Sáhiba to the Dufferin Fund for five years more.

21. PATAUDI.—Though the Nawáb is of age, the State remains under Government management until the finances have been placed upon a proper footing and the *nazrána* due to Government on account of the succession has been paid off. This will not be till the end of 1904. The State was visited by famine, but not in so severe a form as Dujána and Loháru. Relief was prudently managed by the Názim, Khán Bahádur Kásim Ali Khán, and the people came through their troubles very well. Arrangements have been made for the Nawáb to gradually acquire some knowledge of the work of administration.

22. LOHARU.—Famine was very bitter in Loháru, and the present census shows a diminution of 24 per cent. in the population. As in the case of Bikaner, many of the residents were compelled to leave their homes by the failure of water, and it will be some years before the State can fully recover from the ordeal through which it has passed. The Názim, brother of the Nawáb, did his best, and Government advanced Rs. 40,000 to the State to enable it to help its people. It is to be regretted that the Nawáb lost his eldest son at the age of 17 in October.

23. DUJANA.—The famine in part of Dujána was very severe and Rs. 20,000 were advanced by Government to the Nawáb for the relief of distress.

24. SIMLA HILL STATES.—*Biláspur*.—The Rája's frequent visits to Benares have involved a heavy expenditure, and for this and other reasons it became clear that a full enquiry into the conduct of the administration must be undertaken.

25. *Bashahr*.—Lála Mangat Rám, the Manager, continued to discharge his duties satisfactorily. The land revenue was collected in full except that of the Dodra Kawar Pargana, roads were kept in an efficient state of repair, and the decision of judicial cases was speedy and judicious.

26. A wire rope suspension bridge over the Sutlej at Rámpur is being built by the Public Works Department out of State funds, and another is being constructed by Government across the Nogri Nullah on the Hindustán-Tibet Road, four miles from Rámpur. It is probable that trade will receive a considerable impetus in consequence of the establishment of through communication with Kulu. An important boundary dispute with Keonthal, pending for five years and involving a valuable deodár forest, was decided in favour of Keonthal.

27. *Nálagarh.*—The recent settlement has now been accepted throughout the State. Recent harvests have been favourable. Arrears of revenue are being steadily collected, and in a short time the treasury will have a surplus.

28. *Keonthal.*—Rája Balbír Sen died shortly before the close of the year and has been succeeded by his son, Rája Bije Singh. For the present the existing arrangement for the conduct of the administration by a Manager is being continued. The final report on the Settlement of this State has been submitted to Government, a record-of-rights has been prepared, and the rights of the zamíndárs and of the State defined. The important boundary dispute with Patiála, referred to in last year's report, which covered 18 to 20 miles of country, was decided by compromise in July. The boundary dispute with Bashahr has been referred to above.

29. *Bághal.*—In July 1900 the Rája despatched a force of 500 armed men against the Brahmans of Barog, who had for years defied his authority. The main instigator of the revolt was a Kanet by name Kishn Dás. The Brahmans petitioned Government, and the Superintendent of the Hill States was directed to proceed to the spot with a small police guard and endeavour to arrange matters. Most of the ringleaders surrendered on promise of their case being regularly inquired into, and Kishn Dás gave himself up a few days afterwards to the Rája of Biláspur, who sent him into Simla. After a full enquiry Kishn Dás was sentenced by the Superintendent, Hill States, to four years' imprisonment, and five members of his gang to shorter terms. The Brahmans were then released on binding themselves to pay arrears of revenue, their other claims regarding grazing, right to cultivate forest land, and other matters being dismissed.

30. *Baghát.*—The Rána continued to conduct the affairs of his State satisfactorily and showed himself ready to assist in matters affecting the Solon Cantonment.

31. *Jubbal.*—The Rána's uncle, Kunwar Gambhír Chand, continued to set himself in opposition to the Manager of the State, and declined to comply with the orders of Government requiring him to live on the jágír intended for him by his brother, the late Rána. Steps have been taken to enforce obedience. The roads were kept in excellent order. The Hath Koti boundary dispute pending for ten years between the Bashahr, Jubbal and Ráwin States has been settled. Sleepers are being floated down from the State forests to the depôt of Abdullapur in fulfilment of the contract with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. When the accounts are finally adjusted, it is expected that there will be a considerable margin of profit to the State.

32. It is needless to discuss in any detail the affairs of the other little States in the Simla Hills, twenty-one in number. The Ránás of Balsán and Dhámi have, as hitherto, administered their small dominions with success. The affairs of Kumharsain, whose Rája is insane, and Kaneti, whose Chief is a child, have been well conducted by Managers appointed by Government.

PUNJAB BORDER.

I.—Hazara.

33. *Hazára Border.*—There is nothing to record in regard to the border to the north of Hazára.

34. *Black Mountain.*—Nothing of note occurred during the year. The popularity of Ibráhím Khán of Seri has not increased among the Hassanzai in spite of a portion of his maliki allowance having been diverted to the headmen of the sections of his clan hostile to him. The Nawáb of Amb in November last attacked and took the Amazai village of Daigri, to accentuate the claim to Baitgali, which he has always vainly demanded from them. Subsequently an Amazai jirga visited the Nawáb in Amb, and, as he had previously received a hint that the continuance of the feud was not desirable, a settlement was effected with the aid of Arbáb Muhammad Murád Khán, Commandant, Border Military Police. The Nawáb gave up Daigri and retained Baitgali, and peace has since been maintained.

35. *Utmanzai.*—The feud between Kásim Khán's faction in Kabbal and Kaya and the sons of Abdullah (Dullah) Khán, who died at Haripur on 5th March, was still actively pursued. An endeavour to patch up the quarrel was made by the Deputy Commissioner in March last without success, and, as British territory had been violated by the Gadúns in the course of the feud, a fine was imposed on them, and with the sanction of Government both sides were debarred from British territory until they settled their differences. The embargo has recently been removed, its object having been effected.

II.—Peshawar.

36. *Tribes on Northern Frontier.*—The tribes along the northern frontier of the Pesháwar District were well behaved throughout the year. The behaviour of the Mohmands was exemplary.

37. *Aka Khel.*—The Aka Khel Afrídís had given considerable trouble during the previous year by committing organized raids into British territory. Some of these cases were settled and reparation was exacted from the tribesmen in the spring of 1900: the settlement of the remaining cases was left over till the cold weather, owing to the summer migration of the tribesmen to the uplands of Tirah. When the Aka Khel came down to their winter settlements at the beginning of the cold season, pressure was promptly put upon them to enforce settlement of outstanding claims. At first only the offending sections were debarred from access to British territory, but afterwards it became necessary to put the whole tribe under blockade. These measures very soon produced the desired result, for the tribesmen surrendered unconditionally, agreed to pay up in full the fines imposed, and handed in rifles as security for the payment of outstanding balances.

38. *Hassan Khel.*—The Hassan Khel were found to have been implicated in receiving certain rifles that had been stolen from Quetta two years before. On pressure being applied to the clan as a whole, the stolen rifles were promptly surrendered.

III.—KOHAT.

39. *Afrídís.*—The Jowákís, the Ashu Khel, and the Pass Afrídís have all behaved well.

40. *Orakzais—Daulatzai Clans.*—The conduct of the Bizotís, Utman Khel, and Fíroz Khel has continued to be satisfactory. The Sipaya and Stúri Khel have also behaved well. Of the Muhammad Khel tribes, *viz.*, Mani Khel, Abdul Azíz Khel and Bár Muhammad Khel, the two latter have given no cause for complaint; but the Mani Khel were responsible for seven cases, mostly the work of a noted outlaw, 'Akbar Husain, living under their protection. Pressure was brought to bear upon them, and the outlaw was surrendered and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

41. *Tirah Saiyyids.*—Saiyyid Mír Askar of Kilaya died during the year, and has been succeeded by his brother Saiyyid Mír Akbar from Kurram. The feud between Mír Askar's party and that of Saiyyid Kásim has languished somewhat in consequence, but Mír Akbar is making arrangements for its renewal.

42. *Mishtís.*—The tribe was fined Rs. 1,100 for a serious burglary in Hangu and was also held responsible for looting an ekka near the same place.

43. *Shekhán—Mamuzai, Daradar, Malla Khel, and Rabia Khel.*—All these clans have behaved well, and the Malla Khel Maliks rendered loyal assistance in the settlement of cases against their tribe, which is a great change for the better when compared with the state of affairs a few years back.

44. *Western Orakzai, including Ali Khel, Akhel, Mámuzai, and Alisherzai.*—The behaviour of the two last-named tribes has been exemplary, and that of the Akhel fairly good. The conduct of the Ali Khel has been less satisfactory. They were called to account for six cases in which an aggregate fine of Rs. 1,300 was imposed.

45. *Wazírs—Kabul Khel.*—This tribe has behaved well on the whole, especially the Paipali and Saifali clans. The Miamais have not given much trouble, and it is satisfactory to note that the troublesome Shabar Khel section has, for the first time for many years past, a clean sheet, all past claims against them having been settled by the giving up of three good modern weapons, the value of which more than covered their debt to Government. During the hot weather of last year the investment of Gulbat, Shabar Khel, was steadily maintained by the Madda Khel and their allies. Operations were finally brought to a successful issue, the Shabar Khel forts were razed to the ground, and Gulbat and his adherents sought the protection of the Khawás Khel. They were finally expelled by them, and have now found an asylum in Biland Khel. The Political Officer of the Tochi accompanied by the Commandant of the Northern Wazíristán Militia rode to Thal through the Kabul Khel country in March, and met everywhere with a friendly reception.

46. *Maliksháhis.*—This tribes has behaved badly. They gave protection to a dangerous gang of Khattak outlaws who at the close of 1900 and beginning of 1901 inaugurated a reign of terror in the southern and south-western portions of the Kohát District. This matter was gone into by the Deputy Commissioners of Kohát and Bannu, and fines aggregating nearly Rs. 5,000 imposed on the clan.

47. *Khujjal Khel and Tázi Khel.*—The good behaviour of these two clans is ensured by their presence in British territory during the cold weather.

48. *Biland Khel.*—The Biland Khel are still somewhat troublesome. Two cases were pending against them at the beginning of the year, one of which, a murder, was serious.

49. *Samána Rifles.*—This Corps came into existence in December 1899. It is divided into four clan companies of four sections each; half is composed of Orakzais and the rest are Khattaks and men of the Kohát District. The actual training of the Corps began on the 1st March 1900. The Corps was favourably reported on by the Officer Commanding 1-5th Gurkha Rifles, in February 1901, and in the same month one of its companies relieved the regular troops in charge of the Samána Posts of Dhar and Sangar. The health of the men was not very good during the year, due chiefly to the fact that the Orakzai clans are unused to remaining in the plains in the summer months. Some 75 men resigned during the first year of service, and it is reported that unless the pay of the sepoy is increased to Rs. 8 per mensem it will be difficult to obtain satisfactory recruits in future.

IV.—KURRAM.

50. *Agriculture.*—The administration of the Kurram Valley has been successful; and therefore comparatively uneventful. Harvests have been abundant, and with famine prices prevailing in India the agriculturists of the Valley have been enriched by large exports of grain.

51. *Census.*—Some little apprehension was caused by the Census operations, as any counting of the people appeared to the Afghán mind to foreshadow conscription. But these fears soon disappeared, and the leading men heartily assisted in the work. It is worth noting that most of the non-official enumerators were Turi and Bangash boys, who had been taught in the local schools. The population was returned as 54,136, but the numbers were swelled by the presence in the Valley at the time of the Census of many Afghán nomads.

52. *Revenue and Trade.*—The land revenue was easily collected, and trade was brisk, though exports to Afghánistán are much affected by the restrictive policy favoured by the late Amír. The trade in rifles has been slacker than usual, a circumstance which is ascribed mainly to the high price of cartridges.

53. *Cost of Administration.*—The income derived from the Valley was Rs. 53,450, of which 62 per cent. falls under the head of land revenue and 21 per cent. under that of tolls. The cost of the administration slightly exceeds 4 lakhs, about three-fourths of the whole being debitable to the reorganized Militia. The work done by this Corps during the year was excellent, and when the Khushálgarh-Kohát Railway has been extended to Thal there should be no difficulty in removing the Military garrison from the Valley.

54. *Relations with Afghánistán.*—It cannot be said that the attitude of our neighbours across the Afghán border much improved. The Amír's subjects were charged with at least four raids of a serious nature. Our own people were not wholly blameless, for three small raids into Khost occurred. The offenders, however, were at once seized, and 3 men, including 2 Túrís, were imprisoned for their share in these offences.

55. *Tribal Management.*—As regards the tribes within our own sphere of influence the policy of enforcing tribal responsibility or clan responsibility within the tribe has been steadily and successfully pursued.

56. *Chamkannís.*—No cases were proved against the Chamkannís during the year. An allowance of Rs. 1,000 yearly was sanctioned for the tribe, but owing to the misconduct of the Khání Khel section during the present year its payment is in abeyance.

57. *Massúzais.*—The Sámil section behaved well, but the Gára section gave trouble. A baramta was effected in October last, and 40 men were seized. After a long delay a full jirga of the tribe appeared in March before the Political Officer, and after much bluster and obstruction finally gave in, outstanding cases against them were settled, and Rs. 1,900 imposed in fines.

58. *Alisherzais.*—The Alisherzais have behaved well on the whole, only one serious case being ascribed to them. For this a heavy fine was inflicted.

59. *Zaimushts.*—The old feud between Sarwar Khán (Chikkai) and the Alisherzais was revived in all its bitterness, and desultory fighting went on with no decided advantage to either side. No allies have been attracted to either belligerent. Chikkai's eldest son is in Kabul and in receipt of an allowance. The Khoedad Khel Zaimusht clan was troublesome during the early part of the year, but since pending cases against it were settled in June has behaved well.

60. *Wazírs.*—There was no raiding by Wazírs into Kurram during the year, though they were guilty on many occasions of trespassing within Kurram limits. Some Saifali (Kabul Khel) flocks were seized as a punishment.

61. *Kurram Militia.*—Viewed as part of the machinery of the administration of the Valley the Militia has certainly done excellent work. It was found impossible for the 2nd Battalion to take over all the outposts on the different borders as it was intended it should do, owing partly to the large number of recruits in the Battalion, partly to the fact that it was found necessary to establish several additional temporary outposts in connection with the Massuzai troubles. The 2nd Battalion is, however, now reported to be able to hold all the permanent posts in the Valley. The conduct of the Militia was generally speaking satisfactory. Three Subadárs of the 1st Battalion were, however, guilty of gross misconduct, and it was found necessary to remove two of them from the Militia, and to reduce the third to Jamadár. The lower rate of pay at first sanctioned for the 2nd Battalion caused great dissatisfaction, and when the Battalion was first started there was a serious outburst of discontent. The pay of this Battalion has, however, since been raised. The health of the Militia was good. There has been no dearth of recruits, and there are more Túri candidates than are likely to be required. Some Chamkannís asked to be enlisted during the year.

V.—BANNU.

62. *Tribal Management.*—The border quieted down with the enforcement of tribal and territorial responsibility to which the clans have been steadily held during the year. This was the chief feature of the border administration for the year under report. The clans concerned formally accepted joint responsibility for the residents of Gumatti in April last year, and since then

the outlaws living there have given no trouble whatever. A serious outrage was committed on the Domel Thána, probably the outcome of a private grievance. One Police Constable was shot dead, and the Police rifles were carried off, but shortly afterwards recovered. For this offence the clans responsible were fined Rs. 2,500. Only one other serious case, a dacoity at Dre Ghundare, occurred during the year for which the Muhammad Khel and Bakka Khel were fined Rs. 1,800. The Jáni Khel paid a fine of Rs. 1,800 for a dacoity involving the robbery of 38 camels. Several charges against the Háthi Khel on account of offences committed by outlaws living under their protection were pending at the close of the year. These have since been settled by the imposition of a fine of Rs. 5,000, out of which the clan obtained a rebate of Rs. 1,500 for the surrender of two notorious outlaws. During the year under report the Mahsúds were not charged with any offences on the Bannu border.

VI.—Tochi.

63. *General.*—But for the measures taken in October 1900 to coerce the Madda Khel of Maizar and Sheranne the year was an uneventful one.

64. *Agriculture and Trade.*—The crops, especially in Daur, were above the average. Land, which for years has been uncultivated, is day by day being taken in hand again. Applications for new "kots" (hamlets) are numerous, and are generally sanctioned. There are several new water channels in course of construction, and in some cases old ones, for years unused, are being repaired. The value of the exports from the Valley increased by 10 per cent., while that of imports markedly declined.

65. *Revenue.*—The revenue of the year amounted to a little over Rs. 23,000, half of which seems to have been derived from fines. The land revenue in Daur amounts to the insignificant sum of Rs. 6,000.

66. *Medical and Educational.*—The Civil Dispensary at Miramshah continued to do good work. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 41. In the Branch Dispensaries at Datta Khel, Idak, and Saidgi 2,741 patients were treated as against 1,084 in the previous year. The school at Hassu Khel is progressing favourably.

67. *Criminal and Civil Cases.*—The number of criminal cases for the year under report exceeded the number for the preceding year. This is correctly ascribed to the increasing preference of the Tochi people for the disposal of their differences by Government agency, and to the consequent registration of more minor cases. There were 14 murders as against 15 and 14 in the two preceding years. In one atrocious case in the Upper Tochi sentence of death was passed by the Political Officer and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The system of licensing fire-arms continues to be worked successfully. It seems that the number of breech-loaders in the Valley is increasing with the rising prosperity of the people.

68. *Levies and Militia.*—In June 1900 orders were received to raise the Northern Wazíristán Militia of a strength of 800 foot and 50 sowárs. Recruiting was started in July, and on the 31st March 1900 the total strength, including native officers, was 737. During the enlistment, and as minor posts were taken over the Levies were gradually disbanded, and few of them were left at the end

of the year. The Militia was raised at Idak, and in November 1900 the Military post at that place was taken over by them, the Civil post at the same time being handed over to the regulars, whose number was reduced. During the year a scheme for the erection of new Militia posts, costing Rs. 98,500, received the sanction of Government, and before the end of the year work had been well pushed on at Tutnarai, where a strong post is being constructed; a small post had been completed at Shinkai; and work on alterations to the present Datta Khel post, the construction of a tower at Mirzail, and a post at Lakanarai near Tal had been started. A site for the head-quarter post at Miramshah had been chosen, and experimental wells sunk., In the checking and following up of raiders, recovery of raided flocks and property, bringing in of offenders, and other police duties, the Militia rendered excellent service, very different from that which used to be obtained in the days of the Levies.

69. *Offences against Government and Government servants.*—Thirteen offences were committed against Government or Government servants as compared with 33 last year and 17 in 1898-99. Two of these were murderous fanatical outrages: the offenders came from two closely connected villages. In both, communal responsibility was fully enforced and the villages were heavily fined, besides such punishment as the offenders received. The most serious case was one in which a Dafadár and Sowár were killed and one Sowár was wounded. The attack was committed by local bad characters with the help of Mahsúds. The sections territorially responsible were fined Rs. 1,000 and the Mahsúds Rs. 3,000.

70. *Raids.*—As regards raids and offences of a like nature, not against Government, there were 17 cases compared with 22 in 1899-1900, and 38 in 1898-99. From October 1900 to March 1901 there was a complete cessation of raids.

71. *Wazíris—Madda Khel.*—The conduct of the Darwesh Khel clans has generally been good. Owing to the non-surrender of the Maizar outlaws, the crops, towers and defences of Sheranne and Maizar were completely destroyed by a column moving from Datta Khel in October. It is remarkable that not a shot was fired on the troops throughout the operations, which resulted in damage to the tribe valued at Rs 30,000. In the course of the winter all but two of the ringleaders in the Maizar affair of June 1897 surrendered. The two men still out are outlaws in their own tribe.

72. *Khidder Khel.*—This clan gave no trouble, and if called on is usually ready to render assistance.

73. *Manzar Khel.*—This section has behaved well on the whole, though fined on tribal responsibility on some occasions.

74. *Mohmit Khel.*—As reported in previous years, the Wuzi Khel and Bora Khel sections of this tribe have undoubtedly, on many occasions, given passage and assistance to Mahsúd raiders. In consequence the Bora Khel were fined on three occasions. The warning conveyed last year to Kippat and his section against raiding in Khost seems to have had effect, as this year only one such raid took place in which the raiders returned unsuccessful, having lost a man killed and one wounded.

75. *Tori Khel.*—The general conduct of this section was quite satisfactory.

76. *Wali Khel.*—The Bakka Khel and Jáni Khel had no cases reported against them during the year. Both sections furnished their quota to the strength of the Darwesh Khel picquet which was sent to Shawal in December 1900 to assist in the Mahsúd blockade.

VII—WANA.

77. *Mahsúds.*—The principal feature of the year is the reckoning with the Mahsúds. In November 1900 they were informed that they must pay a fine of a lakh of rupees for their many offences, which culminated in a daring attack on the Border Military Police Post of Nasran, when two sepoys were killed and a number of rifles carried off. Failing payment of half of the fine before the 1st December, the Mahsúd Jirga was informed that a blockade would be established till the whole fine had been paid. At the same time it was told that on the resumption of normal relations the maliki system, which the Maliks themselves in open jirga admitted to have broken down, would be abolished, and that the allowances would be paid to the whole tribe, to be distributed as the tribe wished, with the concurrent obligation of joint tribal responsibility. The blockade began on the 1st December, and was still in force when the year under report closed. By that time nearly one-half of the fine had been realized. Offences by the Mahsuds during the blockade were fewer than for the same period of the preceding year. Except in January and again in March 1901, they committed practically no offences. But in the present year the state of affairs in this respect has been widely different.

78. *Darwesh Khel.*—As a whole the behaviour of the Darwesh Khel clans has been satisfactory, but the Zalli Khel and Masti Khel are as bad as the Mahsúds at raiding.

79. *Dotannís.*—Dotannís have given no trouble, and have this year voluntarily paid the grazing tax due from them.

80. *Sulemán Khel.*—The Zarmelán Sulemán Khel, as in former years, refused to pay the grazing tax due from them, but in March of this year, 1901, when it was arranged to send troops to Zarmelán to enforce payment, the Maliks arranged to pay. They paid in Rs. 3,000, but a regular settlement will have to be made with them.

81. *Bhittannís.*—The behaviour of the Bhittannís has been satisfactory.

82. *The Militia.*—Good progress was made in raising the Southern Wazíristán Militia, though the present relations betweenn Government and the Mahsúds prevented the enlistment in any numbers of men of that tribe.

83. *New Posts.*—New posts were erected at Tormanda, Khuzma Khulla, and Toi Khulla, and defensible towers built at Mad Hassan Narai, Dargai Oba, Karabkot, and Tiarza, all of which, with the exception of the last mentioned, are now garrisoned by the Militia.

VIII.—DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

84. *Zargha Shiránís.*—With the appointment of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and the introduction of criminal law, the management of the tribe has greatly improved. The erection of a Levy enclosure at Drazinda gave rise

to a demonstration against Government, the ringleader being Murtaza Khán, a Khidderzai Shekh of China. This man held a meeting of tribesmen at Pír Ghundi near Drazinda on the 2nd May 1900, and for a time it was feared that there might be trouble. Fortunately, however, the gathering dispersed without doing mischief. The Deputy Commissioner proceeded to Drazinda in May with a Border Military Police escort, and made arrangements for the arrest of all the principal Drazindáwáls concerned in this hostile gathering. The result was excellent. The land revenue was realized promptly, Murtaza Khán and his supporters were subsequently arrested, tried, and punished, and the arrest of certain absconded offenders was also effected later. The Military garrison of 21 sabres and 21 rifles is still occupying the Drazinda Post, and will continue to do so until the reorganization of the Border Military Police.

The distribution of the revenue and tribal allowances has been sanctioned. Rupees 600 were reserved for grants to individual Maliks for good service, and this amount was also distributed with the Commissioner's approval to those persons who have done really good service in connection with the arrest of offenders. This distribution was made, however, on the distinct understanding that the allowance is not in any way permanent, and will be reserved only for those whose services in future merit it. Since the removal of Murtaza Khán the Shiránís have given little trouble, and they appear to be settling down gradually to the new order of things.

IX.—DERA GHAZI KHAN.

85. *Bilúch Tribes.*—At the last Fort Munro Jirga a large number of cases concerning the Zhob Agency were adjourned till the next Fort Munro Jirga, while those in which the Bozdárs and Kasránís were concerned were also postponed till the district jirga of March 1901, owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in those tracts, which made it necessary to prohibit people from Zhob and from the Bozdár and Kasráni Hills from coming to Fort Munro. The scarcity which everywhere prevailed last year and reduced the hill people to considerable straits was fortunately followed by equally general good harvests. The hill census was satisfactorily carried out. A notification extending the Frontier Crimes Regulation and other laws to the Bozdár and Kasráni hill tracts has been issued which should materially assist in the management of those tribes. The only inter-tribal quarrel of any importance during the year was one between Lighárís and Khosás. A riot originating in the theft of two goats was followed by a night attack by some Lighárís on a Khosa village in which 4 persons were killed. On the report of a jirga, 37 Lighárís and 11 Khosás were put under arrest, and the case was adjourned to the next Fort Munro Jirga for final settlement.

The Tibbi Land Chief, Sardár Mazar Khán, died of cholera in October last. He was a faithful and loyal servant of Government and had rendered valuable services. He has been succeeded by his son, Sardár Massu Khán, who was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor as tumandár of the tribe at a public darbár held at Rájanpur on the 16th February 1901.

LIST OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1900-01.

86. The following deaths among Native gentlemen (Darbárís) of importance were reported during 1900-01 :—

Name of District.	*Name of the deceased.*
Ambala	Shamsher Singh, son of Sardár Kehar Singh, of Bhartgarh.
Delhi	Lála Jagan Náth, Banker, son of Naráin Dás, Nahrwála.
Kángra	Mián Sher Singh, son of Rája Sir Jodhbír Chand, K.C.S.I., of Nádaun.
Hoshiárpur	Sardár Jaíniyat Singh, son of Sardár Partáb Singh, of Ghorewáha.
Kángra	Thákar Hari Chand, son of Wazír Tára Chand, of Láhul.
Lahore	Rája Harbans Singh, son of Rája Teja Singh, of Shekhúpura.
Amritsar	Gurdit Singh, son of the late Sardár Mangal Singh, Rámgarhia.
Lahore	Sardár Sher Singh, son of Sardár Fateh Singh, Thehpuria.
Mooltan	Syad Hámid Shah, Gurdezi, son of Syad Mustafa Shah.
Ditto	Díwán Abdul Hádi Shah, Alipur, son of Díwán Hasan Bakhsh Shah, Jalálpur.
Ditto	Ghulám Haidar Khán, son of Muhammad Yár Khán.
Ráwalpindi	Rái Bahádur Sardár Suján Singh, Chadda, son of Nand Singh, of Ráwalpindi.
Jhelum	Sardár Kartár Singh, son of Hara Singh, of Vaháli.
Kohát	Syad Ahmad Shah, son of Syad Mubárik Shah, Banúri.
Pesháwar	Khán Bahádur Mián Ghulám Rasúl, son of Mián Muhammad Azam.
Rohtak	Nahr Ali Khán, son of Haidar Ali Khán, of Gohána.
Kángra	Rája Bhopál Singh, younger brother of the late Rája Brijráj Singh, of Tilokpur.
Ludhiána	Faiz Tálab Khán, son of Rái Imám Bakhsh, of Ráekot.
Hoshiárpur	Sardár Bahádur Amín Chand, of Bijwára.
Ferozepore	Rái Gopi Mal, son of Nágar Mal.
Jullundur	Atar Singh, son of Rattan Singh, of Bolián.
Mooltan	Chaudhri Khem Singh, son of Mohan Lál, of Shujabad.
Montgomery	Khán Bahádur Shah Niwáz Khán, son of Hákim Khán, of Chak Shah Niwázwála.
Dera Ghází Khán	Sardár Mazar Khán, Lund, Chief of the Tibbi Lund tribe, son of Bakhshan Khán, of Tibbi.
Dera Ismail Khan	Sarbuland Khán, Ismailzai, son of Samand Khán.
Dera Ghází Khan	Latíf Muhammad, Sarái, son of Ján Muhammad, of Hájipur.
Pesháwar	Syad Muhammad Amín Ján, son of Syad Aya-ud-dín, of Mározai.
Ditto	Teju Singh, son of Atma Singh.
Kohát, Foreign Territory ...	Syad Mír Askar, son of Syad Mahmúd Shah, of Tirah.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SURVEYS.

87. SURVEYS.—The work of No. 18 Himalayan Party comprised topographical survey, preceded by supplementary triangulation, in Kulu, Hoshiárpur and Simla. The Kulu Detachment after working in Kulu for about 3 months in 1900 proceeded to Kángra and Hoshiárpur, where they took up 2-inch plane tabling. The Hoshiárpur Detachment took up the 2-inch survey of the Una and Garhshankar Tahsíls from the point where they left off in the previous season. The Simla Detachment commenced out-door work on the 1st April 1901, and continued till the end of the year, with the usual stoppage during the rains. Only 240 square miles were triangulated as against 693 last year. A detailed survey of 1,547·5 square miles was carried out, as against 546·5 square miles last year. The figures for last year given in this year's Report include 693 square miles of triangulaton. The increase in the area surveyed is remarkable. The total forest area surveyed on all scales amounted to 440·64 square miles. The outturn in mapping consisted of 25 sheets sent for publication, 29 proofs examined and colored, and 25 traces of forest classification prepared and sent for publication.

SETTLEMENTS.

88. SETTLEMENTS.—The districts under settlement during the year ending March 31st, 1901, were the Fázilka Tahsíl of Ferozepore, Mooltan, Jhelum, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh, and Hazára.

89. *Fázilka*.—The Settlement Officer submitted his assessment report to the Settlement Commissioner towards the close of the year under report The Settlement Officer was also engaged in defining a fixed boundary on the River Sutlej between the Lahore and the Ferozepore Districts from the boundary of the Mamdot iláka in Tahsíl Ferozepore to the boundary of the Chunián and Dipálpur Tahsíls.

90. *Mooltan*.—Settlement operations were practically completed during the year, orders being awaited only on the Lodhrán and Mailsi Tahsíl Assessment Reports, which were received shortly after the close of the year.

91. *Jhelum*.—The introduction of the new assessments, which had been postponed owing to the agricultural distress in the district, was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year under report and operations are now being wound up.

92. *Kohát*.—Measurements are in progress and a preliminary report as to prices and assessment circles has been submitted.

93. *Dera Ismail Khan*.—The work of measurement and final attestation is being pushed forward and the village notes are being written up.

94. *Muzaffargarh.*—The Assessment Report for the Sinánwán Tahsíl was received. Proposals for the abolition of chher labour on the canals are being considered. Final attestation work was being pushed forward in the Muzaffargarh and Alípur Tahsíls.

95. *Hazára.*—Measurement work is in progress and the Settlement Officer has been training his staff.

96. In all the districts work was considerably retarded during the winter months by the census operations.

LAND TENURES.

97. ENHANCEMENT OF RENT.—The number of suits instituted this year was 329 as against 434 in 1898-99, and the decline has been steadily maintained since 1895-96, when the figures stood at 870. With the exception of Hoshiárpur, the home of this class of litigation, the only district which showed any considerable number of these suits was Jhelum, where there were 95 as against 14 last year and *nil* in 1897-98. The most marked decrease is in Siálkot, where the figures fell from 69 to 11.

98. EJECTMENT OF TENANTS WITH AND WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.—The actual number of ejectments of occupancy tenants made in 1899-00 was 16 as against 24 in the year before. Of these 12 were in Hissar, 2 in Mooltan and 1 each in Hoshiárpur and Siálkot.

99. The number of applications under Sections 43 and 42 (*a*) and notices served under Section 44 (1) and ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2) fell from 178,151 and 45, to 139,107 and 30, respectively.

100. Thirty-one decrees were passed for ejectment under Section 39 as against 2 last year. Of these Hissar furnished 24, most of them from Canal villages.

101. The following table gives the most important details with regard to the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants for the last five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		NUMBER OF EJECTMENTS.			EJECTMENTS ACTUALLY MADE UNDER PROCESS OF A REVENUE COURT OR OFFICER.		
		Decree under					
YEAR.	Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1) of ejectment on tenants-at-will.	Section 40.	Section 45 (6) of tenants holding for fixed term who have contested their ejectment.	Order under Section 45 (5) of tenants-at-will who have not contested their ejectment.	Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
1896-97	23,292	35	1,380	6,320	6,259	59,249	1,043
1897-98	23,544	142	1,730	7,146	6,813	72,851	1,054
1898-99	25,537	127	1,429	7,308	6,851	43,890	1,142
1899-00	20,431	117	999	6,104	5,552	34,463	759

102. The figures for this year are thus the lowest on record for the last five years as regards the number of ejectments actually carried into effect. The number of notices, too, under Section 45 (1) show a falling off from 25,537 to 20,431, which is also the lowest figure in the last five years.

103. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—*Chenab Canal.*—The new allotments during the year amount to 219,287 acres, of which 184,009 acres were on the Gugera Branch. Of this latter area 127,892 acres were given over to peasants, amongst whom Muhammadan Játs predominated. A large area of 57,517 acres was set aside for camel service grants and 19,980 acres went to Bár graziers. An allotment for a stud farm was also made during the year on the Rakh Branch to the 17th Bengal Lancers.

104. The figures in the margin show the districts which have supplied most of the immigrants in the Chenab Colony and illustrate the extent of the relief afforded to the congested districts of Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot and Gujránwála. They also serve to show that the decrease of population in several districts is only apparent, large numbers of their people having been enumerated in the colony.

District of Birth.	Persons	Males.	Females.
Hoshiárpur	35,099	20,804	14,295
Jullundur	56,983	33,723	23,255
Kapurthala	3,968	2,130	1,838
Ludhiána	17,807	11,500	6,307
Ferozepore	15,048	8,611	6,437
Patiála	4,281	2,574	1,707
Lahore	28,620	16,076	12,544
Amritsar	67,963	39,869	28,094
Gurdáspur	43,593	25,313	18,280
Siálkot	103,390	57,702	45,688
Gujrát	25,352	14,592	10,760
Shahpur	16,156	9,292	6,864
Jhelum	4,242	2,786	1,456
Ráwalpindi	1,736	1,206	530
Mooltan	7,777	4,433	3,344

105. The matured *nahri* area for the last three years is compared below :—

	MATURED NAHRI AREA.					
	Rakh Branch.		*Jhang Branch.*		*Gugera Branch.*	
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1897-98	148,675	230,656	87,460	138,202	...	...
1898-99	121,897	268,530	109,943	227,497	40,781	55,226
1899-00	138,302	238,294	164,424	255,355	85,511	214,669

106. The matured *nahri* area is thus 1,096,555 acres for the year under report as against 823,874 acres last year, an increase that is of 33 per cent.

107. The question which is now, perhaps, engaging most attention in the colony, is that of completing the allotments in partially allotted mauzas. Lands have often been left unallotted on purpose because there was at the time either the certainty that they would not be irrigated or no certainty that they would be irrigated. It is obviously impracticable to summon settlers from a distance to take up lands in regard to which such uncertainty exists. Meanwhile the Canal

Officers are making great improvements in their system of distributaries and bringing under command or good command areas that were at first uncommanded or imperfectly commanded. The intermediate expedient is temporary cultivation which saves the State from loss and is of itself a great benefit to the peasantry, though it is a considerable strain on the time and establishment of the Colonization Officer.

108. An interesting feature in the recent history of the colony is the formation of a camel service corps for transport service in time of war. Enough grants of land have been made to carry with them the obligation to produce 3,103 camels out of a total of 3,204 contemplated by the scheme. It is, however, doubtful how far the scheme will ultimately succeed.

109. The year which has been one of so much disaster elsewhere has been one of unexampled prosperity in the colony, and the grantees for whom Government has done so much have not been unmindful of their advantages. The sum of Rs. 36,000 collected in donations of one rupee each for the famine fund bears witness to the gratitude of the people.

110. *Sidhnai Canal.*—The area irrigated this year amounts to only 27,366 acres as compared with 69,305 acres in 1898-99 and 158,530 acres in 1897-98. This great falling off is attributed to the scanty supply of water. In fact so low did the river run that as early as the 13th September it was found necessary to close the canal and work only the subsidiaries.

111. *Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.*—The irrigated area fell from 99,449 acres in 1897-98 and 74,686 acres in 1898-99 to 52,744 in the year under report. The canal in common with the other Sutlej and Ravi Inundation Canals in the Montgomery District failed completely.

112. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The total number of transfers under each main head which have been attested during the last ten years are given below, divided into two periods of five years each:—

Year.	Number of Transactions.						
	Holdings partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts.	Mortgages	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92	28,160	186,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29 744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
1894-95	31,171	173,381	31.472	152,666	71,858	51,400	93,524
Total ...	140,532	928,135	152,523	661,361	332,640	230,903	394,738
1895-96	33,807	162,722	29,683	155,877	74,311	56,377	97,610
1896-97	27,059	125,098	28,516	153,291	90,163	60,266	90,333
1897-98	25,967	130,878	28,375	191,156	133,903	65,645	88,128
1898-99	31,303	134,266	31,379	170,038	115,236	63,036	102,864
1899-00	35,217	127,733	32,080	157,067	91,343	66,125	122,563
Total ...	153,353	680,697	150,033	827,429	504,956	311,449	501,603
Percentages of increase or decrease in this year's figures compared with those of last year.	+ 12·5	− 4·9	+ 2·2	− 7·6	− 20·7	+ 4·9	+ 19·3

113. There is some increase in the number of partition cases attested and brought on the records in the past year; but the area affected was much less than last year, the area partitioned being 642,836 acres in the year under report against 774,962 acres last year. The famine on the whole appears to have discouraged the institution of large partition proceedings.

114. There is a decrease in the number of transfers by inheritance: it is probable that the figures for next year will show a considerable rise in the number of such transfers as the result of the mortality due to the weakening effects of the famine followed by the severe malaria which occurred last autumn.

115. The number of mortgage transactions recorded in our land records has decreased by 7·6 per cent., from 170,038 to 157,067. The mortgages so recorded are usufructuary mortgages entered in the mutation registers before the 15th June last. The number of transactions of redemptions has decreased by 20·7 per cent.—a fact which is readily explained by the bad harvests. The number of sales recorded has increased by 4·9 per cent., but the total area affected is slightly lower than last year.

116. Compared with the figures for last year the percentage of increase or decrease in the number of cases of mortgages, sales and redemptions and in the area affected is as follows:—

Increase or decrease per cent. in	Cases.	Total area.	Cultivated area.
Mortgages	− 7·6	− 8·8	− 12·3
Redemptions	− 20·7	− 13·1	− 27·1
Sales	+ 4·9	− 0·8	+ 2·3

117. Deducting the figures for redemptions from those for mortgages, it will be found that the net number of mortgages has increased from 54,802 to 65,724; the net total area mortgaged has increased slightly from 207,456 acres to 209,185 acres, and the net cultivated area mortgaged has increased from 145,362 acres to 156,744 acres. The excess of the area mortgaged over area

redeemed in this and the preceding ten years is shown in the following table in thousands of acres :—

Year.	Effective mortgage, *i.e.*, excess after deducting redemptions.		Percentage of cultivated area.
	Total area.	Cultivated area.	
1889-90	290	186	64
1890-91	211	136	64
1891-92	187	135	72
1892-93	200	137	68
1893-94	199	147	73
1894-95	231	173	74
1895-96	195	161	82
1896-97	219	162	74
1897-98	216	141	65
1898-99	207	145	70
1899-00	209	157	75

118. The chief point for remark in connection with these figures is that the number of redemptions of mortgages was much less than usual, and the area of cultivated land redeemed was also a low proportion, 38·4 per cent. only of the total area redeemed. That is, redemptions were made of mortgages of poor land containing a great deal of land not cultivated.

119. As regards transfers generally, the year was abnormal, both because of the famine and because of the pending legislation for the restriction of alienations.

120. It was anticipated in many quarters that money-lenders would make haste to turn their mortgages into sales in order to anticipate the passing of the Land Alienation Bill, and also that taking advantage of the hard times they would compel the zamíndárs to part with their land at a cheap rate. While, however, the number of transactions of mortgages have decreased, sale transactions have increased in number ; again, the average area sold in each transaction has fallen, *viz.*, from 6 acres last year to 5·7 acres in the year under report. On the other hand, the value obtained for the land sold was 1 per cent. more than that obtained for the land sold last year, while, to judge from the revenue assessed

on it, it was a little inferior in quality to that sold last year. The sellers therefore appear to have obtained better value for worse land. This increase in sales and decrease in mortgages is observable even in districts like Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Amritsar, where there was not the disturbing effect of actual famine, and it appears that the increase in the area sold and decrease in area mortgaged in these districts was the result of the pending legislation, money-lenders being anxious to get absolute possession by sale which could not be touched hereafter. As a consequence of this competition among money-lenders it appears that in some districts, especially where the Sikh Ját element predominates, the zamíndárs were able to obtain excellent value on sales, and that as mentioned above they obtained better value than last year for worse land. Too much stress however should not be placed on this fact, as what happened generally was that money-lenders with possession on a usufructuary mortgage advanced a little more money and purchased the land.

121. There has not been any acceleration in the increase of the burden of debt on the land. The excess of mortgage money borrowed over mortgage money paid off was Rs. 1,26,34,203, which is about a lakh below the similar figure last year.

122. The total area now under usufructuary mortgage is 5,286,029 acres, of which 3,538,345 acres are cultivated. The total area mortgaged forms 8·0 per cent. of the total area of the Province, and the cultivated area mortgaged is 12·7 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Province.

123. The following tables show separately the transfers under each of the above heads for the year under report and the preceding five years :—

Total Area transferred by Sale and Mortgage to New Agriculturists.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	238,857	181,444	2,33,545	1,04,40,459	58	45
1895-96	223,692	174,749	2,83,218	1,04,41,348	60	45
1896-97	283,249	207,634	2,74,144	1,23,34,024	59	45
1397-98	285,388	212,775	2,80,002	1,43,30,455	67	51
1898-99	261,396	184,379	2,43,714	1,28,06,323	69	53
1899-00	249,518	190,077	2,20,558	1,27,05,311	67	58

Total Area transferred by order of Court.

Year.	Area.		Revenue.	Consideration money.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	24,144	16,359	16,272	8,34,022	51	48
1895 96	33,666	22,559	24,287	12,38,873	55	51
1896-97	40,159	26,840	28,914	13,27,247	49	46
1897-98	42,779	29,101	28,811	14,46,817	50	50
1898-99	45,535	32,486	29,148	15,50,534	48	53
1899-00	46,079	30,905	27,541	15,44,995	50	56

124. During the last five years 38·5 per cent. of the mortgaged area has been mortgaged to new agriculturists, a term which practically corresponds to money-lenders. The proportion of mortgages to new agriculturists this year was 40·4 per cent. The average consideration money paid on a mortgage of an acre of cultivated land was Rs. 67 ; the consideration paid was a little less than last year, but considerably more than was paid in the year 1896-97, while the comparison of figures shewn in the last column exhibits the fact that the borrowing power of land of the same revenue-paying capacity has steadily increased during the last four years.

LAND REVENUE.

125. Total Revenue.—The following table shows the receipts on account of the demand for the year from land revenue and local rate in 1899-00 and the previous year :—

Head of Revenue.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue—Fixed, Fluctuating, Miscellaneous and Tribute	2,49,82,796	2,15,69,517
Local Rate	29,11,557	24,86,531
Total	2,78,94,353	2,40,56,048

126. The collections of fixed land revenue were 79·9 of the demand as against 94·5 in 1898-99, 98·6 in 1897-98 and 89·6 in the famine year of 1896-97.

127. The lowest collections were in the following districts :—

	Per cent.
Hissar	18·0
Rohtak	39·8
Gurgaon	55·9
Delhi	75·0
Karnál	77·0
Ambala	71·6
Montgomery	51·0
Gujrát	68·4
Shahpur	63·0
Jhelum	26·2
Dera Ismail Khan	73·4

and the figures bear eloquent testimony to the difficulties with which Revenue Officers and the people have had to contend during what has been perhaps one of the most trying years on record.

128. CAUSES OF INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THE FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.—The year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 8,935 on the total demand of the preceding year.

129. The principal increases are under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Lapses and resumptions of assignments	33,105
Revision of assessment	22,971
Alluvion	42,206
Assessment of wastes, formation of new estates, new leases of wells, &c.	11,888
Progressive jamas	7,171

130. The increase due to revision of assessment is mainly one of accounts, and is to be traced to the Montgomery District where the re-assessment of the Sutlej tahsíls brought in an increase of Rs. 12,060 as against a decrease of Rs. 73,706 as explained below.

131. The increase under the head of assessment of waste, &c., is to be attributed in the main to the colonisation of the Chunián rakhs in the Lahore District.

132. SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.—The following table shows how the Provincial revenue suffered by suspensions during the last four years :—

YEAR.	Balance from preceding years.	Suspended during year.	Collected during year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	6,28,619	20,02,083	1,38,840
1897-98	24,61,696	1,56,323	12,32,322
1898-99	13,65,854	10,18,411	2,13,993
1899-00	21,22,178	43,09,269	1,79,743

133. The present year has thus been calamitous almost beyond record, and the arrears will probably to some considerable extent be found to be irrecoverable. A large number of districts have been very hard hit, and in no less than 17 have over half a lakh of rupees been suspended. In the six plain districts of the Delhi Division the outstandings at the end of September 1900 amounted to over 34 lakhs or two-thirds of the ordinary annual demand. These figures refer only, it will be remembered, to the land revenue demand and take no notice of the amount of the *takávi* loans still outstanding. It is in Hissar and Rohtak that the state of affairs is most deplorable, as in each of these districts the arrears under suspension already exceed an ordinary year's demand. Heavy suspensions have also taken place in eleven other districts, the amounts in Gujrát, Siálkot, and Shahpur exceeding in each case two lakhs, while in Jhelum nearly five lakhs, or five-sevenths of the annual demand, were suspended. Little difficulty is expected in dealing with the arrears in Siálkot. In Shahpur suspensions were heaviest in the Chenab Circle of the Bhera Tahsíl, where no less than Rs. 74,748 came under suspension. The condition of this circle has for some time been causing anxiety, and it has been practically decided that it will be necessary to propose some permanent reduction in the assessment. The opening up, too, of the adjoining Bár lands by the new Jhelum Canal is likely by attracting away tenants to give the question a further prominence.

134. The amount remitted during the last four years has been—

Year.	Total remissions.	Remissions of sums under suspension.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	40,622	29,561
1897-98	20,468	19,519
1898-99	60,648	48,326
1899-00	3,30,384	3,13,167

135. The difference between columns 2 and 3 above shows the amount of remission made on account of special calamity such as hail or locusts.

136. The large increase in the case of remissions of suspended revenue is due to the remission of three sums of Rs. 57,992, Rs. 2,00,550 and Rs. 32,192 in the Lahore, Gujrát and Jhelum Districts respectively.

137. Balances of Fixed Land Revenue.—Of the demand for the year under report there remained uncollected at the close of the year the large sum of Rs. 44,67,825 as against Rs. 12,02,054 in 1898-99 and Rs. 23,06,587 in 1896-97. This balance was made up as follows:—

		Rs.
Remitted on account of calamity of season	... ...	4,838
Irrecoverable ...	... ...	69,865
Undetermined	... ...	39,337
Recoverable	under suspension	41,31,747
	not under suspension	2,22,038

138. A satisfactory feature of this year's balances is the businesslike way in which in the Delhi Division the sums which it was decided to collect have been collected, the remainder being promptly put under suspension.

139. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The total collections of fluctuating land revenue for 1899-00 amounted to Rs. 17,07,746, being practically the same as for the year before.

140. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS ON CANAL-IRRIGATED LANDS.—The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 8,61,743, showing an increase of Rs. 75,665 as compared with the figures for the previous year. This is due entirely to the increased income obtained from the Chenab Canal, which shows an advance of Rs. 1,30,867 on the 1898-99 totals. Eliminating these figures the canal receipts for the rest of the Province were Rs. 3,04,209 as against Rs. 3,59,411 for the same area in 1898-99, Rs. 4,43,178 for 1897-98 and Rs. 3,70,583 in the previous dry year of 1896-97. The falling off from last year is especially noticeable in the Ferozepore, Mooltan, and Montgomery Districts. A considerable portion of the Montgomery demand is reported to be under suspension.

141. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS ON OTHER LANDS.—The receipts were Rs. 7,39,140, showing a decrease of Rs. 36,424 as compared with those of last year and of Rs. 1,796 as against those of 1896-97. The fluctuations are most noticeable in Hissar, Karnál, Mooltan, Montgomery, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan, all of which, except Mooltan, show a marked falling off in receipts. In Hissar the decrease is due to scanty floods in the Ghaggar River. Defective rainfall is responsible for the state of affairs in Karnál and Montgomery, whilst the falling off in Bannu and Dera Gházi Khan is attributed to river action. In Dera Ismail Khan the decrease is more apparent than real, being due to the difficulty of finding purchasers for the grain payments for rabi 1900 in the Ustrána Circle which have not, therefore, been brought to account.

142. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The total receipts under this head amount to Rs. 18,48,165, or Rs. 1,43,793 less than was obtained last year and Rs. 7,56,727 more than was obtained in 1897-98. There is an increase of 1¼ lakh under the head "sale of Government estates" which is due to the sale of town sites at Gojra and Toba Tek Singh in the Chenab Colony. The figures under the head "sale of waste land, including *nazrána*," show on the other hand a marked decrease of 2¾ lakhs due almost entirely to the falling off in the Chenab Colony receipts under this head in the Jhang, Montgomery and Gujránwála Districts. The increase in Shahpur, too, is also accidental, being due, as was explained last year, to the *nazrána* levied, in pursuance of the orders passed in the long lease cases which are now approaching completion. The increase of Rs. 20,000 round in the rents of lands leased for a single harvest is also due to the Chenab Colony, where Rs. 1,49,429 were collected in the Jhang District from temporary cultivators as against Rs. 81,321 in the previous year.

143. Balance of Miscellaneous Land Revenue.—The total unrealised balance now amounts to Rs. 4,06,682 as against Rs. 2,86,858 last year, and this is mainly due to bad seasons. The largest items outstanding are in Ferozepere, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan. The marked increase in Ferozepore consists almost entirely of arrears of canal water-advantage rate which should undoubtedly have been collected. In Mooltan, Jhang and Montgomery the falling off is due to the difficulties of collecting *tirni* by reason of the absence of the *tirni*-payers owing to the failure of the rains, but in the two former districts all the outstanding arrears are expected to be cleared off.

144. Tirni.—There has been a falling off under *tirni*, the total collections being only Rs. 1,46,835 as compared with Rs. 1,62,534 last year. The Jhang receipts, which have steadily declined since the opening up of the Chenab Colony, show this year a decrease of over Rs. 20,000 which is partly due to the breaking up of lands for cultivation and partly to the bad seasons. There is also a certain amount of dislocation in the *tirni* arrangements owing to the transfer of part of the Montgomery District to Jhang. The falling-off of Rs. 10,000 in Dera Ismail Khan is due partly to difficulties in collection and partly to the decrease in the number of Powindah cattle which have been brought into the district. The Deputy Commissioner expects to realise practically all the arrears, and reports that the amalgamation of the *tirni* system with that of Bilúchistán, which was carried out in 1897-98, has proved a success.

145. Land Revenue Assignments.—The total amount of land revenue now assigned in the Province is Rs. 29,86,924 assessed on an area of 6,839,814 acres. The assigned revenue last year amounted to Rs. 29,94,447. The only really important lapse was that of the jágír of Sardár Dyál Singh in the Ajnála Tahsíl of the Amritsar District.

146. Towards the end of the year under report the Descent of Jágírs Bill became law.

147 Agricultural Advances.—The failure of the kharíf harvest of 1899 led to the grant of liberal loans for seed and cattle to enable the people of the more distressed tracts to sow and raise, if possible, a rabi crop. Consequently to the balance of Rs. 47,600 in the Financial Commissioner's hands on the 30th September 1899, Government added in November a further allotment of 4 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 4,47,600. This sum was distributed in the following manner :—

	Rs.
Delhi	44,600
Jullundur	5,000
Lahore	35,000
Ráwalpindi	2,95,000
Pesháwar	30,000
Deraját	38,000
Total ...	4,47,600

It is also to be feared that a great deal of this money was lent in vain; for the famine already manifested in the autumn of 1899 was followed by an

almost complete failure of the winter rains. Seed sown on rain lands came to nothing; while on the wells the cattle died from lack of fodder, and the crops perished because they could not be watered. Under these circumstances it was essential to give loans with an ungrudging hand to enable the ruined cultivators of the famine-stricken tracts to raise a good kharíf crop, should good rains fall. The only hope for such districts as Hissar lay in enabling the people to take full advantage of the first propititious season. Consequently the following allotments were sanctioned by Government for the year 1900-01 :—

	Rs.
Original grant	13,82,000
Additional	5,00,000
Extra	12,00,000
TOTAL ...	30,82,000

The last grant of Rs. 12,00,000 was made by the Government of India for special distribution in the more distressed areas. In allotting this sum the Supreme Government were pleased to authorise its disbursement on most generous conditions, where this should be necessary. In suitable cases (1) the loans might be made without interest; (2) the payment of instalments deferred; and (3) remissions granted up to half the aggregate of the sums lent. The first concession was readily granted in Hissar and Rohtak and in other distressed parts of the Delhi Division. But it is improbable that the third concession will be necessary at all. Up to the 30th September 1900 the following allotments had been made:—

	Rs.
Delhi Division	18,00,000
Jullundur Division	95,000
Lahore Division	6,07,000
Ráwalpindi Division	4,02,500
Pesháwar Division	20,000
Deraját Division	80,000
TOTAL ...	30,04,500

ADMINISTRATIVE.

148. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—In all 32,117 writs and 20,327 warrants were issued, showing an increase of 815 in the number of writs and an increase of 1,748 in the number of warrants issued during the year as compared with the figures of last year.

149. REVENUE BUSINESS.—The number of cases decided by Revenue Officers during the last three years is shown in the following table :—

	Civil and Criminal Cases.	Revenue Court Cases.	Revenue Officer's Cases.	Total.
1897-98	140,856	37,486	164,865	343,207
1898-99	141,199	36,033	165,933	343,165
1899-00	153,640	32,735	238,814	425,189

150. There has thus been a very noticeable increase of 82,024 in the decided cases. The increase is to be found all round, but is most marked in Gurgaon, Karnál, Ambala, Ferozepore, Siálkot, Shahpur and Ráwalpindi, in each of which over 5,000 cases were disposed of more than in last year. The Shahpur figures show a rise from 4,311 in 1898-99 to 13,724 as against an increase of 20 to 24 in the number of officers employed in the district. The sudden rise is explained by the fact that there were 8,352 applications for *takávi* as against 5 in the previous year. Similar reasons exist for the increase in Gurgaon, Karnál and Ambala, as also in Ferozepore and Siálkot. It is significant of the famine that Revenue Court cases which are mainly suits for rent show a marked decrease.

151. APPELLATE WORK.—The following table exhibits the amount of work disposed of by Collectors as compared with the outturn of the two preceding years:—

	Revenue Judicial Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1897-98	3,051	1,611	4,662
1898-99	2,905	1,880	4,785
1899-00	2,470	1,930	4,400

152. As was the case last year, Ferozepore heads the list with 240 judicial appeals, whilst Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Gujrát, Ráwalpindi and Hazára all show over 100. The percentage of successful appeals was 27.

153. The largest number of executive appeals was in Mooltan (174), but Jhelum (171) and Ráwalpindi (156) were almost equally hardworked. The percentage of successful appeals was 36.

154. The number of appeals decided by Commissioners during the past three years was as follows:—

	Revenue Court Appeals.	Revenue Executive Appeals.	Total.
1897-98	521	3,041	3,562
1898-99	437	2,624	3,061
1899-00	403	2,935	3,338

155. The greatest amount of work fell on the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, who decided 122 judicial and 1,093 executive appeals; 31 per cent. of the Revenue Court and 18 per cent. of the Revenue executive appeals were successful.

156. The Settlement Commissioner disposed of 25 out of 27 Revenue Court and 121 out of 181 Revenue executive cases.

157. The statement below shows the appellate work done by the Financial Commissioner in the last three years:—

	Revenue Court Cases.		Revenue Executive Cases.	
	Appeals.	Revision.	Appeals.	Revision.
1897-98	21	433	95	282
1898-99	26	505	55	251
1899-00	9	291	40	222

158. Only four Revenue executive appeals were successful. In revision only 6 per cent. of the Revenue judicial and 9 per cent. of the Revenue executive applications succeeded.

159. COURT OF WARDS.—In the course of the year 8 estates were released, while only 1 new estate was formally taken over—that of the Rája of Goler in the Kángra District. Actually, however, 2 other new estates were taken under control, *viz.*, that of Sundar Bíbi in the Ambala District and that of the late Rája Harbans Singh in the Lahore District, though no definite schemes of management for these estates had been finally approved at the close of the year. The number of estates under the Court of Wards was 59 as against 66 last year.

160. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,38,137 as against Rs. 7,44,631 in the preceding year. Of this sum the cost of the management of estates accounts for Rs. 51,926, or about 6 per cent. of the gross income of Rs. 8,36,410, as compared with Rs. 82,219, or 7½ per cent. in the preceding year.

161. The following estates were released from the Court of Wards during the year:—In the Karnál District, Kunjpura, Shahabad and the jágír of Muhammad Azam Ali Khán; in Hoshiárpur, Hariána; in Montgomery, the estate of Hak Nawáz Khán; in Amritsar, Majíthia; in Hazára, the estate of Banda Pír Khán; and in Dera Ismail Khan, the estate of Nawáb Atta Muhammad Khán.

162. The revised Punjab Court of Wards Bill was submitted to the Government of India on the 1st November 1900.

163. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—The total area of land permanently acquired by Government during the year under report amounted to 5,742 acres, for which Rs. 4,61,207 have been paid as compensation. This gives an average of something over Rs. 80 per acre as compared with an average of Rs. 59 per acre last year. Of the total area taken up, 2,622·8 acres were taken up for canals and 2,704·5 acres for railways. In Gujrát the greatest area of land was taken up, *viz.*, 937 acres, mostly for the Mung Rasúl Jail and the new Jhelum Canal.

164. During the year under report 244 acres were acquired temporarily at a cost of Rs. 1,836, or about Rs. 7-8-0 per acre, while 396 acres were restored, for which Rs. 7,278 were realised.

CHAPTER II-A.

FAMINE.

FAMINE.

165. The agricultural year 1897-98 was in the Punjab one of prosperity and recovery. These fortunate conditions were not of long duration. The year 1898-99 was as a whole much below the average; the bájra, gram and rape-seed crops were exceptionally poor, and the wheat crop was deficient in respect of straw as well as grain.

166 The monsoon of 1899 began in the Punjab on the 20th of June and gave good rainfall all over the country up to the end of that month. Large areas were therefore prepared and sown for the kharíf harvest. In the month of July, however, the rainfall was below the average. In August over the greater part of the province—the southern, central, western and north-western districts—drought prevailed throughout the month. After a brief interval of rest famine was in the land again. The organization of measures for the relief of the famine-stricken was commenced in Hissar, Rohtak, and Karnál, where it was clear that some degree of famine was inevitable, and all that could be hoped was that rain in September might mitigate the distress there and save the situation in the other tracts in the plains which depend on the monsoon rainfall for their crops. The hope was not realized, for September was almost rainless, and by the end of the month unirrigated crops and fodder crops had failed more or less completely over a large part of the province. Nearly everywhere there was a dearth of grass and fodder and water, and the cattle suffered.

167. As in previous famines, the immigration of multitudes of persons from Bikaner and other Native States was an early indication of coming trouble. The Agent, Governor-General, Rájpútána, expressed his readiness to arrange for the return of these aliens to the States from which they came, but asked that pending such arrangements, which must include the proper organization of relief within those States, the refugees of each State might as far as possible be collected on suitable works so as to be ready for deportation when the time came. Under instructions from the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor issued orders accordingly, and from time to time drafts of Bikanerís and other immigrants were sent back to the States in Rájpútána from which they came. But for the presence of these immigrants no relief measures would have been necessary in Amritsar and Mooltan and but little would have been required in Lahore. In Karnál and the other districts of the Delhi Division Bikanerís and other such refugees were to be found among the numbers on relief works, and in other places, notably in the Chenab Canal Colony and in Baháwalpur State, they obtained relie from local charity and by working for the zamíndárs or on ordinary public works. Where they were provided for in this way without trouble it was unnecessary

to arrange for their deportation, and at the end of the famine they either wandered homewards of themselves or decided to make their homes for the future in the place to which they had emigrated and where they had found a means of livelihood.

168. In Rohtak measures for the relief of distress had been found necessary as early as the beginning of the summer of 1899. In Hissar also, as the consequence of the inferior harvests of 1898-99, scarcity began to be felt in the spring of 1899, and one or two works were started by the District Board at famine wages, but failed to attract labourers and were soon closed. On the 1st of September 1899 a test work was started in each tahsíl—an unmetalled road in each case—and in 10 days the numbers employed on famine wages in the district mounted to 20,000. In Karnál and Gurgaon relief measures were not required so early as in Hissar and Rohtak. In Karnál the first works started (on September 13th, 1899) were meant solely to provide occupation for wanderers who had crowded into the district from Hissar and the Native States to the south of that district. In Gurgaon also the test works which were opened on September 15th, 1899, were primarily designed for wanderers, but the wanderers here included natives of the district. Except in these four districts there was no such distress at the time when the general failure of the kharíf harvest on unirrigated land became a certainty as to call for more than watchfulness on the part of Government and its officers.

169. The early and complete failure of the moncoon of 1899 over the greater part of the Punjab materially affected the rabi harvest of 1900 as well as the kharíf of 1899. The whole of the unirrigated area of Hissar, 3,763 square miles in extent with a population of 543,834, was affected by the famine, the total area of the district being 5,188 square miles and its population 776,006. The village menials were the first to feel the stress, and after them the improvident Pachádhás of the Fatehabad Tahsíl, and the remainder of the affected population consisted of Ranghars or Muhammadan Rájpúts and of Bagri and Deswali Játs. When the rise of the number under relief to 20,000 had established the existence of famine the hard conditions of test works were somewhat relaxed, and on September 11th the unmetalled roads under repair became relief works. At the beginning of October the number had mounted to 59,285. About this time, however, the scale of wages was revised, and the establishment in charge of the works was strengthened with the result that a temporary decrease occurred; another contributing cause to this was the abundance of meat owing to the slaughter of cattle in consequence of the fodder famine, the Pachádhás being large meat-eaters. In the third week of the month the number of workers and dependants had fallen to 48,745, but at the beginning of November it had risen again to 55,058. Poor-houses were now opened and the preparation of lists of persons requiring gratuitous relief in villages was commenced. It was found possible during the month to despatch 11,000 people from the works to the Shahpur District, where employment was available on the excavation of the Jhelum Canal, and the numbers under relief consequently dropped to 45,822 at the end of November. The policy of drafting relief workers to remunerative works at a distance from their district was then abandoned by Government. The scheme of relief ultimately favoured by Government was the excavation of

large tanks under the management of the Public Works Department, and Hissar was formed into a Provincial Division with an Executive Engineer in charge. Numbers now rose steadily throughout the cold weather. The total number in receipt of State relief on March 3rd reached the maximum of 161,561, which was equal to 28 per cent. of the population of the affected tract.

170. During September and October 1899 the number of labourers on test works in Rohtak increased gradually until it exceeded 7,000, and in November as the number continued to increase the existence of famine was established and the conditions of the works were changed to those of relief works. The Rohtak returns are, it may be observed, short of the true number relieved on works, as they do not include dependants on workers. The distribution of gratuitous relief to the infirm poor in villages was also begun towards the end of November and two poor-houses were opened, one at Jhajjar and the other at Rohtak. At the beginning of December 1899 the total number of persons in receipt of relief was 18,819, and in the course of the month the district staff was increased by the addition of an Extra Assistant Commissioner and an Executive Engineer and an Assistant Engineer, a Public Works Department Division being established with a sub-division at Jhajjar. A steady increase went on until the middle of March, when the maximum for the time of 33,632 was reached. The area affected in this district was distributed over the three tahsíls and was 1,234 square miles in extent with a population of 362,802 persons, being about ¾ths and ⅝ths respectively of the total area and population of the district. The proportion of the affected population that came forward for State relief was never more than 12 per cent., and this maximum was not reached till near the end of the famine. Nearly half (46 per cent.) of the total relieved belonged to the menial classes, and of the remainder 46 per cent. were Játs and 8 per cent. were Muhammadans (Rájpúts, Biloches, and Patháns).

171. The affected area in Gurgaon is estimated at 1,033 square miles with a population of 367,838, but the estimate is considered by the Commissioner to be somewhat wide for the area really distressed. The maximum number under relief at one time amounted to 5 per cent. on this population. The prevailing tribes are Ahírs, Gujars, Rájpúts or Ranghars, and Meos, but the tribe last named did not largely participate in the relief afforded by the State. Shekhs and Patháns were among the recipients of gratuitous relief. A large number of the persons relieved in the district, however, were immigrants from the adjacent Native States, both those of Rájpútána and those under the Punjab Government. The average daily number on test works exceeded 2,000 during the four weeks they were kept open in September and October 1899. For three weeks in October the works were closed. On their being re-opened in November the number relieved upon them rose gradually till it stood at 3,038 at the end of the month. The total number in receipt of relief rose to 17,760 on March 3rd, 1900. A state of famine was now established, and all test works were converted into relief works on which allowances were paid to children and dependants in addition to the wages paid to workers. The harvesting of the rabi crops outside the affected tract, however, afforded more congenial employment to the workers, and at the end of March the number in receipt of relief had fallen to 8,772.

172. Until the end of November 1899 the Karnál test works did not attract more than 2,000 persons at a time as a rule, but a work was then started in a new locality, and at the end of December the total number employed on works was 7,459. It was then recognised that distress was acute and widespread, and the works were supplemented with gratuitous relief in villages. The number under relief rose to 14,075 on the 17th March 1900. The original estimate of the area affected by famine in the district was 1,787 square miles, but it ultimately proved to be limited to 919 square miles only with a population of 191,437, composed of Játs and Brahmans and Muhammadan Rájpúts. The maximum number under relief which was reached on the 17th March was 7 per cent. of this population.

173. In Delhi areas of 690 and 758 square miles respectively in the Delhi and Ballabgarh Tahsíls were severely affected by the drought, but a state of famine was not reached. A poor-house was kept open from the 19th February 1900 to the end of August 1900 at Badarpur, and gratuitous relief was also available, but both forms of relief were for the most part taken advantage of by immigrants only. The whole of the Ambala District except the valleys of the Sutlej, Ghaggar, Som and Jumna and narrow strips along hill streams suffered from agricultural distress and general tightness, but though the area affected included 1,050 square miles, State relief was not found to be required on any large scale.

174. The relief operations in the small States of Pataudi, Dujána and Loháru, which are within the Delhi Division, may conveniently be noticed here. The Chiefs whose revenues were reduced by the failure of crops were aided with Government loans to enable them to start works and to distribute gratuitous relief under the control of the Commissioner of Delhi.

175. Close to the afflicted part of the Delhi Division is the district of Ferozepore, which was the only part of the Jullundur Division severely affected by the drought. Here fortunately the crop failure nowhere resulted in acute distress. The situation was anxiously watched during the early months of 1900, but it was found that the ordinary silt clearance of the Sirhind Canal and the district inundation canals afforded sufficient employment to the needy classes.

176. Further west in the Lahore District the whole of the Sharakpur Tahsíl, 887 square miles, and an area of 868 square miles in the Lahore Tahsíl were severely affected by the drought, and it was found necessary to provide gratuitous relief in villages, but the number of persons so relieved never much exceeded a hundred. A poor-house was kept open at Shahdara, near Lahore, from November 24th, 1899, to June 4th, 1900, for the relief of immigrants from Bikaner who had crowded to the Lahore City. In Mooltan and Amritsar, as in Lahore, it was found necessary to open works for the relief of immigrants from Bikaner who thronged to these cities. In the remainder of the Lahore Division, although there was much scarcity, the people were everywhere able to maintain themselves without State aid. Many of the poorer of them were enabled to do so by the proximity of the Chenab Canal Colony, where they found employment in connection with the harvesting of the crops which were there abundant and with the numerous small works which the colonists had in hand and were doubtless glad to

push forward with the aid of cheap labour. The inhabitants of the adjacent districts of the Ráwalpindi Division also benefited in this way, and while it is unlikely that any large relief work would under any circumstances have been required in this part of the Punjab, it is almost certain that but for the resources of the colony test works would have had to be started on a larger scale and in a greater number of districts.

177. West of the colony, in the Shahpur District of the Ráwalpindi Division, distress was felt over an area of 1,600 square miles. Ordinary labour was, however, available for the needy on the clearance of inundation canals and on the Jhelum Canal, the excavation of which was in progress within the district: the people consequently were not pinched The Jhelum Canal was utilized as a famine relief work from November 14th, 1899, onwards by means of the deportation from Hissar of 11,000 people to work on it, and the work was made available for local labour from February 25th, 1900, but as a test work and therefore at lower rates than those allowed to the people from Hissar. The daily attendance rose to 1,000 in the second week from the opening of the test work and to 1,500 in the third, and for the three following weeks it averaged between 1,900 and 2,000. After April 8th, 1900, it steadily decreased, and by June 2nd was so small that the test work had to be closed. Famine conditions did not exist in Shahpur.

178. In the neighbouring district of Gujrát scarcity was felt over an area of 600 square miles. A large number of the inhabitants of this tract left their homes in search of labour, but it was found necessary to start local test works for those who were unable to leave their homes and yet were proved to be in want by their readiness to labour for a subsistence wage. The daily attendance rose to a maximum of 1,763 in the week ending February 10th, 1900, continued to exceed 1,000 up to March 17th, and then diminished until on March 31st it was found necessary to close the works.

179. Like Shahpur and Gujrát, the district of Jhelum suffered much from drought. The area severely affected is put at 760 square miles. Small test works were opened in November 1899, and a larger work, the Jalálpur Canal, was begun, also as a test work, on 3rd February 1900. The numbers employed on the latter work rose as high as 3,955 on February 24th, but fluctuated considerably, and the condition of those who attended was not such as to call for its conversion into a relief work. It enabled the needy inhabitants of the locality in which it was dug to tide over the period of scarcity however, and it was kept open till August 11th, 1900, when good rain having fallen the workers dispersed.

180. On the whole then a state of famine was not reached in the Ráwalpindi Division or indeed anywhere in the Punjab except in the four districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál and Gurgaon. In the Miánwali Tahsíl of the Bannu District indeed preparations were at one time made to start test works, but the necessity passed. In the Dera Gházi Khan District there was severe scarcity among the pastoral Biluches of the Suleiman Hills. Relief was given by means of loans to their Chiefs aggregating Rs. 40,000, which will be partially remitted.

181. In the total number of persons in receipt of Government relief in the Punjab, the maximum, 242,755, was reached before the gathering of the rabi harvest in the week ending 10th March 1900. Of this number 161,186 were in the Hissar District alone, and it was in this district that the steady subsequent decrease occurred which reduced the provincial total to 160,074 on the 16th June 1900 including 97,613 of Hissar. The decrease in Hissar occurred for the most part in the period between March 10th and the end of April, and was due in the first instance to the employment afforded to large numbers by the harvesting of canal crops and to many earning sufficient in this way to save them from having to return to the works, and later to jungle fruits being available for food and to the great heat coupled with the conditions of our relief works driving off such as were not in absolute want. Between 16th June and 14th July the provincial total rose from 160,074 to 184,971 and the number in Hissar from 97,613 to 111,573. Up to the latter date the rains had not set in in Hissar, and with the holding off of the monsoon many who had hitherto held out lost heart and came upon the works. The proportion of zamíndárs was now as high as 74 per cent. of the total relieved on works. Towards the end of July the long wished-for rain came, and the greater part of the Hissar District received a sufficient supply and the people left the works in large numbers to get their kharíf crops sown. Week after week saw a substantial decrease in the number receiving relief, till at the end of August it was in Hissar 48,356 only. The large works were all closed on 31st August. The number in receipt of other forms of relief in the Hissar District exceeded 15,000 until the end of September, when with the grant of a fortnight's allowance in advance to each person then on the lists the work of famine relief came to an end.

182. In Rohtak the number in receipt of relief was by means of the selection system kept down to 30,000 till the end of May. The great heat now made it impossible to work except in the very early hours, and people came to work before daybreak. Duststorms were frequent, and the night temperature was often over 100°. But distress had deepened and the rain held off, and notwithstanding these discomforts the numbers on the works rose steadily throughout June, and on 14th July the total number under relief reached the maximum of 42,798. Then the rain came, but in less quantity than in Hissar and with a long break from 22nd July to 20th August. Up to the latter date therefore the number relieved did not alter much from week to week, falling to 38,801 only, but from the 20th to the end of the month general rain fell and the people began to disperse to their homes. In the first week of September only 13,089 were left in receipt of relief, and the number became less week by week till the beginning of October saw the final close of all relief work.

183. In Gurgaon the total number receiving relief remained nearly constant throughout June at 16,000, the figure it had reached at the end of May. By the end of July, owing to the holding off of the rains, the total number had risen to 18,153, the maximum in this district. Works were closed one after another in September, and after October no gratuitous or other relief was required.

184. In Karnál the total number relieved was between 10,000 and 11,000 with little variation during April and May and the first half of June. The

holding off of the monsoon then began to produce the same effect as in Rohtak and Gurgaon, and at the end of June the maximum, for this period, of 13,841 was reached. After the first week of August, however, there was a quick and steady diminution; in September the number receiving relief averaged 2,000 or under, and with that month relief measures closed.

185. The fodder famine was even more intense than the food famine, and the mortality among cattle was immense. The inferior harvests of 1898-99 had not added much to the stocks of fodder, and after the failure of the monsoon of 1899 there was no grass in most of the districts in the Punjab plains and no kharif fodder crops were produced in the districts affected by drought. Water was also scarce and the village tanks were dry. The cattle grew thinner and thinner, and were allowed to die of starvation or were sold, even by Hindús, to the butchers for a few rupees or a few annas a piece. The flesh-eating races and the Chamárs and other menial classes benefited by the abundance of cheap or free meat and by the sale of hides and bones, but the benefit was out of all proportion to the tremendous loss the province suffered in valuable plough and milch cattle. In the Delhi division, where the famine area was extensive and continuous, fodder could not be imported except from a great distance and at a prohibitive expense, and the multitudes suffering for want of food could not afford to pay for fodder. In the west of the province great keenness was shown by stock owners to import fodder from wherever it could be procured, and from the Chenab Colony there was a large export of *bhúsa*, which had been produced abundantly in the rabi harvest of 1899, and which must have yielded a handsome profit to the colonists. All the assistance Government could give was afforded to cattle-owners. The hill forests in which grass is most plentiful are too far from the affected tracts for hay to be compressed and exported except at a prohibitive price, or even as a rule for the cattle to be driven there to graze, but all the Government rakhs in the plains were thrown open to grazing. Lopping of trees too both in the rakhs and in canal and roadside avenues was freely permitted, so that all green food possible might be provided for the starving herds.

186. Programmes of relief works were maintained in each of the affected districts in accordance with the provisions of the Punjab Famine Code, and it was by means of the works on these programmes that distress was in the first instance relieved. But the enormity of the distress in the south-east of the Punjab and the possibility of its extending to a larger area rendered it necessary to supplement the district programmes by works which would afford employment to multitudes of people for a prolonged period, and which should also, if possible, be remunerative to the State. The first works considered were railway projects, some of which were already on district programmes. The Government of India at the request of the Punjab Government caused earthwork to be started on four projected lines at an early period of the famine. The Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway afforded employment and relief to the distressed among the inhabitants of Jínd, by the Darbár of which State the greater part of the cost of making the line is being defrayed, and was not available as a relief work for natives of Punjab districts. The Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway also did not directly benefit the people of the province to a large extent, but by providing employment for the inhabitants of Native States it

diminished their migration to the Punjab. The Rewári-Phulera Loop Line, with a length of 45 miles in Punjab territory, formed a valuable relief work lasting from 22nd December 1899 to 11th August 1900, and afforded employment to the people of the Gurgaon District. The portion passing through Patiála territory was carried on by the same management and on the same principles as the part in Gurgaon, and proved the means of bringing to light the existence of very grave distress in the Narnaul and Kanaund tracts of Patiála, to relieve which steps were taken both directly and by means of pressure put upon the Darbár. The Agra-Mathra Chord Line, which was begun in the famine of 1897, was recommenced in November 1899 in the Delhi District, where after proving the non-existence of local distress it was made use of to provide work for famine labourers drafted from the Rohtak District. The portion of the line lying in the Gurgaon District was simultaneously carried on as a relief work there, and altogether the work lasted nearly 10 months. No other Railway work was available in the Delhi Division.

187. The Jhelum Canal was the one work in progress in the Province at the time when famine declared itself which was eminently suited to be a famine relief work. And as the numbers in need of relief in Hissar continued to mount up, and the impossibility of providing any productive work for execution there became clear, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that in spite of the distance the experiment of drafting labour from Hissar to Shahpur for employment on the canal should be tried. The difficulties of inducing people to set forth for an unknown country under unknown conditions were successfully surmounted by the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar and his Assistants. The greatest difficulty was to give the people an idea of the wages they were likely to receive on the canal. As the result the men drafted from Hissar appear to have entertained an exaggerated idea of the extra wages they were to get on the canal. On the other hand, the Canal Officers and the local Civil Officers, who had made excellent arrangements for hutting the labourers and providing water and supplies, were disappointed in two respects. The number of dependants relieved on works was for reasons given elsewhere abnormally large in Hissar during the recent famine, and the men deported to Shahpur were allowed to take their dependants with them, for otherwise they would not have consented to go at all. Further, even the able-bodied among them, although carefully selected as not run down by famine, were by nature inferior in physique to the class who ordinarily work upon canals, and were doubtless to some extent affected by the straits they had gone through. It seems probable from what happened subsequently that these matters would have adjusted themselves. But this cannot now be known, for very shortly after the arrival on November 24th of the last train-load of famine labourers all plans were upset by the outbreak of a virulent epidemic of cholera in the camps in which the people were located along the canal. In consequence of this outbreak all further drafting of labour to the Jhelum Canal was stopped. It has been clearly proved that the germs of the disease must have been carried by the people from Hissar. During the course of the outbreak from 5th November 1899 to 8th January 1900 no less than 691 deaths occurred in the camps in addition to an unknown number that occurred among those who fled and scattered in the jungles. Of the 11,027

who originally came from Hissar about 6,500 remained in the camps after the epidemic, and the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar has ascertained that 1,262 made their way back to their homes on foot or by train. There are thus, taking account of the 691 recorded deaths, 2,574 unaccounted for, but while a certain number of these undoubtedly died of cholera, it is probable that the majority either found employment and settled in the Chenab Canal Colony or elsewhere or reached their homes in Hissar at a date subsequent to the Deputy Commissioner's inquiries, and some who belonged to Bikaner and Jínd doubtless found their way to their homes in these States. It was necessary after this severe visitation to treat very tenderly those who remained on the work, and rates were fixed considerably higher than those paid for ordinary labour. In June all were railed back to Hissar so as to be at their homes when the rains broke, with the exception of a number estimated at 500, who elected to remain in Shahpur and work on the canal as ordinary labourers.

188. In connection with another canal project, the Lower Bári Doáb Canal, the propriety of drafting famine labour from Hissar for employment elsewhere was considered. The Lieutenant-Governor's decision not to press for the execution of the project as a famine work was based mainly on a calculation by the Chief Engineer (Colonel Jacob), which showed that, allowing for the value of the length of canal that would be dug in the few months before the rains, the extra cost of famine labour as compared with ordinary labour added to the cost of railing the labourers from Hissar to the scene of the work and back would be greater than the total cost of maintaining the same number of labourers and dependants at their homes either gratuitously or on unproductive works. At the same time in other cases circumstances may be more favourable and it may be wise to make the venture.

189. Several irrigation works were carried out successfully by local famine labour during the scarcity. The embankments in Gurgaon which formed intrinsically the most valuable relief works and were at the same time most useful in affording employment for famine labour in that district also have irrigation for their object. But the mainstay of famine relief in the four districts most afflicted in the late distress was, speculative though the ultimate utility of the work done may be, the excavation of large tanks for the storage of water in Government waste lands or village common. The tanks have been made deeper at one end than at the other, so that as the water diminishes and retreats towards the deeper end it may expose a smaller surface to evaporation, and it is hoped that they will hold up stores of water which may be most valuable for the preservation of cattle in times of drought and may even possibly be used for irrigation by means of jhalárs. But when their construction was undertaken on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, it was deliberately decided that, whether or not this hope were realized, the digging of large tanks was the most economical, if not indeed the only practicable way of utilizing famine labour in the Delhi division. The rainfall of 1900 though heavy did not properly test the water-holding capacity of these tanks, for it is recognised that a year or two must elapse before the bottom of a new tank becomes impermeable and water can be retained.

190. The other works utilized for famine relief were unmetalled roads, protective ditches for enclosing Government land in Hissar, the filling of a deep hole near Rewári in Gurgaon, stone breaking in Delhi and Jhelum, an embankment in Gujrát, land reclamation in Amritsar, and the filling up of the city ditch in Mooltan. Towards the end of the famine nine village tanks were dug in Rohtak, and two tanks were excavated as test works, one in Jhelum and one in Gujrát, but the policy followed in this famine was generally to avoid village tanks as relief works except after the coming of the rains, when large works were closed and it was desirable to find work for the more destitute in the vicinity of their fields.

191. For the more important classes of work undertaken the normal rates paid for such work and the percentage which the value of the work, estimated at these rates, bears to the total expenditure were considered at the end of the famine. From the former point of view there is little to choose between the various classes of works, for the proportion of total expenditure coming under the head of wages varied only from 63 per cent. on embankments to 72 per cent. on large tanks. From the second point of view the best value was obtained in the embankments of Gurgaon and the worst on roads in Hissar. The low value of the famine work done on the Jhelum Canal, 49 per cent. of the cost, was due to special causes which have already been explained, *viz.*, the outbreak of cholera and the high rates which it was consequently decided to allow.

192. The works first started in each district were generally District Board works, and were under the management of Civil Officers. The irrigation works alluded to above which were made use of for the relief of distress in the Shahpur, Jhelum and Hissar Districts were carried out departmentally under the supervision of officers of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. With the exception of the Ghaggar Bye-wash in Hissar, which was executed by means of task work, these works were paid for by the piece, the rates per 100 cubic feet being adjusted from time to time so as to make them accord with the famine scale of wages. All the other important relief works, including the earthwork on the Delhi-Agra and Rewári-Phulera Railways, were conducted under the supervision of the Buildings and Roads Branch, which for this purpose opened a Special Famine Circle with divisions in Hissar and Rohtak. Task work was the general system followed on these works. On the Delhi-Agra Railway in Delhi and Gurgaon the system was piece-work, limited during the first few weeks and subsequently unlimited ; on the other works in Gurgaon task work was the rule except on the Ghata Bund, on which the system of unlimited piece-work was followed. In Rohtak it was intended to have a system of petty contract with each family or group of families with a view to preventing demoralization, but it was found impossible to carry this out, and the system actually followed differed from task work only in that the allowances to dependants were not paid separately, but formed an addition to the worker's wage. In Hissar task work with separate payments to dependants was the system generally followed, though exceptions were made in two localities where piece work, in the one case limited and in the other unlimited, was found more suitable to the customs of the people in regard to the seclusion of their women.

193. A Civil Officer styled the Famine Náib Tahsíldár was put in charge of each camp, the regulation number of persons under his care being 5,000, though in practice it often had to be much less. The Famine Náib Tahsíldár was not concerned with professional and technical matters, which were the charge of a Sub-Overseer of the Public Works Department, but was responsible for all other matters essential to the welfare of the camp. At the commencement of the famine difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficient number of men for employment in this capacity. The qualifications necessary are those possessed by an ordinary Náib Tahsíldár or an accepted candidate for that post, but as the accepted candidates are limited to the number likely to receive permanent appointments as Náib Tahsíldár the supply was unequal to the demand for Famine Náib Tahsíldárs. Commissioners were accordingly empowered to appoint men other than accepted candidates from among Field Kánúngos, Sub-Overseers, and like officials. Later in the famine Native Officers from regiments were made use of. In the superior staff the experiment was tried during this famine of having Inspecting Officers distinct from the Executive and Assistant Engineers. The officers chosen for this duty did excellent work. It is probable that fraud and peculation went on to some extent in connection with the administration of famine relief, but at any rate they were not conspicuous. The medical arrangements were everywhere adequate.

194. The recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1898 included among other changes an increase in the scale of wages allowed to the various classes of workers. The Commissioner of Delhi, however, was permitted to adopt a scale approximating to the original scale of the Punjab Famine Code which he considered more suitable for the circumstances of his division in the autumn than the higher scale. The Commissioner admitted, however, that when the nights lengthened and the cold increased the higher scale was more appropriate, and wages were increased accordingly in the beginning of December. On the approach of the hot weather this scale became higher than was necessary to provide a sufficiency of food to the workers and might have attracted people to the works who were not really destitute. Accordingly the scale was reduced again in the beginning of March. Steps were at the same time taken to ensure that the full task which could justly be demanded was rendered, though care was also taken to adjust the task as well as the wage to weather conditions, and to lighten it when the heat became oppressive.

195. With the object of limiting the advantages of relief works to those who were absolutely in need of them, several works in the Delhi Division were continued on the strict conditions prescribed for test works, *viz*. the non-payment of allowances for a day of rest and for dependants coupled with the strict enforcement of the task, long after the numbers which had come upon them appeared to have justified their conversion into relief works and the consequent relaxation of the above conditions.

196. When steps were taken to ensure that the task once fairly calculated should be strictly demanded it was natural to expect that cases of contumacy would be encountered among men who, though not in need of relief, hoped to earn a little in an idle time by doing a little light labour. The

contumacious were always warned in the first instance that if the short work continued they would be removed from the work, and it was rarely necessary – in Hissar never—to actually remove the men.

197. When the hot weather set in the desirability of excusing dependants from attending on the works owing to the want of shade and shelter was represented by the Commissioner of Delhi. There were several reasons for not dispensing with their attendance altogether, but their comfort was consulted by requiring as a rule only one roll-call a day, and that in the early morning. It was also suggested that village works should be started at some time well before the anticipated breaking of the monsoon in order that the people might be at their homes ready to sow their crops when that event occurred. It was ruled that on the breaking of the rains village works should be started for the maintenance of the people at their homes, but if a very large reduction occurred among the numbers under relief two or three weeks after the coming of the rains, there would be no objection to those who remained being dismissed with allowances sufficient to maintain them for a fortnight, to be renewed at the end of the fortnight if careful local inquiry showed them to be necessary. As has been seen, the monsoon set in late and all the large works were maintained much longer than it was anticipated would be necessary. Village works were made use of in Rohtak to a small extent, but elsewhere the few who remained on the large works when at last the time did come for closing them were dismissed contentedly to their homes at a cost of only a small expenditure in cash allowances. In Karnál no such expenditure was required.

198. It is provided in the Punjab Famine Code that when the total number of children too young to work and of other dependants who are given gratuitous allowances on relief works amounts to 10 per cent. or less of the total number of men, women and children labouring on the works no explanation is required. In Gurgaon and Karnál a proportion of 20 per cent. or more was reached, and when a state of famine has been attained such a percentage cannot be regarded as extraordinary. On some works in Gurgaon this proportion was very largely exceeded. In Hissar at the height of the famine the extraordinary percentage of 53 was recorded for the district as a whole, *i.e.*, the number of non-working children and other dependants upon relief works formed no less than 35 per cent. of the total population on relief works, and as a rule they formed about 30 per cent. throughout. An estimate based on the census figures of 1891 showed that children of 8 years old and under added to men and women of 60 years and over should form about 32 per cent. of the total population. The inference is therefore that the people who came upon the works brought all the members of their families with them, and from the Deputy Commissioner's report it appears that this was actually the case. Villages were deserted and houses shut up; no property was left in them, and no cattle; and it was unnecessary to leave any one behind to mind them even if there had been food to support the care-taker. The number of dependants on workers who received relief in Rohtak is unknown because, in order to save the people from the demoralization of having to show the members of their family who depended on them, the workers were given an allowance of 15 per cent. in addition to their wages to enable them to support

their families. As this allowance generally proved sufficient it is evident that the number of dependants did not attain anything like the proportion to the number of workers that it did in Hissar. There is unfortunately evidence that in Karnál and Gurgaon parents, especially among the menial classes, misspent the allowances paid to them on account of their children, and in both these districts kitchens were started at which the children were fed, and the allowances paid to workers on account of such children were stopped. A difference in the appearance of the children soon became apparent. In Delhi also some cases of neglect of children were noticed. In Hissar emaciated children received a milk ration in addition to the allowances paid to their parents on their account, and in cases of bad neglect were taken over and fed in hospital, but kitchens were not made use of except on one work, the Ghaggar Bye-wash.

199. The administration of gratuitous relief in villages to persons who owing to age or infirmity were unable to do labour themselves and did not come upon relief works as dependants was of importance only in the four districts which suffered most severely from famine. In Hissar as many as 15,000 persons of this class came upon the lists very early in the famine, and the number rose to 20,000 in June and to 30,000 towards the end of the famine. Both in Hissar and in Rohtak the mortality was high among this class of persons, but considering how the class is composed this is not surprising. The maximum under relief at one time was nearly 8,000 in Gurgaon and nearly 7,000 in Rohtak. The maximum reached in Karnál was 2,129.

200. Poor-houses are meant for the relief of persons who are unfit for employment on works and either have no homes or cannot conveniently be sent to their homes and would scarcely have been required at all for natives of Punjab districts. They were rendered necessary by the large immigration from Native States which had to be dealt with. From its position between the Rájpútána States to the south and the Phulkián States to the north Hissar was most affected by this immigration, and five poor-houses, at Hissar, Sirsa, Hánsi, Bhiwáni, and Fatehabad, respectively, were opened in that district. The total number of inmates averaged about 2,000, the maximum reached being 3,879. Next to Hissar, Gurgaon was most over-run by immigrants, and two poor-houses were required, one at Gurgaon and one at Rewári. The average number under relief daily in the two institutions was about 200, and the largest number relieved in one day was 545. A great many of the persons received in the poor-houses of these two districts arrived in very wretched condition, feeble and emaciated, and the number of deaths which occurred among them was consequently high in spite of the food bestowed upon them and the medical attendance which was provided. Light work was provided for those who were fit to do any, and those who improved sufficiently in condition to go on the relief works were drafted there as soon as they were fit. In Rohtak also two poor-houses were opened chiefly for immigrants, one at Rohtak and one at Jhajjar, but the number of inmates was never very large, the largest on one day being 230 in the two institutions. The inmates of the poor-house at Badarpur in Delhi are said to have included wanderers from the above three districts, as well as immigrants from Native States.

201. During the latter half of the year 1899 the general health of all the districts affected by scarcity or famine was exceptionally good. In Gurgaon the death-rate in August and September of that year was unusually high owing to the prevalence of fever, but famine conditions had not then developed, and during October, November, and December there as elsewhere in the province the death-rate was low owing to the absence of malarial fever consequent on the failure of the rains. In the districts in the Ráwalpindi division in which measures of relief were found necessary during the cold weather the general health continued good during the first half of 1900, and it may therefore be said that the scarcity did not directly exercise any deleterious effect on the health of those districts. After June 1900 there was an increased mortality, especially in Shahpur, due chiefly to fever which was very prevalent in consequence doubtless of the abundant rainfall. Circumstances were similar in Lahore and Ferozepore, and there the mortality in the autumn of 1900 was exceptionally great. In Delhi the general health was good, except for two outbreaks of cholera, during the whole period of the famine, and in Ambala conditions were healthy until the autumn of 1900. Of all these districts it may be said that the only way in which the scarcity affected the health of the people was that many were so reduced by it that they were unable to withstand illnesses which under more favourable circumstances might not have proved fatal.

202. In the two districts which may be described as famine stricken, Hissar and Rohtak, the early months of 1900 were not as elsewhere salubrious, and throughout the period January to August the mortality in both districts was very much above the normal. While there was an increased mortality from all the principal diseases—fever, cholera, small-pox, dysentery, and diarrhœa—it is to fever of various kinds that the vast majority of deaths has been traced. In Hissar the deaths from fever during the eight months January to August 1900 exceeded the average number for the years 1891—1895 during the same period by no less than 14,009. And it is remarkable that this occurred in the early part of the year and not in the last four months in which the greatest mortality from fever generally occurs. In Rohtak during the same period the fever mortality exceeded the average by 8,535. This abormally heavy mortality was due to the prevalence of some fatal types of fever, other than malarial fevers, aggravated by the debilitating effects of want of food. No trace, however, was found of the so-called "famine relapsing" or spirillum fever which has often been found to occur in times of scarcity. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa amounted during the above period to 1,974 in Hissar and 377 in Rohtak as compared with an average mortality of 279 and 196 respectively. Cholera was introduced into Hissar by people who had left the district for the North-Western Provinces and who returned on the opening of relief works. It broke out first in December 1899 in one of the famine relief camps, causing 303 deaths. Its virulence then decreased for a time, but in March it broke out again with greater force and prevailed now in one part of the district and now in another until July, the number of deaths in villages from this cause during the period January to August being 6,358. The course of the disease was somewhat similar in Rohtak, where the number of deaths during the same period was 2,060. These figures do not include deaths on relief works, which numbered 1,900

in Hissar and 174 in Rohtak. The total number of deaths from all causes during the eight months period was in Hissar 42,309 and in Rohtak 23,294 compared with an average mortality in the same period of 15,137 and 11,117 respectively. A feature of the mortality statistics of both districts is the proportionately fewer number of infants under one year who died in the famine year as compared with the average of 1891—1895. This is explained by the fact that a great diminution occurred in the number of births in the famine year, famine having interfered with the productiveness of the people.

203. Both in Gurgaon and in Karnál the mortality was low during the first four months of 1900, and there was no unusual prevalence of fever. From that time onwards the death-rate increased in Karnál chiefly as the result of ravages of cholera, and the very heavy rainfall in this district was followed by malarial fever of a very fatal type. In Gurgaon cholera did not break out till June, but in that and the three following months it accounted for 1,123 deaths. There was a severe small-pox epidemic in this district, causing 1,039 deaths. In the other famine districts the mortality from this cause was not unusually great, and the collection of large numbers on relief works facilitated vaccination.

204. The increase in mortality was in proportion to the severity with which the famine visited the districts. Thus in Hissar, where the famine was most severe, the number of deaths was nearly three times the average; in Rohtak, which suffered less severely, the number was twice the average; and in Gurgaon, which was not very severely affected, the mortality was less than 50 per cent. above the average (17,927 compared with 12,888). No actual deaths from starvation appear to have been established, even among the emaciated immigrants from Native States, but scarcity of food must be held to be the cause of much mortality, though it worked circuitously by occasioning diseases or by weakening the constitution of people exposed to disease. But it may fairly be claimed that nothing that could have been done by Government and its officers would have reduced the death-rate.

205. The total expenditure incurred by Government in the Punjab on famine relief, including relief works and gratuitous relief, was met from Imperial Funds. The Provincial Revenues, depleted as they were by suspensions of land revenue, could contribute nothing and had to be supplemented by generous grants from the Imperial Government to enable them to bear the cost of the ordinary administration of the province. The total cost of relief including expenditure by District Boards and Municipal Committees amounted to Rs. 47,20,951.

206. The cost of the famine to Government would have been much greater but for the fact that prices did not rise very high. In the famine of 1896-97 drought prevailed very extensively over India and grain was scarce and dear. In 1899 large tracts escaped the drought and produced good harvests; in particular the greater part of the North-West Provinces was unaffected and was able to export a large quantity of grain to the Delhi division. The canal-

irrigated districts of the Punjab also rejoiced in good harvests, and the returns of imports and exports show that during the period June 1899 to October 1900, inclusive, the total net export of grain from the districts of Jhang and Gujránwála alone, the two districts in which the Chenab Canal Colony lies, was more than sufficient to have supplied the total net import into the two districts of Hissar and Rohtak.

207. Whether higher prices would have increased the famine bill not only by means of the higher wages and doles it would have been necessary to pay to people in receipt of State relief, but also by causing more people to seek relief, is a moot question, but the numbers in receipt of relief would probably not have been materially added to if the prices prevailing had been of famine pitch instead of moderate.

208. The great extension of railways which has occurred of recent years helped in keeping prices low and uniform. The Southern Punjab Railway proved especially useful for the people of the Rohtak District. And it is gratifying to find that no hitch is said to have occurred on any line of railway in the arrangements for transporting grain to the famine-stricken tracts. Some delay was, however, experienced in Hissar in obtaining materials, tools and plant for relief works by rail.

209. A generous allotment was made by the Government of India to the Punjab for distribution under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of seed and cattle on the bursting of the monsoon of 1900. The free grant of money for the purchase of seed and cattle with a view to the rehabilitation of the distressed was also one of the chief objects of the Famine Charitable Fund, and considerable allotments were made by the Punjab Committee of the Fund to Divisional Commissioners for distribution to zamíndárs. In consequence of the generous policy of the Government of India in connection with advances under the Loans Act there was some apprehension that private charity might overlap State aid in this direction, and the Central Committee of the Charitable Fund recommended that the Government loans and charitable advances should be given out on an amalgamated list and that a certain number of the loans should subsequently be converted into gifts. It was agreed that this might be done. It was realized that District Officers and Local Committees must not be unduly hurried and must be allowed plenty of time to decide who were the persons best entitled to receive gifts from the Charitable Fund. If, however, their lists were sufficiently complete to enable them to decide this beforehand, they were not to conceal it. On the contrary, it was considered advisable to give it out as soon as possible, so that the people might fully realize that such gifts came from the charitable public and not from Government. In any case, whether or not it was possible at once to declare the names of the recipients of gifts, the local officers were enjoined to explain publicly that such gifts as were then made or might afterwards be declared were provided from the Charitable Fund and not from Government revenues.

210. The following were the amounts distributed in each of the districts affected by scarcity:—

District.	*Government takávi.*	*Charitable gifts.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	9,07,700	5,18,848
Rohtak	1,95,263	1,51,138
Gurgaon	1,80,222	75,000
Karnál	1,64,905	67,375
Delhi	47,174	7,097
Ambala	30,000	30
Ferozepore	62,672	...
Lahore	79,000	21,410
Jhelum	1,25,000	1,01,908
Gujrát	50,110	53,000
Shahpur	71,015	50,580
Total ...	19,13,061	10,46,386

It seems to have been possible in most districts to announce at the time of the distribution the persons who received gifts as distinguished from those to whom the payments made were loans. And there is evidence in the reports that the allotments were found adequate in all districts. Care was taken to discourage people from taking money to buy cattle when a sum sufficient to pay for the hire of bullocks was enough to satisfy their requirements.

211. It is doubtful whether the famine has added materially to the indebtedness of the people. Outside the Delhi Division no marked increase has been observed in the burden of debt. In Karnál much jewellery has been pawned and sold, and the number of sales and mortgages was larger than in the previous year. In Delhi, Gurgaon and Rohtak it is said that no increase has occurred because the money-lenders had advanced considerable sums before the famine and refrained from lending more till they saw the chance of a favourable crop, and in Rohtak the restriction of credit which is evidenced by a reduction of the number of sales and mortgages of land helped to drive people to the relief works. Probably it was much the same in Hissar, where the number of sales and mortgages was not greater than usual. It may be hoped that the timely and plentiful distribution of Government loans and charitable gifts saved the people from the increased embarrassment which would otherwise have resulted from the famine.

212. Nowhere in the Province was violent or concerted crime occasioned by the famine. The dacoities which occurred in Lahore, Ferozepore and Jhelum during the cold weather of 1899-1900 were committed by men who were not suffering from want, and there is no reason to attribute them to the scarcity. In all the districts of the Delhi division there was a large increase in petty thefts and burglaries, but many of these were committed by vagrants. In Hissar there appears to have been a greater increase in local crime than elsewhere, but here also the offences were of a petty nature. At the same time

no cases were traced of offences committed for the purpose of getting the advantage of prison food for a time, but this may have been partly due to the very large extent to which whipping was resorted to by the Courts in preference to imprisonment during the famine.

213. In the Delhi division the courage with which the people struggled to hold their own and the quick recovery of spirit they showed when the time of trouble was past have been brought prominently to notice. The manner in which the people helped one another is also the subject of remark. The Jats of Rohtak showed a greater readiness than on previous occasions to come on our relief works, but with two famines in three years this is not to be wondered at. Among other classes in Rohtak, especially the Muhammadans and menials, there has been more demoralization: gratuitous relief was eagerly received and cases of abandonment of families were known to occur. In Hissar the lower classes, accustomed as they are to a low standard of comfort, are said to be unaffected by the results of the famine. Among those higher in the social scale there is unfortunately good reason to fear that many who were formerly well-to-do, but had been reduced in circumstances by the former scarcity, have now been ruined. Everywhere it is recorded that the people were much impressed by what was done for them and grateful for it even where, as in Rohtak, they could not understand the principles on which Government utilized famine labour in the way it did. The condition of the wanderers from Native States who were numerous among them no doubt helped to bring home to them the solicitude for their welfare felt by the British Government. Absolute confidence in Government appears to have been shown by all classes from the first, and it is certain that a great political effect was produced by the measures instituted in the famine of 1896-97, and that it has been intensified by what has now been done.

214. The relief afforded in the Ráwalpindi division in the districts of Jhelum, Gujrát, and Shahpur has also not been without effect. The people know that Government help will be forthcoming when their resources entirely fail. But they also know how to help themselves by emigration and otherwise, and there has been no demoralization or loss of self-reliance in this part of the province.

215. The condition of the various Native States in the Punjab was made the subject of enquiry in September 1899, and it was ascertained that except in portions of the Patiála, Jínd, and Nábha States, which adjoin the affected part of the Delhi division, there was no cause for apprehension.

216. The two railway works already mentioned—the Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal and the Rewári-Phulera Railways—traversed portions of Jínd and Patiála territory. It was arranged with the Patiála darbar that the portion of the earthwork on the latter line which had to be constructed in Patiála territory should be carried out like the rest of the line under the management of the Punjab Public Works Department, and that the expenditure incurred by that Department on the relief of Patiála subjects would be re-imbursed by the darbár. But except for this arrangement famine administration in Patiála was, owing to the absence

of vigorous direction, personal interest, and sustained effort in the central authority of the State, for long completely neglected., It was brought to the notice of Government that the number of Patiála subjects employed on relief works in the Delhi division during the month of February was 723, and that the people of the Narnaul and Kanaund tracts outlying portions of Patiála in the vicinity of Rewári were in a very miserable condition. These facts were represented to the darbár, which was exhorted to face the famine question energetically and in particular to open poor-houses and provide gratuitous relief for the people of Narnaul and Kanaund, as only the more able-bodied of them would benefit by the earthwork of the Rewári-Phulera Railway which had now been brought up to the boundary of the State. Finally when the Rewári-Phulera Railway earthwork entered the Patiála border and was carried on through the Narnaul Iláqua the serious condition of the people of that tract became evident. The people of the town of Narnaul and the surrounding villages were in a starving condition, and many were mere living skeletons. Numbers flocked to the railway relief work from every side, but gratuitous relief in the villages and poor-houses for the more emaciated were urgently required for those who were too reduced to be able to work. The Government Officers in charge of the railway work did what they could for these sufferers, but a more extended system of relief was required than it was in their power to arrange. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore early in May addressed a strong representation to the darbár. Vigorous measures were now initiated, and Mr. Rose, Executive Engineer of the State, was deputed with other officers to start poor-houses and gratuitous relief and to supplement the Rewári-Phulera Railway with other relief works, and was directed to call upon the Commissioner of Delhi and take his advice as to what should be done. Although not satisfied that the darbár was well advised in adopting this course instead of placing its relief arrangements directly under a British Officer of famine experience, the Lieutenant-Governor on receiving satisfactory evidence that a lakh of rupees had actually been remitted to Narnaul for expenditure on famine relief agreed to the arrangement. There was an outbreak of cholera in the middle of June, but the condition of the people of Narnaul now began to improve and the subsequent administration of famine relief in Patiála did not give cause for complaint.

217. Nábha, like Patiála, has an outlying piece of territory near Rewári which was traversed by the earthwork of the Rewári-Phulera line. The tract is a small one, and the relief afforded by the earthwork, supplemented by small works and gratuitous relief arranged for by the Rája, a vigilant ruler of the old type, was sufficient. In the other parts of the State the distress was not severe.

218. In Jínd in addition to the Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway a relief work was arranged for at Sangrúr. The number of relief workers never exceeded 1,000. Gratuitous relief was afforded to a larger number, rising to 3,250 in June. It is probable that there were considerable deviations from Code-lines, but a good deal was undoubtedly done to mitigate the distress from which the people suffered. The darbár made considerable allotments for takávi, and the Rája took a personal interest in its distribution.

219. Allusion has been made above to the distribution of gifts from the Famine Charitable Fund to enable impoverished agriculturists to recover their position by purchasing seed and cattle, and mention may be made here of the constitution of the Fund and the manner in which it was administered. The Provincial Fund was constituted at a public meeting called by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on December 28th, 1899, at Lahore, at which a considerable sum was subscribed on the spot and a General Committee was formed. A smaller Executive Committee was appointed from among the members of the General Committee in order to collect subscriptions and allot the sums received. When the Central Committee of the Indian Charitable Fund was subsequently formed at Calcutta, the Punjab Committee on the invitation of that body enrolled itself in the general movement and became the Provincial Committee of the Indian Charitable Fund. The total sum subscribed in the Province was Rs. 2,68,900, and an additional sum of Rs. 11,25,000 was allotted by the Central Committee of the Fund at Calcutta, making a total of nearly 14 lakhs in addition to Rs. 1,30,000 which the Central Committee made available for charitable relief in Punjab Native States. Of the latter sum a portion only was utilized, Rs. 11,500, as the Rulers of the larger Native States declined the assistance of the Fund. In the end a sum of 12½ lakhs was found enough for the wants of the Province (excluding Native States), and the balance was returned to the Central Committee.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

220. PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—There were three meetings of the Punjab Legislative Council, namely—

Place.	*Date.*
Lahore	14th April 1900.
Simla	14th July 1900.
Simla	22nd September 1900.

221. BILLS INTRODUCED OR PENDING.—The following Bills were introduced in the Council during the year :—

(1) Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

(2) Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.

222. The following Bills were passed by the Council during the year :—

(1) The Bill to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab.

(2) Bill to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the Siwálik Mountain Range or affected or liable to be affected by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *Chos* flowing through or from or by the deboisement of forests within that range.

(3) The Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.

(4) The Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

223. The Sind-Ságar Doáb Colonization Bill was pending in Council at the close of the year.

224. ACTS.—The India Acts which apply to this Province as well as to other parts of British India and which received the assent of the Governor-General during the year are the following :—

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
VIII of 1900 ...	An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.	British India, for 2 years only.	29th June 1900.
IX of 1900 ...	An Act to provide for the Court-fee payable on certain applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.	Punjab	Ditto.
X of 1900 ...	An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of Census.	Whole of British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán, the Santhal Parganas.	24th August 1900.
XI of 1900 ...	An Act further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	British India	Ditto.
XII of 1900 ...	An Act to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XIII of 1900...	An Act to amend the Law relating to agricultural land in the Punjab.	Punjab	19th October 1900.
I of 1901 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums.	British India	8th February 1901.
II of 1901 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army.	British India, inclusive of British Balúchistán, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.	22nd February 1901.
* III of 1901 ...	An Act further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.	To certain Ports ...	Ditto.
* IV of 1901 ...	An Act further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.	Central Provinces ...	1st March 1901.
V of 1901 ...	An Act further to amend the Indian Forests Act, 1878.	Bombay, Lower Provinces, North-Western Provinces, Punjab (except Hazára) Oudh, Central Provinces, Assam.	9th March 1901.
VI of 1901 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the labour districts of Assam.	Provinces of Bengal (including the Santhal Parganas), the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Assam, the Central Provinces and the district of Ganjam in the Province of Madras and to such other parts of British India as the Local Government may direct.	9th March 1901.
VII of 1901 ...	An Act to place Native Christians in the same position as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists in the matter of obtaining letters of administration and for other purposes.	British India, and so far as it affects British subjects the dominions of Princes in alliance with His Majesty.	22nd March 1901.
VIII of 1901 ...	An Act to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.	British India, including British Balúchistán, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.	Ditto.

Those marked with a * are not applicable to the Punjab.

225. RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.—The following Rules and Regulations having the force of law were issued during the year under report by Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Rules under Section 565 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for regulating the notification of residence and any change of residence by released convicts in regard to whom orders have been made under sub-section 1 of Section 565.

Rules under Section 5 (1) of Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

Rules under Section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV, of 1897.

Rules under Section 27 and Section 34 (1) of the Court Fees Act, 1870, regulating the supply and sale of Stamps.

Rules under Section 3 of Act XX of 1887 (The Wild Birds' Protection Act).

Rules under Section 51, Act III of 1900 (The Prisoners Act).

Rules under Section 19 of Act XIII of 1880 for the regulation of vaccine operations in the Municipality of Rúpar and in the Cantonment of Peshávar.

Rules under Sections 50 and 50 B of the Punjab Laws Act, IV of 1872, to regulate the use of the pasturage and other natural products of certain lands the property of Government.

Rules under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, I of 1878.

Regulations under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

Rules under Sections 41 and 42 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, to regulate the transit of timber and other forest produce imported into the Ráwalpindi District across the Jhelum River.

Rules under Section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XIII of 1899.

Rules under Section 4 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Cantonments of Ambala, Ráwalpindi, and Pesháwar.

Rules under Section 55 (2) of the Punjab District Boards Act, XX of 1883, for regulating the form of estimates of income and expenditure of District Boards, the form of District Boards Accounts and the manner in which those accounts shall be audited.

POLICE.

226 The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1900 was as follows :—

Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	3
District Superintendents of Police (including Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police, and Assistant to Inspector-General of Police)	35
Assistant District Superintendents of Police (including Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police and four Probationers) ...	33
Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Platform Sergeants ...	713
Sergeants	2,660
Constables	17,018
TOTAL ...	20,462

227. The actual strength of the force as it stood on 1st January 1901 was 275 below the sanctioned strength on account of the absence of 3 gazetted officers on leave and the existence of a number of vacancies in other grades. Of the actual strength 65 superior and 30 subordinate officers were Europeans, 1 superior officer, 11 subordinate officers and 1 constable were Eurasians, and the rest were Natives. Among the Natives were 13,003 Muhammadans, 1,992 Sikhs and 5,074 Hindús, of whom 2,536 were Brahmins, Rájpúts or Gurkhás.

228. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 37,01,499, of which Rs. 31,13,818 was debitable against Imperial or Provincial, and the balance against other sources.

229. During the year 1900, 61,980 cases were reported to the Police. Of this number 796 were not investigated as they were held to be untrue. Five

hundred and one cases were investigated under Magistrates' orders after investigation had been at first refused. These cases are distributed under six heads—

(1) Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	1,047
(2) Serious offences against the person	5,219
(3) Serious offences against property	17,530
(4) Minor offences against the person	126
(5) Minor offences against property	19,007
(6) Other offences	19,051

The number of cases was greater by 2,291 than in the previous year, the increase being under the 3rd and 5th heads. Other classes showed a decrease.

230. Excluding cases entered in the 6th class, the percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases reported was 35 as compared with 30 in 1899, and the percentage of persons convicted to the number arrested by the Police was 61 as compared with 54 in the previous year, though the percentage of property recovered to the total stolen fell from 42 in 1899 to 39 in 1900.

231. DISCIPLINE.—The total number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force in 1900 was 2,042 as compared with 2,153 and 2,140 in each of the previous years. The number of judicial punishments showed an increase and amounted to 158, while departmental punishments fell to 1,884.

232. EDUCATION.—Compared with last year the number of literate officers and men has increased by 105. Taking constables separately the number of literate men has increased by 88. The percentage of literate officers is 82 per cent. of the strength, and of literate constables 21 per cent. The illiterate officers are almost exclusively in grades of Sergeants on Rs. 16 and Rs. 12.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

233. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mínás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Sánsís, Bauriahs, Pakhiwárs, Mahtams, Bháts, and Giloi Bilúchís.

234. MINAS.—The number of Mínás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 372, of whom 50 were absent on the 31st December 1900 without passes. Four offences other than offences against the rules made under the Act were committed by Mínás during the year.

235. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 227. One member of the tribe was convicted during the year 1900 of an offence under the Indian Penal Code. One hundred and seven Tágús were shown as absent without passes.

236. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District 65 convictions were obtained against members of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. On the 31st December 1900, 404 names were on the Karnál register and 16 on that of Ambala. From the former district 142 Bilúchís were absent without leave, and from the latter 4.

237. HARNIS.—Harnís to the number of 1,093 males and 378 females are registered in the three districts of Ludhiána, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. The great majority belong to Ludhiána, and it is significant that 3 out of 10 of the registered Harnís of that district were absent without leave. Harnís are reported to have committed 54 offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and 5 under other laws.

238. SANSIS—Three thousand three hundred and twenty-three Sánsís were registered at the end of 1900, of whom only 288 were females. The districts showing the largest numbers are Gujránwála, Gurdáspur and Siálkot. The proportion of absentees in Siálkot and Karnál was very large. One hundred and sixty-four cases under the Criminal Tribes Act and 39 under other laws were laid to the charge of Sánsís.

239. BAURIAHS—In the Ludhiána District one conviction was obtained against a member of this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. There were 100 persons on the register at the end of the year.

240 PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhiwárs on the register of the Siálkot District at the close of the year was 348 males. Fifty-three offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and 29 offences under other laws were committed during the year. One hundred and fifty-seven men of this tribe were reported absent without leave on the 31st December 1900.

241. MAHTAMS.—The number of Mahtams on the register in the Lahore District at the close of the year was 53 against 28 in the previous year. No names were removed from the register during the year after further surveillance or by immigration. None were absent without pass on the 31st December 1900.

242. BHATS—One hundred and eighteen men of the tribe of the Siálkot District were on the register at the end of the year. Seven persons were convicted under the provisions of the Act, and 47 were shown as absent without leave at the close of the year.

243. GILOI BILUCHIS.—The number of names on the register of the Montgomery District on the 31st December 1900 was 73, of whom 21 were absent without passes. Two convictions under the provisions of the Act and one under other laws were obtained against them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

244 Of 180,746 reported offences, 131,627 were returned as true. This means 6 offences per thousand of the population. One hundred and nine thousand three hundred and six cases, involving 247,408 persons, were brought to trial.

245. Twenty-seven per cent. of the cases were dismissed *in limine* as against 29 per cent. last year. The low percentage is partly due to the fact that offences under the Indian Penal Code, which always show a large percentage of dismissals, were proportionately few this year as compared with offences under Local and Special Laws.

246. Thirty-three per cent. of persons brought to trial were convicted as against 31 per cent. last year. The highest district percentage is 53 (Dera Gházi Khan, Pesháwar and Kohát), and the lowest is 15 (Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur).

247. Seventy-five per cent. of reported offences and 70 per cent. (or 93,024) of those returned as true were under the Indian Penal Code. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code was 30. Last year it was 27.

248. Offences affecting life rose from 1,222 to 1,231 (690 of these were murders); thefts from 11,455 to 14,008; offences of receiving stolen property from 2,831 to 3,183; robberies and dacoities from 765 to 888. The increase is marked in thefts and robberies and dacoities. Scarcity drove many to steal. The large number of robberies and dacoities is, it is hoped, the last effect of that outburst of violent crime which was noticed last year, and the effect of which is seen in the heavy work thrown during the year on Sessions Courts and in the number of references and appeals to the Chief Court. Strong measures have been taken, and probably the record for 1901 will be a better one.

249. Classified with reference to their gravity, 19,310, or 21 per cent., of the offences returned as true under the Indian Penal Code, may be said to be serious. This is a rise of 3,037 on last year's figures. The rise in dacoities and robberies in Hissar from 46 in 1899 to 111 in 1900 is not so significant as the figures would seem to indicate. The Deputy Commissioner explains that most of the robberies were robberies of grain from camels, and that only two of the dacoities were of a daring and violent nature. In Jhang the same class of crime shows a rise of 34. The feud between the new settlers and the old inhabitants of the Bár naturally increases with the spread of the former. Bannu, on the other hand, shows a decrease of about 53 per cent.

250. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and three cases were admitted under Special and Local Laws, and 46,472 persons convicted. Offences under the Arms Act rose from 454 to 787.

251. Six thousand and fifty-five persons were called upon to give security for good behaviour as against 4,848 last year. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 212.

252. One hundred and seventy-seven persons were dealt with under Section 563, Criminal Procedure Code.

253. District Magistrates, including Additional District Magistrates, disposed of 6,009 cases, a large increase on last year's figures. This is partly due to the increased employment of Additional District Magistrates. They tried 47 British subjects, 11 of whom were convicted, 30 acquitted, 3 committed to Sessions, and 3 to the Chief Court.

254. Honorary Magistrates have done well, and decided 16 per cent. of the total number of Criminal cases disposed of in the Province.

255. Disposals in Sessions trials rose from 534 to 659. The increase was very large in Lahore (75 as against 43 in 1899) and Ráwalpindi (102 as against 45 in 1899). Sixty per cent. of the persons brought up were convicted.

256. The Chief Court confirmed the sentence of death upon 161 persons, commuted it in the case of 35 persons, and acquitted 33 persons sent up under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

257. Twelve thousand six hundred and seventy-five persons were sentenced to solitary confinement. Most District Magistrates and Sessions Judges think that this form of punishment is peculiarly salutary, and that it should be inflicted more freely.

258. Four thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were sentenced to whipping, or 1,796 more than last year. Whipping was largely used as a punishment for petty theft. Forfeiture of property was ordered in 139 cases.

259. Of 83,972 persons convicted, 22,024, or 26 per cent., appealed—10,802 to the District Magistrate, 9,544 to the Sessions Court, and 1,678 to the Chief Court. Of these persons, 22 per cent. had their appeals summarily rejected, 42 per cent. had them dismissed after notice, 36 per cent. had their sentences reduced or altered or proceedings quashed. The average duration of appeals was 10 days.

260. Three cases, including one pending from last year, came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. Appeals increased from 972 to 1,260, disposals from 825 to 1,039, and the pending file from 147 to 221. Revisions fell from 2,060 to 1,810, disposals from 1,894 to 1,654, and the pending file from 166 to 156.

PRISONS.

261. JAIL POPULATION.—The total number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jails and 21 of the larger lock-ups during the year, including transfers, was 71,857 (convicts 39,964, under-trial prisoners 31,424 and civil 469), as compared with 65,364 (convicts 36,213, under-trial prisoners 28,539 and civil 612) in the preceding year. The daily average of each class in confinement during the year in jails and lock-ups was 15,937, comprising convicts 14,000—the highest number on record, under-trial prisoners 1,886 and civil prisoners 51, being an increase of convicts 1,849 and under-trial prisoners 255, and a decrease of civil prisoners 6. The total daily averages were for the jails 15,405 prisoners (15,029 males and 375 females) and for the lock-ups 532.

262. ACCOMMODATION IN JAILS.—Since accommodation exists in the jails of the Province for only 15,252 males and 835 females, overcrowding took place to a serious extent in some of the jails. Relief was afforded by placing prisoners in excess of building accommodation in tents, and as a last resort, when matters became serious, it was found necessary to release 902 well-conducted short-termed prisoners of the casual class. Continued pressure on the accommodation also made it necessary to retain the camps established at

Montgomery in 1898 and at Mung Rasúl in 1899, and to start a third for 500 prisoners at the Mooltan Central Jail. For the same reason, the buildings of the old Lunatic Asylum at Delhi were used for the accommodation of prisoners admitted to the Delhi Jail in excess of its capacity.

263. BUILDINGS.—The total expenditure on building operations in 1900 amounted to Rs. 78,246. Of this sum Rs. 30,022 was expended on original works and Rs. 48,224 on repairs. No cells or cubicles were built during the year. Provision has, however, been made for 50 cubicles in a project for the extension of the Bannu Jail.

264. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Of the 26,394 convicts (males 25,574 and females 820) admitted to jails during the year, 37 were Christians (Europeans 7, Eurasians 5 and Natives 25), 18,935 Muhammadans, 7,420 Hindús and Sikhs, and 2 were of other classes.

265. Classified according to age 217 convicts admitted were under the age of 16 years, 21,983 were from 16 to 40 years of age, 3,689 from 40 to 60 years, and 505 above 60 years. Funds were not available to carry out the structural alterations required in the old Lunatic Asylum buildings at Delhi to render it suitable for a Reformatory. But the work has now been put in hand, and will be completed during the current year. Meantime the juvenile ward attached to the Lahore Central Jail continues to fulfil a very useful purpose.

266. REMARKS REGARDING SENTENCES.—One hundred and ninety-four convicts were transported beyond seas during 1900 as against 96 in 1899. Award by the Courts of sentences of transportation for life in a greater number of cases (273 in 1900 against 189 in 1899) and the order of the Government of India under which convicts sentenced to transportation for a term are now deported to the Andamans explain the great increase in the number transported beyond seas.

267. Of the 26,394 convicted prisoners admitted to jail during the year, 3,676 had been previously convicted, 2,289 once, 761 twice, and 626 more than twice, the ratio per cent. to number admitted being 14 as compared with 13 in the previous year.

268. ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES.—Six convicts escaped from jail in 1900 against 15 in the preceding year. Two escaped from inside and 4 from outside jail walls. Four of those who escaped were recaptured during the year, and 5 of those who escaped in the previous ten years were also recaptured, leaving 27 still at large. The small percentage of escapes in spite of overcrowding is creditable.

269. DISCIPLINE, OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.—Of the 28,370 prison offences committed by convicts during the year, 59 were dealt with by Criminal Courts, 16,925 related to work, 3,094 to prohibited articles, 251 to assaults, mutiny and escapes, and 8,041 to all other breaches of jail rules. As compared with 1899 there was a decrease of 2,746 in the total number of offences committed, mainly under the head of offences relating to work, to some extent ascribable to the unhealthiness of the bulk of the population during the latter part of the year,

making it necessary to reduce the labour tasks in many jails. The prisoners have been generally amenable to discipline and their behaviour has been, on the whole, good, serious misconduct being confined to a comparatively small number.

270. The total number of major punishments inflicted on convicts fell to 7,841 from 7,626, and of minor punishments the total also fell from 23,178 to 20,760. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was awarded to convicts for jail offences increased in 1900 to 242. In 34 cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted, prisoners were admitted to hospital for treatment of the injuries caused.

271. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—Fetters were imposed on 4,762 convicts as a punishment and on 5,583 prisoners during the year for purposes of safe custody, mostly for short periods only. Having to place prisoners in tents to relieve overcrowding rendered it necessary to resort to the use of fetters somewhat freely in a few jails. There has, however, been a great improvement during recent years in this respect in most jails. In the Mooltan Central Jail the numbers fettered in 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively were 738, 468 and 123. At Mung Rasúl where from 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners were employed from day to day outside jail walls only 83 were fettered during the year.

272. ESTABLISHMENT.—Compared with 1899 there was an increase of 115 in the total strength of the establishment employed in 1900. There were 29 more offences committed during the year than in 1899; but there was a decrease of 10 in the number of criminal offences, and the number of offences by upper subordinates fell from 118 to 82. Speaking generally, the subordinate officers of all grades performed their duties well. Difficulty, however, is experienced in securing the right stamp of men as warders; the duties of warders are so arduous and responsible that men who can do so prefer to seek employment elsewhere.

273. EDUCATION.—Of the 26,394 convicts admitted during the year, 34 males and 2 females were able to read and write, and 42 males able to read only.

274. MARK SYSTEM.—Four thousand and two convicts were released under the mark system as compared with 4,031 in 1899. The maximum remission earned was 784 days, and the maximum gratuity earned was Rs. 7-8-0. The average gratuity earned was Re. 1-7-0. The Inspector-General paid particular attention to the working of the mark system during the year, and considers that its weakness lies in the fact that the benefits that can be earned under it, especially in the case of long-termed convicts, are too remote to appeal very forcibly to those coming within the range of its influence.

275. EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.—A rise of 1,818 in the daily average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days enhanced to no small extent the difficulty of finding suitable labour for them. The Mung Rasúl Central Jail afforded a partial outlet for the excess. There an average of 1,275 convicts was employed from day to day on the excavation of the Jhelum Canal. The larger demand for articles required for jail consumption gave employment to an average of 3,443 against 2,911 in the previous year. There was also an

increase of 219 in the number employed on repairing the extensive damage caused to buildings by the monsoon rains. The number employed on manufactures also rose from 3,616 in 1899 to 4,066 in 1900. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 659 in the number employed on building new jails under the Public Works Department, owing to the completion of the Mung Rasúl Central Jail in August 1899.

276. CONVICT OFFICERS.—Fifteen hundred and twenty-eight males and 11 females were employed as convict officers during the year as compared with 1,636 males and 11 females in 1899. The daily average number employed was 993 males and 10 females. Superintendents of Jails, without exception, attach great value to the services of convict officers in the routine management of jails.

277. MANUFACTURES.—The cash earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,161, being an increase of Rs. 13,279 on the earnings of 1899. The earnings of the prisoners in the Mung Rasúl Central Jail amounted to Rs. 53,667, and the amount would have been larger, had not work been interrupted for a couple of months owing to an outbreak of cholera and floods. The earnings in the Lahore Central Jail were Rs. 11,542 and in the Mooltan Central Jail Rs. 10,869.

278. Excluding extra-mural labour, the following industries yielded the largest cash profits:—Paper-making, Rs. 36,012; lithographic printing, Rs. 16,637; brick-making, Rs. 8,394; oil-pressing, Rs. 6,220; and durrie-weaving, Rs. 2,930. Paper-making is the most important industry carried on in the jails of the Province, and the Inspector-General has devoted a good deal of attention during the year towards improving the quality of the article turned out. Lithographic printing is being gradually concentrated in the Lahore Central Jail, and the work turned out shows a vast improvement.

279. The indirect profit resulting to Government from the performance of jail duties by convicts amounted to Rs. 3,24,680 as against Rs. 3,09,569 in 1899.

280. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure on maintaining and guarding the prisoners of all classes was Rs. 10,87,073 in 1900 as compared with Rs. 8,61,556 in the previous year. The average cost per head was Rs. 70-10-11 against Rs. 64-9-6 in 1899 and Rs. 73-6-6 in 1897 which was also a year of scarcity. Speaking generally, the large increase in expenditure in 1900 was due to the rise of 2,046 in the daily average population and to the greatly enhanced prices paid for articles of food. Garden produce supplied in the jail dietary was valued at Rs. 16,377 more than in 1899. The net cost per prisoner was Rs. 62-1-0 as compared with Rs. 55-10-0 in 1899.

281. HEALTH.—The death-rate among the jail population was 23·65 per mille as compared with 18·79 in 1899, and was about the same as in 1898. The predisposing causes of the high mortality were the poor health of many of the prisoners on admission and the severe epidemic of malarial fever during the autumnal months. It is noteworthy that these conditions prevailed also during 1897. The death-rate of the free population was 47·69, more than twice as high as that of the jail population; and it is creditable to the officers of the Jail Depart-

ment that the latter did not rise higher. As a prophylactic against malarial fever the prisoners were treated during the autumn months with sulphate of quinine. For the first time since 1892 cholera attacked the prisoners. The disease prevailed to a serious extent in the Mung Rasúl Central Jail only, where there were 30 cases, of which 9 terminated fatally. Single cases of the disease occurred in the Lahore Central, Lahore Female and Siálkot Jails. Though the number of cases admitted into hospital in the Lahore Central Jail, which has shown a bad death-rate of late years, far exceeded the number admitted in 1899, the percentage of mortality shows a further decline.

282. MAGISTERIAL LOCK-UPS.—The daily average number of prisoners in the larger Magisterial lock-ups was 532 (under-trials 442, convicts 89 and civil 1). There was one escape. There were 5 deaths, giving a death-rate of 9·40 per mille of average strength as against 16·67 in 1899. The annual cost per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 92-7-0.

283. GENERAL REMARKS.—The Inspector-General inspected all the central jails and all the district jails, except two, during the year. Commissioners paid 17 more visits than in 1899 and Divisional Judges and Deputy Commissioners visited less frequently. But 116 more visits were paid by Magistrates acting in behalf of Deputy Commissioners. Non-official visitors also paid a greater number of visits than they did in 1899.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

284. INSTITUTIONS.—Of recent years institutions have been gradually decreasing. The number for 1990 is 227,284 as against 232,901 in 1899. The number of suits for land was considerably greater than it was last year, *viz.*, 22,566 as against 20,282, whilst the total value of such suits has also proportionately increased. Compared with the figures for 1897 and 1898, however, there was a decrease both in the number of institutions and in the value of suits for land.

There were 9,857 suits for foreclosure, or 2,968 more than last year. This large increase was probably due partly to the prospect of the Land Alienation Act becoming law and partly to the poor agricultural conditions which have prevailed from 1895 onwards.

The total value of suits was Rs. 2,40,24,131, as against Rs. 2,19,63,320 last year, and the average value Rs. 94-13-2 and Rs. 106-3-4 for 1899 and 1900, respectively.

285. DISPOSALS.—In District Courts 240,041 suits were decided out of 267,825 for disposal, leaving 27,784 pending. As compared with last year, disposals fell by 7,687, and the pending file rose by 2,689. On an average each District Judge and Subordinate Judge with appellate powers decided 97 cases, each Assistant Commissioner 57 cases, each Extra Assistant Commissioner 135 cases, each Tahsíldár 135 cases, each Náib Tahsíldár 125 cases, each Munsif 1,606 cases, each Judge of a Provincial Small Cause Court 2,023

cases, each Munsif with Small Cause Court powers 1,481 cases, each Judge of a Cantonment Small Cause Court 494 cases, and each Honorary Civil Judge 192 cases.

286. AVERAGE DURATION.—The average duration was 45 days for contested and 26 for uncontested cases. The averages in 1899 were 42 and 24 days, respectively.

287. APPEALS.—The percentage of appeals to appealable orders remained stationary, *viz.*, 25.

In Divisional Courts 6,713 appeals were instituted as against 7,535 in 1899, and the pending file fell from 2,091 to 2,034. In 58·4 per cent. of appeals the order of the lower Court was upheld. The average duration of appeals went up from 93 to 99 days.

In District Courts 6,846 appeals were instituted as against 7,664 in 1899. In 60·3 per cent. of appeals the order of the lower Court was upheld. The pending file fell from 761 to 621, and the average duration rose from 32 to 37 days.

288. WORK OF THE CHIEF COURT.—There were instituted in the Chief Court 7 original suits, 1,031 appeals from decrees, and 244 appeals from orders. In 41 per cent. of appeals the decision of the lower Court was affirmed. The average duration of appeals rose from 434 to 479 days. The average duration given in last year's report (364 days) has been found to be wrong. The reason of the average duration being so high, in spite of the raised jurisdiction of single Judges, is that single Judges disposed of a large number of old Division Bench cases.

Institutions fell by 285, disposals rose by 73, and the pending file was reduced by 309 (from 2,054 to 1,745). The effect on the pending file of raising the jurisdiction of single Judges is marked. Single Judges disposed of 883 appeals as against 490 last year.

It was anticipated that work in the Chief Court would be increased by a larger number of applications being made under Section 70, sub-section 1, clause (*b*), Punjab Courts Act, as amended by Act XXV of 1899, but this forecast has not been realised. There were 1,750 applications for revision, or 300 less than in 1899. It is too early yet to draw any certain inference from this. The year was exceptional; hard times probably kept down litigation of all kinds, and the Punjab Courts Amendment Act is not yet in full force, as it does not apply to suits instituted before that Act came into operation.

289. GENERAL.—Foreclosure notices went down from 4,493 to 4,099. There were 2·3,027 applications for execution; 185,742 were disposed of. Rupees 5,93,991 were realised voluntarily, and Rs. 29,36,209 realised after process. This represents a realisation of 24 per cent. on the value of money decrees in execution. The net profit to Government from process fees was Rs. 2,42,819.

REGISTRATION.

290. REGISTRATION.—The total of gross receipts was Rs. 3,45,176, compared with Rs. 3,68,969 in 1899-00. The expenditure was Rs. 1,43,773, leaving net receipts of Rs. 2,01,403, compared with Rs. 2,21,390 in 1899-00.

291. The expenditure was less by Rs 3,806 than that of the previous year. The decrease in the number of registrations noticed below caused lower receipts in fees and consequently less payments in the way of percentage to Registering Officers. There was, on the other hand, some increase in permanent establishment called for by increase of business in particular offices.

292. The number of documents registered is less than in the previous year by 19,119. In the case of immoveable property the mortgages registered were fewer by 18,443, leases by 684, and petty sales (*i.e.*, of a value less than Rs. 100) by 1,957. But there were 3,239 more sales (of a value of Rs. 100 and upwards) registered. The decrease in mortgages registered is attributed partly to the recovery of agricultural conditions caused by the rains of 1900, and largely to the passing of the Alienation of Land Act: the increase of sales is attributed partly to the latter cause and partly to speculation in land likely to be irrigated by the Jhelum Canal. It is however very doubtful how far these causes operated to produce the results attributed to them. It is to be observed that of the decrease in mortgage deeds registered, *viz.*, 18,443, as large a proportion as 9,562 is due to a decrease in the class for which registration is optional, and it would appear from what is said below in paragraph 298 that the number of documents registered, of which registration is optional, is not a true index of the total number of mortgages effected in the year.

293. The total value of immoveable property transferred was Rs. 5,28,20,437 compared with Rs. 5,34,26,086 in 1899-00. The value of the sales (of a value of Rs. 100 and upwards) was Rs. 2,21,98,449, or Rs. 30,02,799 more than in 1899-00. The value of the sales (of a value less than Rs. 100) was Rs. 8,50,987, or Rs. 1,29,472 less, and the value of the mortgages (both under and over Rs. 100) was Rs. 32,94,188 less than in 1899-00.

294. The total value of the deeds regarding moveable property was Rs. 18,98,025, or Rs. 1,32,207 more than last year.

295. The grand total of aggregate value of all deeds, whether relating to immoveable or moveable property, was Rs. 5,47,18,462, or Rs. 4,73,442 less than in 1899-00.

296. Excluding two districts for which the necessary figures have not been obtained it would appear that mortgages and sales were effected by old and new agriculturists in the following proportion:—

(*a*) By old agriculturists to old agriculturists—

25,818 mortgages involving an area of 173,730 acres and a value of Rs. 71,93,179:

15,128 sales involving an area of 105,189 acres and a value of Rs. 63,51,723.

(*b*) By old agriculturists to new agriculturists—

23,714 mortgages; area 227,689 acres; value Rs. 64,37,291 :
14,165 sales; area 144,581 acres; value Rs. 57,12,889.

(*c*) By new agriculturists to old agriculturists—

1,944 mortgages; area 10,499 acres; value Rs. 6,44,032 :
2,002 sales; area 14,903 acres; value Rs. 9,21,907.

297. Although it was known that any condition by way of conditional sale made in a mortgage would by the Alienation of Land Act be made void, there were nevertheless 1 756 mortgages with such conditions registered in the year. The number has sensibly declined however. There were 4,203 such registrations in 1899-00.

298. There was a decrease of 11,888 in the number of optional registrations of documents affecting immoveable property. The decrease occurred both in sales and mortgages. The falling off is considerable, and it is surmised by several officers that it is due to a judgment of the Chief Court passed at the beginning of 1900 which rules that Courts are not bound to interpret Section 50 of the Registration Act so as to make a registered encumbrance take precedence of an unregistered one in all cases. If this is so, this judgment has apparently had as great an effect in an opposite direction as the Judgment No. 115 of 1890, which was said at the time to have much stimulated optional registration by the preference it gave to registered encumbrances, and it is remarkable how quickly its purport has become generally known. It is however by no means certain how far this surmise is correct.

299. Statistics of the operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV have not varied much. There were 641 refusals to register, and on appeal to Registrars registration was ordered in 204 cases and refused in 77. For 17 registrations the orders of the Civil Courts were obtained. There were 10,937 applications for copies and searches compared with 10,199 in 1899-00.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

300. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—In the Delhi division the towns of Mahrauli and Najafgarh in the Delhi district were constituted Notified Areas with effect from April 1st, 1901. In the Delhi division the octroi limits of the Rohtak Municipality were revised. In the Jullundur division a slight alteration was made in the boundaries and octroi limits of the Municipality of Una in the Hoshiárpur district. The only revision in the Ráwalpindi division was that of the octroi limits of the Khusháb Municipality in the Shahpur district.

301. There were 288 elective vacancies, or 10 less than last year. The percentage of contested elections has decreased from 33·55 last year to 26·60, while the percentage of voters polling has increased from 40·54 to 62·88. The highest percentages of voters polling are shown by the smaller Municipalities, Daska in the Siálkot district, Dasúya in Hoshiárpur and Máchiwára in Ludhiána heading the list with percentages of 84, 83·23 and 82·57

respectively. The proportion of two elected members for each member appointed by name or official designation is generally preserved.

302. The Municipalities of Simla, Delhi and Ambala held 59, 56 and 54 meetings respectively. Forty-five out of 148 Municipal Committees failed to hold the prescribed minimum number of meetings, namely, 12. Sixteen out of the 45 were in the Lahore division. The lowest number of meetings held was 4 in Montgomery and Kila Didár Singh in the Gujránwála district.

303. As a general rule Sub-Committees, where they exist, serve the useful purpose of relieving the General Committees of a good deal of routine work. In Amritsar, Lahore and Mooltan, indeed, their energy is said to be excessive. In Hazro the system of Sub-Committees has had to be suspended owing to the untrustworthiness of the members.

304. The only cases of any importance in which interference with the proceedings of Municipal Committees was necessary occurred in Rewári and Ferozepore. The former Municipality attempted to slur over some octroi malversations, but their proceedings were set aside and the officials concerned convicted and punished by a Criminal Court. The Ferozepore Committee came into collision with the Deputy Commissioner's authority by resolving to fine a Gymnastic Instructor, instead of cancelling his appointment, as the Deputy Commissioner had requested the Committee to do. In Gurdáspur, also, action had to be taken by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 179 of Act XX of 1891 in a case in which the Municipal Committee declined to pay the salary of the Head Master of the Municipal Board School at the enhanced rate due to him under the Education Code.

305. The Delhi Municipality framed bye-laws for the collection of a wheel tax and of a toll on vehicles and animals entering the Municipality. New Building Bye-laws under Section 92 of the Act were also sanctioned, and the Committee were empowered by the Local Government to accept composition up to Rs. 50 for breaches of the latter bye-laws. The Simla Committee altered the Market Bye-law defining the places for sale of certain articles of food and drink, and published bye-laws dealing with the duties of some of their officers. Power was given by notification, under Section 184 (*u*) of the Act, to the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiána to overrule proceedings of the Municipal Committees of the district as to encroachments upon streets and alienation of public land. The Lyallpur Committee framed bye-laws for the regulation of slaughter-houses and the registration of births and deaths, and Building Bye-laws under Section 92 of the Act. Building Bye-laws were also framed by the Dera Gházi Khan Municipality.

306. The Committees of the Delhi division worked fairly well, with the exception of Bhiwáni (Hissar) and Rewári (Gurgaon), whose members show a lack of public spirit and have little or no appreciation of the responsibility of their position. An irregular loan of Rs. 1,000 was made from District Funds to the Kálka Notified Area, where the salaries of the establishment had got into arrears. The loan was repaid within the year. In the Jullundur division the Municipality of Hoshiárpur is held up by the Deputy Commissioner as affording an example of what local self-government can be. The rest of the Committees in the

Jullundur division are reported to have worked satisfactorily, with the exception of Ludhiána, where both energy and honesty of purpose are said to be lacking. The Committees in the remaining divisions worked fairly well on the whole.

307. In the Delhi division the health of the Municipal towns, with the exception of the Municipalities of Gurgaon and the Minor Municipalities of the Delhi district, was bad. The death-rate from fever and cholera was specially high in the Hissar and Rohtak districts. Small-pox broke out in Kángra during the winter. Jullundur was not as healthy as usual, and plague again made its appearance in Banga. Ludhiána was visited by fever, cholera and small-pox. Eighty deaths from cholera are reported from Ráekot in the Ludhiána district. Ferozepore and Fázilka suffered from cholera, followed by malarial fever of a severe type due to heavy floods, and the mortality throughout the Ferozepore district was considerable. The Lahore division escaped with a slight epidemic of cholera at Lahore and Lyallpur. The health of the Municipalities in the Rawalpindi division was generally good. An outbreak of plague in Zafarwál necessitated the evacuation of that town, and a few isolated cases occurred in the town of Siálkot. In Pesháwar the year was remarkably healthy and small-pox was less prevalent than usual. In Kohát an epidemic of cholera of a virulent type was met by immediate and vigorous measures. The health of the Municipalities of the Deraját division was good on the whole, and no cases of puerperal fever are reported from Dera Ismail Khan.

308. The close of the year saw the completion of the Delhi water-works extension scheme. Extensions of the Simla water-works were also carried out during the year. A revised water-works scheme for the town of Bhiwáni has been proposed by the Public Works Department, considerably reducing the expenditure formerly contemplated. The yield of water from the Ambala water-works has been satisfactory, but Kálka has again been in difficulties in consequence of the failure of the springs which supply the town. A revised project for water-supply is under the consideration of the Public Works Department. Land is being acquired for the extra-mural drainage scheme sanctioned for the town of Ráwalpindi, and a scheme for the intra-mural drainage of the Municipality is said to be under preparation. In Abbott-abad a main sewer has been constructed to carry off the flood water from the bazár.

309. In the Simla Municipality three new taxes were imposed, a water tax, a house tax, and a tax and toll on tongas and ekkas entering Municipal limits. In the Jullundur division, Jagraon followed up its exemption of produce of town-lands from octroi, granted last year, by a similar exemption of fodder of all sorts. In the Pesháwar division, Abbott-abad imposed a conservancy tax on bungalows within civil limits and a water tax on private taps in occupied houses. In the remaining divisions no changes were made.

310. The total revenue derived from taxation generally was Rs. 33,05,173, or Rs. 45,501 more than last year. The following table shows the receipts under "Octroi" and "Other taxation" for the two years 1899-00 and 1900-01 :—

	Octroi.	*Other taxation.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-00	30,22,135	2,37,537	32,59,672
1900-01	30,67,369	2,37,804	33,05,173

311. The following statement compares the octroi collections of 1900-01 with those of the preceding year in each division of the province :—

		1899-00.	1900-01.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi Division ...	Municipalities	7,54,995	7,51,180	— 3,815
	Notified Areas	1,680	1,990	+ 310
Jullundur Division	Municipalities	2,80,051	2,81,494	+ 1,443
	Notified Areas	4,402	3,924	— 478
Lahore Division	Municipalities	10,53,973	10,54,657	+ 684
	Notified Areas	1,324	1,341	+ 17
Ráwalpindi Division	Municipalities	5,06,408	4,97,731	— 8,677
	Notified Areas	4,391	4,785	+ 394
Peshâwar Division	Municipalities	2,07,577	2,71,571	+ 63,994
	Notified Areas	...	...	...
Derajât Division	Municipalities	1,98,521	1,90,924	— 7,597
	Notified Areas	8,813	7,772	— 1,041
Total	Municipalities	30,01,525	3,047,557	+ 46,032
	Notified Areas	20,610	19,812	— 798
	GRAND TOTAL ...	30,22,135	30,67,369	+ 45,234

312. The following is a list of the other forms of existing taxation showing the incomes derived from each during the years 1899-00 and 1900-01 :—

	1899-00.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.
Taxes on houses and lands	1,58,519	1,51,779
Taxes on animals and vehicles	34,495	31,520
Water-rates	19,935	23,363
Conservancy taxes	6,831	5,620
Taxes on servants	16,669	16,459
Other taxes	1,088	9,063
TOTAL ...	2,37,537	2,37,804

313. INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.—In the Municipal towns proper the incidence of taxation as based on the census of 1891 was as follows; but as the

census figures are now more than ten years old, the real incidence is probably lower in each case than would appear:—

	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total octroi	1 5 9	1 5 3	1 5 8
Octroi on Class I (Grain) only	0 13 1	0 12 9	0 13 1

314. In the towns classed as Minor Municipalities the incidence of the total octroi income ranged between $7\frac{1}{12}$ annas in Ráwalpindi and Re. 1-7-3 in Muzaffargarh. The only other districts in which the incidence exceeded one rupee were Jhang (Re. 1-1-2) and Dera Ghází Khan (Re. 1-1-10).

315. The following table shows the incidence of total taxation in 1900-01 at those places where taxation other than octroi existed to any noticeable extent along with that tax or without it:—

	Rs. A. P.
Hissar ...	1 3 11
Hánsi ...	0 15 9
Bhiwáni ...	1 8 1
Delhi ...	1 8 1
Farídabad ...	0 10 0
Ambala ...	1 9 9
Simla ...	12 11 3
Kasumpti ...	7 10 4
Dharmsála ...	1 7 2
Ludhiána ...	1 6 4
Lyallpur ...	0 2 0
Lahore ...	2 7 0
Tarn Táran ...	1 4 8
Dalhousie ...	4 6 4
Siálkot ...	1 5 2
Murree ...	6 4 2
Haripur ...	2 1 11
Abbott-abad ...	1 0 7
Pesháwar ...	2 5 0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1 14 10

316. There is little to add to what was said last year on the subject of bonded warehouses. In the larger Municipalities they serve a useful purpose, but in the smaller towns they are, as a rule, a source of loss to the Committees. On the whole, it may be said that native traders prefer the refund system to that of bonded warehouses.

317. Statistics show that the standard of taxable consumption is largely exceeded in many Municipalities. But statistics cannot be trustworthy until the standards have been revised with reference to the results of the census of 1901.

318. The *balances* of the several Municipal Funds at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 12,58,000 in cash and Rs. 1,64,000 invested; at the end of the year they were Rs. 12,88,000 and Rs. 1,62,000, or Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 2,000 higher and lower respectively. Of the

funds remaining invested Rs. 59,100 were reserved for a proposed water-works project in Ludhiána and for repayment of a loan in Simla; Rs. 13,900 were obligatory investments of sale proceeds of land in Simla and Murree, only the interest on which is at the disposal of the Committees; and Rs. 89,000 were optional investments for general purposes held by the Ráwalpindi, Hissar, Hánsi and Hazro, Jhajjar and Hoshiárpur Committees. The great majority of the cash balances are of small amount, but only 14 balances fell below the minimum which is required to be maintained as a working balance. On the other hand, some Municipalities had much larger balances than they needed as working balances; the desirability of investing these surpluses, where they are not immediately required for outlay, has been suggested to the Committees.

319. In the section of the accounts which records the "*debt transactions*" the only entries calling for notice are those relating to *loans*. The loans outstanding aggregated Rs. 40,15,223 and were due by the Municipalities noted in the margin. Except Rs. 1,50,000 borrowed from the Bank of Bengal by the Lahore Municipality and Rs. 50,000 due on debentures by the Municipality of Simla, these loans are Government loans. An examination into the financial position of the indebted Municipalities shows that there need be no apprehensions as to their ability to provide the amounts required annually for the repayment of the loans.

	Rs.
Delhi	8,47,043
Ambala	14,469
Simla	11,14,200
Ludhiána	29,692
Lahore	14,70,752
Dalhousie	31,725
Murree	92,379
Haripur	27,499
Peshâwar	48,000
Dera Ghâzi Khan	3,39,464
TOTAL ...	40,15,223

320. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The proceeds of taxation and the cost of collecting (including refunds) the several taxes, which have already been noticed, account for 70·5 and 9·8 per cent. of the Municipal *revenue* and *expenditure* respectively. The residues amounted to Rs. 13,83,000 and Rs. 42,10,000 as compared with Rs. 13,52,000 and Rs. 41,99,000 in the previous year. The principal heads are noticed in the following paragraphs.

321. *Realizations under Special Acts.*—About three-fifths of the receipts are due to the Cattle Trespass Act. Fees were charged in 10 Municipalities on conveyances licensed under the Hackney Carriages Act. The proceeds of the local rate levied under the District Boards Act within the Lyallpur and Lahore Municipalities were credited to the Municipal Fund. The Chaukídári Act of 1856 remained in force only in 10 Notified Areas.

322. *Revenue from property and powers apart from taxation.*—Only 36 Municipalities derived an income from the licensing of offensive and dangerous trades, and only 17 realized fees in bonded warehouses connected with the octroi tax. The licensing of job-porters and other servants plying for hire seems to have been restricted to the Simla and Murree Municipalities. The receipts from these sources, with the incomes obtained from markets and slaughter-houses, fines under the Municipal and other Acts, interest on investments and a few other pettier items, account for about a seventh of the revenue under this head. The remainder accrued from "Rents of lands and houses, &c.," "Sale proceeds of lands, &c.," "Conservancy" and "Educational and Medical Institutions" which conjointly afforded an income of Rs. 6,70,000.

More than four-fifths (Rs. 68,000 out of Rs. 83,000) of the "Sale proceeds of lands, &c.." are to be found in the accounts of the new town of Lyallpur, where, with the sanction of the Government of India, the realizations from sites allotted for house-building, &c., are as a special case credited for the present to the Municipal Fund.

"Conservancy receipts" aggregating Rs. 1,71,000 were realized in 157 out of 188 Municipalities and Notified Areas. The great majority of the incomes from this source are small, but where the source exists it is probably capable of development. The total receipts are equal to 26·7 of the total expenditure on "Conservancy, including road cleaning and watering."

Allied to the receipts from Educational and Medical Institutions are the grants received by the Municipalities from Government, Local Funds and other sources on account of Education and Medical Relief, which are separately recorded in the accounts; and these added, the Educational and Medical receipts come to Rs. 3,69,000 and Rs. 1,03,000, and are equal to 60 and 22 per cent. of the total Municipal expenditure on "Public Instruction" and "Hospitals and Dispensaries," including "Vaccination," which amounted to Rs. 6,15,000 and Rs. 4,67,000 respectively. The net Municipal expenditure on these accounts was therefore Rs. 2,46,000 and Rs. 3,64,000, or about 7·4 and 11 per cent. of the revenue from taxation alone and 6 and 8·6 per cent. of the total Municipal revenues excluding only the Educational and Medical receipts.

323. *Miscellaneous.*—Against "Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals," amounting to Rs. 25,000, are charged Rs. 16,000 for "Actual cost of work done." These receipts and charges are found chiefly in the accounts of the Delhi Municipality, where they amount to Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 14,000, the major portion of the former being connected with the Municipal Committee's supervision of the manufacture of gold and silver wire for embroidery. Delhi, Ludhiána, Mooltan, Amritsar, Lahore and Haripur are the only Municipalities with a considerable or a moderately large "Nazúl income"; the total for all Municipalities being Rs. 41,000. The corresponding (nazúl) charges amounted to Rs. 10,000, or slightly less than a quarter of the receipts. The income (subscriptions and other receipts) of the Leper Asylum at Tarn Táran was Rs. 8,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 incurred by the Amritsar Municipality in maintaining the institution. From "Sales of water" the receipts were Rs. 74,000 derived chiefly in Delhi, Simla and Lahore, and partly also in Ambala, Chunián, Ráwalpindi and Peshāwar. Except Chunián, all these towns are provided with "water-works." The revenue obtained from gardens and sales of trees, grass, &c., was Rs. 87,000, giving a return of 66 per cent. on the expenditure on "Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation." This high percentage of income is, however, due to the extraordinarily high receipts in Simla, Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar, where the returns on expenditure were 127, 42, 47 and 57 per cent. Excluding these Municipalities and also Murree, the receipts show a return of about 34 per cent. on the expenditure. Nearly the whole, or Rs. 33,000 out of Rs. 35,000, of the receipts from and Rs. 11,000 out of Rs. 15,000 of the expenditure on, cattle and horse fairs appertain to the Amritsar Municipality. The remainder of the *Miscellaneous* revenue is of no importance.

324. The proportions in which the expenditure from the Municipal Funds was devoted to the several main heads of service are shown on the margin.

	Per cent.
General Administration	14·9
Public Safety	15·7
Public Health and Convenience	45·5
Public Instruction	13·2
Famine Relief	0·5
Miscellaneous, including contributions for general purposes	10·2

325. *General Administration.*—Refunds of, and the cost of collecting, taxes which have already been noticed account for 9·8 of the proportion under this head, leaving 5·1 due to "Office Establishments, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishments, &c.," "Survey of land" and "Pensions and Gratuities."

326. *Public Safety.*—About 26 per cent. of the "Fire" charges were incurred in Simla, where an organized fire brigade is maintained. An increase in the outlay on "Lighting" occurred at Lahore, where acetyline gas was substituted for oil lighting on the Mall. There appears to have been no lighting at all in 39 Municipalities and 34 Notified Areas. The expenditure was highest at Lahore and moderately large in Amritsar, Peshάwar, Delhi, Simla, Rάwalpindi and Mooltan; in the other towns the average expenditure was less than Rs. 400. The Police expenditure was generally on the same scale as in the previous year; at Lahore the Town Police were increased and the salaries of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors were assimilated to those of the same ranks in the Provincial Police. The salaries of the Police in the Amritsar Municipality were raised by the grant of local allowances.

327. *Public Health and Convenience.*—The expenditure on "Conservancy," "Hospitals and Dispensaries," "Vaccination," and "Arboriculture and Public Gardens" has been referred to above in connection with the corresponding receipts. Under "Water-supply" and "Drainage," the "Capital outlay" was Rs. 1,43,000 and Rs. 1,41,000 and the "Establishment and maintenance charges" were Rs. 1,39,000 and Rs. 49,000; debits of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 40,000 against Delhi and Lahore and Rs. 87,000 and Rs. 27,000 against Simla and Lahore appear in the accounts under the heads Water-supply and Drainage respectively. The expenditure on the large works under construction in these Municipalities was met from borrowed funds. The Rάwalpindi Municipality contributed a sum of Rs. 16,000 from the current income towards the cost of improvements to the Cantonment water-works by which the town benefits. From current income also was expended by the Peshάwar and Edwardes-abad Committees about Rs. 3,000 each on water-works, and by the Amritsar, Hazro, Peshάwar and Delhi Committees from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 on drainage works. Under the head "Establishment and Repairs, &c.," the principal disbursements were, on account of water-works, at Delhi, Ambala, Simla, Lahore, Amritsar and Peshάwar, and, on account of drainage works, at Simla, Lahore and Peshάwar. The large water and drainage works in progress were:—

The Simla improvements scheme.—Work was started on the subsidiary water main, on the upper gravitation line and on the new filter beds. The pipes for the main have been supplied. The pipes for the sewerage mains arrived late in the year, and the progress made up to the end of March 1901 was small. The work was, however, well in hand at the end of the year, and it is expected that all the mains will be laid in 1901-02. The experimental macerating tanks and contact beds were brought into use by November 1900.

Delhi water and drainage works.—The extension of the works was still in hand. At the end of the year the masonry works were all finished, but the filtering materials had not been put into the filter beds, and the erection of the engines and pumps had not been completed. The works were expected to be finished in June 1901. No further progress was made with the intra-mural drainage system owing to the want of funds. The drainage of the city as far as it has been completed is very satisfactory.

Lahore water and drainage works.—The improvements taken in hand during the year in connection with the water-works were the supply of a new pumping engine and the raising of the service reservoir tanks to give a greater head for distribution. The reconstruction of the intra-mural drains in the city and parts of the bazár suburbs were proceeded with slowly as funds became available. The interior drainage of the city may now be said to be practically finished, and that of the big Anárkali Bazár is making satisfactory progress. The rolling stock and rails for the conservancy tramway were on their way from England, and work on the line should be far advanced by the end of 1901-02.

The *Fázilka drainage* was completed during the year with the exception of the outfall to the collecting tanks.

328. *Famine Relief.*—The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 25,000, was incurred chiefly by the Municipal towns of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi Districts, where famine conditions continued during the earlier of the months of the year. The major portion of the charges are on account of gratuitous relief given either at poor-houses or at the houses of the people, but about a fourth of it was on relief works.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

329. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS —The local boards in the Delhi and Lahore districts were abolished during the year. The Gujrát District Board was reconstituted, the local boards having been abolished in May 1900.

330. ELECTIONS.—Elections were held in 11 out of the 18 districts in which the elective system exists. No elections were held in Rohtak, Delhi, Karnál, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Lahore, and Gurdáspur. The usual apathy characterised the elections generally, only 27 out of 144 seats being contested. The percentages of voters polling varied from 44 in Gujrát to 18 in Gurgaon and Gujránwála.

331. MEETINGS OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—Twelve out of the 31 District Boards in the Province failed to hold the required number of meetings. The average attendance at meetings was satisfactory on the whole, except in Lahore, where it was only 8 for a Board of 33 members. The only local boards which failed to hold even one meeting were those of Rohtak and Jhajjar in the Rohtak district, and the 4 local boards of the Lahore district. The latter bodies have recently been abolished. Twenty-three out of the remaining 42 local boards failed to hold the prescribed minimum of 6 meetings. The average attendance at the meetings generally was sufficient.

332. PROCEEDINGS SET ASIDE.—Two cases are reported this year in which District Board proceedings had to be overruled by higher authority. The only case of any importance occurred in Delhi, where the Commissioner at the instance of the Accountant-General overruled a resolution fixing the pay of the District Engineer at Rs 300 for the purpose of travelling allowance.

333. RULES.—The working of the new rules under Section 55 (2) of the Act, for the audit and preparation of District Fund Accounts, which were brought into force from 1st April 1900, has apparently been attended with difficulty in some districts. Briefly stated, the change effected by these rules consists of the transfer from the Public Works Department to the Civil Department of the audit and accounts of the major class of original works and repairs of works, and the application by the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the receipts and charges of the Boards of the audit and account procedure of Government, so far as they are applicable, in lieu of the mere appropriation audit to which he had been restricted. The rules are still in the provisional stage and will be reconsidered with a view to simplification. The Ambala District Board was during the year exempted from the operation of these rules. This exemption was sanctioned for special reasons, and after it had been ascertained from the Accountant-General that the exemption of one district would not affect the working of the rules, which have hitherto only been brought into force experimentally. Amended rules under Section 12 of the Northern India Ferries Act were adopted by the District Board of Jhang. Rules for the management of the Kiran Canal came into force in the Gurdáspur district.

334. WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The working of the District Boards was on the whole satisfactory, and that of the local boards almost uniformly the reverse. The only exceptions are Kángra and Siálkot, in the latter of which districts the local boards are said to have been useful in various matters connected with arboriculture and plague.

335. Including certain adjustments made to adjust overdrawals of the District Funds in Gurgaon, Jullundur, Montgomery and Jhelum, since the account in Appendix 50 was prepared, the receipts and charges of the several District Funds amounted to Rs. 32,88,000 and Rs. 32,02,000 respectively, the excess of receipts going to raise the balances from Rs. 5,95,000 at the beginning to Rs. 6,81,000 at the close of the year. In the four districts above mentioned there was no balance at all, the accumulations of previous years having been completely exhausted by the demands for plague and famine expenditure and by losses of revenue resulting from unfavourable agricultural conditions. The balances of five other districts were below the prescribed minimum owing to agricultural depression affecting the local rate revenue and to the prevalence of plague.

336. The receipts and charges embrace, besides the revenue and expenditure proper, the "*debt*" transactions of the District Boards and the *contributions* paid to or received from the District Funds by the Provincial Revenues. The "*debt*" transactions, which amounted to Rs. 1,57,000 and Rs. 1,52,000, show a large increase over the corresponding figures of the previous year, chiefly in the receipts and charges connected with "Deposits and Advances," and on account of outstanding cheques paid and cheques left outstanding. This is due to

the introduction of the new system of accounts, by which the great bulk of the outlay on public works was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Civil Department. The net result of the "Contribution" account is a payment to Provincial Revenues of Rs. 4,50,000, which is Rs. 5,000 higher than the amount paid in the previous year. Special contributions aggregating Rs. 92,000 were given from Provincial Funds to the Gurgaon, Montgomery and Jhelum District Boards under Article 1373 of the Civil Account Code to adjust overdrafts of the District Funds; the same Boards were similarly assisted to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in the previous years, and in both years were allowed a suspension of the contributions ordinarily recoverable from them. The relief accorded in these cases was rendered necessary by shrinkage of the Boards' revenues owing to the famine.

337. The revenue and expenditure proper amounted to Rs. 30,30,000 and Rs. 25,00,000 as against Rs. 28 55,000 and Rs. 25,50,000 collected and spent in the previous year. The increase of revenue occurred mainly in the local rate collections and the receipts from civil works. The principal differences between the expenditure of the two years are a considerably reduced outlay on famine relief accompanied by increased expenditure on plague. The more important heads of account are noticed in greater detail in the following paragraphs.

338. *VI Provincial Rates.*—The receipts consist entirely of the share of the local rate collections assigned to the Boards under Section 9 of the District Boards Act and depend on the general land revenue. Large suspensions and remissions of the latter in the famine year 1899-00 caused the incomes of several District Boards under this head to be greatly reduced, which accounts for the improvement in 1900-01. Extensions of cultivation in the Chenab Colony raised the income of the District Board of Jhang by Rs. 31,000, raising it above that of any other Board in the Province.

339. *XIII and 15 Post Office.*—The transactions relate almost entirely to the mail and passenger and parcel tonga or ekka services in the Mooltan, Jhang, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan districts, all of which, except that in Mooltan, are subsidised by the Provincial Revenues and the Postal Department. The receipts fell from Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 70,000 and the expenditure from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 69,000, the decrease being due to the closing of the Chicháwatni-Toba Tek Singh section of the line in Jhang on the opening of railway communication in April 1900.

340. *XIX and 22 Education.*—About 90 per cent. of the receipts in 1900-01 and 89 per cent in 1899-00 were derived from fees levied in the Middle and Primary Schools managed by the Boards; the remainder consists of contributions, sales of books and miscellaneous receipts. The fee collections advanced from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,04,000. The fee income as a whole equalled nearly 16 per cent. of the total expenditure on Education.

The total outlay on Education was Rs. 6,73,000, or some Rs. 7,000 short of the amount laid out in the previous year. In the majority of the districts practically the same scale of expenditure ruled in both years. Of the total expenditure nearly 77 per cent. was devoted to schools under the direct

management of the Boards, the cost of which was Rs. 5,17,000 divided between Middle, Primary, and Zamíndári Schools in the proportions 30, 64½, and 5½ per cent. The accounts show a decrease of Rs. 25,000 under the head of "Grants-in-aid," but this is due mainly to transfers of aided institutions to the class of schools managed directly by the Boards, on which the expenditure increased by Rs. 14,000. The net total expenditure on Education, after deducting the receipts on the same account, absorbed about 25 per cent. of the local rate collections and 19 per cent. of the total income of the Boards.

341. *24 Medical.*—Excluding the expenditure occasioned by plague the outlay on Medical Relief was Rs. 3,74,000 or Rs. 25,000 more than in the previous year. Hospitals and dispensaries absorbed Rs. 2,82,000, Vaccination Rs. 67,000, Sanitation charges Rs. 6,000, payment to Medical Schools Rs. 2,000, and Leper Asylums Rs. 17,000. The net expenditure was equal to about 15 per cent. of the local rate and 11½ per cent. of the total District Fund revenue.

The plague charges rose from Rs. 28,000 in 1899-00 to Rs. 2,28,000 in 1900-01, the districts affected by the scourge being Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, and Siálkot. But in the case of the Jullundur District Rs, 1,24,000 of the expenditure has since been transferred to the Provincial Revenues to adjust the debit closing balance of the fund.

342. *XXI and 26 Scientific and Minor Departments.*—Under the head "Gardens" the return on an expenditure of Rs. 61,000 was Rs. 41,000, or about 67 per cent., an increase of nearly 24 per cent. as compared with 1899-00. At cattle and other fairs the realizations amounted to Rs. 45,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,000, the former showing a decrease of Rs. 16,000 and the latter a decrease of Rs. 2,000 from the previous year. The principal incomes are those of the Hissar and Rohtak Boards, derived from the well known cattle fairs of those districts. The collections at these decreased by nearly a half and a third respectively, the main cause being the enormous loss of cattle during the famine in 1899-00.

343. *33 Famine Relief.*—The famine charges fell to Rs. 46,000 and were borne by the District Funds without Provincial aid. This outlay was incurred in Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnál, Ambala, Lahore, and Amritsar, partly on relief works and partly on charitable and other relief.

344. *XXX and 41 Irrigation—Minor Works.*—The revenue and expenditure recorded under this head relate to irrigation *bunds* and canals maintained by District Boards, and amounted to Rs. 34,000 and Rs. 8,000, or about the same as in the previous year. The following information in regard to the financial results obtained during the past 10 years from the more important *bund* and canal works belonging to District Boards has been extracted from the accounts, supplemented by special reports from the Deputy Commissioners concerned:—

In the Gurgaon District a return of Rs. 90,000 was obtained from *bunds* for an outlay of Rs. 66,000, the annual net direct revenue being about Rs. 2,000. In Delhi the same class of works gave an income of Rs. 10,000 and cost as much to maintain. The Sarusti Canal in Karnál, including the Kaithal

extension, yielded a direct revenue of Rs. 40,000 and cost Rs. 25,c00 for maintenance, including payment of interest on the capital borrowed for construction; the net revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 15,000, is equal to a return of Re. 1⅓ per cent. per annum on the capital outlay, which amounted to Rs. 1,16,000, including Rs. 94,000 borrowed from Government. The outstanding loan is now Rs. 88,000. The District Board of Ferozepore contributed to the local canals a sum of Rs. 71,000, of which Rs. 46,000 are recoverable from the canal revenues. The outlay on canal construction and maintenance in Montgomery was Rs. 60,000 and the receipts Rs. 50,000; the transfer of the works to Government is contemplated. The direct revenue from the Michni-Dilázak extension of the Kabul River Canal was Rs. 48,000 against maintenance charges, including interest on capital borrowed for construction, aggregating Rs. 18,000, the net revenue being equal to a return of 20 per cent. on outlay. The repayment of the loan taken from Government for the construction of this work was completed in the year under report.

345. *XXXII and 45 Civil Works.*—The increase in the receipts under this head from Rs. 2,78,000 to Rs. 3,12,000 occurred chiefly in the ferry toll collections and sale proceeds of dead and fallen trees and grass, &c., which were respectively Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 14,000 higher. The total outlay on civil works was Rs. 8,35,000, or Rs. 8,000 more than that of the previous year: Rs. 7,c6,000 are for works, including the cost of the Engineering establishments employed on them and tools and plant, and Rs. 1,29,000 for staging bungalow and serai, ferry, and miscellaneous charges, the latter practically all on account of roadside arboriculture. Rupees 1,00,000 represent the outlay at normal rates on the raising of two *bunds*, a work undertaken in connection with famine relief; Rs. 1,16,000 and Rs. 3,18,000 were spent on civil works and roads, by far the greater part of both sums being spent on repairs of existing works.

MILITARY.

346. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1901 is reported to have been as follows:—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
Punjab Light Horse.	...	Field Officers and Staff	7	...	...	...	...	...
	A	Lahore ...	3	8	44	52	52	2
	B	Delhi ...	1	3	9	12	12	...
	C	Rāwalpindi ...	2	6	31	37	32	1
	D	Pálampur ...	1	3	18	21	20	...
	Sec.	Ambala ...	2	7	26	33	33	1
	...	Add for Officers ...	...	...	...	16	16	...
		Total ...	16	27	128	171	165	4

Corps	Company.	Station.	Officersy.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total number of efficients.	Sergeant Instructors.
1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	8	5	...	5	5	9
	A	Lahore	3	13	76	89	86	
	B	Lahore	3	12	55	67	65	
	C	Lahore	3	8	74	82	80	
	D	Ráwalpindi	3	6	77	83	72	
	E	Amritsar	2	6	33	39	39	
	F	Delhi	3	4	36	40	38	
	G	Murree	3	5	59	64	64	
	H	Ditto	1	4	27	31	31	
	Half Company Cadets	Ditto	...	3	24	27	27	
	I	Dharmsála	2	4	38	42	42	
	K	Ferozepore	2	3	42	45	45	
	L	Siálkot	3	7	45	52	52	
	...	Reservists	...	...	101	101	47	
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	34	34	
		Total ...	34	80	687	801	697	9
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	3	4	...	4	2	3
	A	Simla	2	8	60	68	64	
	B	Simla	2	0	64	73	73	
	C	Simla	1	6	30	36	36	
	D	Simla	2	9	57	66	66	
	E	Simla	3	8	58	66	66	
	Det.	Kasauli	...	1	6	7	1	
	...	Reservists	...	1	47	48	19	
	...	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	6	...	...	...	...	
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	19	19	
		Total ...	19	46	322	387	346	3
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.	...	Field Officers and Staff	...	...	Not	given.		
	A	Karáchi to Jungshahi	4	7	79	86	85	1
	B	Khánpur to Montgomery	5	12	90	102	102	1
	C	Lahore	14	16	118	134	134	1
	D	Lahore and Pathánkot to Lála Músa ...	4	12	73	85	85	1
	E	Jullundur to Ambala	4	8	42	50	50	1
	F	Sahárapur to Gháziabad	2	5	111	116	116	1
	G	Kotri to Radhan	2	7	60	67	67	1
	H	Lahore and Pathánkot to Lála Músa ...	7	18	96	114	114	1
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	2	12	58	70	70	1
	K	Jhelum to Peshâwar	6	15	103	118	118	1
	L	Rohri to Ruk	2	13	90	103	103	1
	M	Karáchi City	2	3	64	67	67	1
	...	Add for Officers	...	...	...	54	54	...
		Total ...	54	128	984	1,166	1,111	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	120	281	2,122	2,522	2,323	28

347. The Punjab Light Horse, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were inspected in March 1901. The 2nd Punjab (Simla) Corps was inspected in Ocober 1900. The results were considered satisfactory.

348. RECRUITING.—The number of recruits enlisted in the districts of the Punjab during the year 1900-01 is shown in the following statement :—

	1899-00.	1900-01.
Punjab Army	2,366	3,758
Bengal Army	1,396	1,433
Bombay Army	1,387	915
Madras Army		374
TOTAL ...	5,149	6,480

349. The recruitments were made from the following castes :—

Sikhs — Játs ...	1,644
Sikhs — Mazbi ...	103
Sikhs — Others ...	335
Játs, Hindu ...	271
Játs, Musalmán ...	371
Awáns ...	360
Ghakkars ...	121
Dográs ...	409
Other Rájpút Musalmáns ...	323
Other Rájpút Hindús ...	123
Bilúchís ...	38
Páthάns ...	804
Afrídís ...	92
Others ...	1,486

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

350. WEATHER.—Unlike the three preceding years the year under review was generally cooler than usual over the Punjab. April and May were both months of disturbed weather with numerous thunderstorms, and the temperature generally low and the rainfall excessive. In June the monsoon current was delayed, the rainfall deficient, and the temperature very excessive, but in July after a very hot period during the first ten days monsoon rainfall commenced and the temperature fell. During the first half of August ordinary monsoon weather prevailed with good rainfall and cool weather, but after the 17th the weather cleared, the rainfall was deficient, and the temperature was higher than usual. In September strongly marked monsoon conditions re-appeared, and the rainfall was exceptionally continuous all the month. October and November were generally fine, though thunderstorms in the middle of the former month occasioned a good deal of rain. The winter months from December to March were exceptionally disturbed. Rain fell generally and heavily, and the mean temperature was deficient throughout almost the whole period.

351. METEOROLOGY.—The monsoon rains of 1900 commenced along the West Coast about the 12th of June and extended inland to the central parts of India by about the 14th, but into the Punjab the monsoon never extended during the month and the rainfall was confined to light showers falling during dust and thunderstorms. Three showery periods were recorded, the first lasting from the 2nd to 4th, the second from the 13th to the 19th, and the third from the 22nd to the 25th. With the exception of Gurgaon there was a large deficiency of rain in all parts of the province, but particularly so in the central division. In July the monsoon currents entered the province, but were not very steady. There was a very hot period during the first ten days of the month, after which monsoon rainfall set in. The heaviest and most general burst of rain occurred between the 13th and 17th, when both the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal monsoon currents were blowing strongly. During this burst falls of rain exceeding 5 inches in 24 hours were received in parts of the Simla, Kángra, Ambala and Karnál Districts. From the 17th to the 25th the weather was fairly fine, but from the 26th to the end of the month showers were fairly general, and amounts exceeding 4 inches in 24 hours were recorded in parts of the Kángra, Lahore and Amritsar Districts. The general rainfall of the Punjab was again light, but the deficiency was less than in June. In the Delhi Division all the districts except Karnál and Simla had less rain than usual, and in Jullundur Division all the stations except Jullundur and Hoshiárpur. In the Lahore Division Amritsar had a slight and Gurdáspur a moderate excess, but in all the remaining districts the rainfall was deficient. In the Ráwalpindi Division all places except Jhelum and Murree had less rain than usual, and in the Peshάwar Division the only place exhibiting an excess was Abbott-abad. In the Deraját the rainfall was

everywhere short. The districts with the lightest rainfall relatively to the normal were Gurgaon (—65 per cent.), Delhi (—50 per cent.), Muzaffargarh (—100 per cent.) and Mooltan (—86 per cent.).

352. At the beginning of August the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea and from the Bay were flowing into the Punjab, and fairly general rain was falling. This ceased on the 3rd, and fine weather prevailed from the 4th to the 7th. On the 18th monsoon winds and rain were re-established and continued till the 11th or 12th. Fine weather again prevailed on the 13th and 14th, but on the 15th general rain recommenced and continued till the 17th. After the latter date a break in the rains commenced and lasted till the end of the month. There were thus three periods of rainfall, all in the first half of the month. During the first rainy period the rainfall was heaviest in the south and submontane regions, Tibri (Gurdáspur) reporting 6·25 inches, Dharmsála (Kángra) 6·00 inches, and Gujrán (Patiála) 5·70 inches in the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 1st. During the second period very heavy rain was received in the submontane division, of which the following were some of the more important amounts in 24 hours:—Haripur (Hazára) 5·82 inches, Gurdáspur 6·84 inches, Zafarwál (Siálkot) 6·06 inches, and Hattín (Gurgaon) 7·00 inches. During the third period there was heavy general rain, the principal falls in 24 hours having been as follows:—Tohána (Hissar) 6·00 inches, Rúpar (Ambala) 7·56 inches, Dharmsála (Kángra) 6·75 inches, Dalhousie (Gurdáspur) 6·65 inches, Una (Hoshiárpur) 7·90 inches, Phillour (Jullundur) 7·10 inches, Somvala (Ludhiána) 7·03 inches, &c. After this fall rain practically ceased over the greater part of the Punjab except for a few showers on the 22nd and 28th. The total rainfall of the month was heavy in the south, very heavy in the submontane divisions, and approximately normal elsewhere. In the Delhi Division Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál and Ambala reported excessive and the remaining stations deficient rain, while in the Jullundur all the stations exhibited a large excess. In the Lahore Division Jhang and Montgomery showed a deficiency, while at the remaining stations the rainfall was excessive, more particularly at Gurdáspur. In the Ráwalpindi Division the rainfall was about normal, though irregularly distributed, while in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions the rainfall was short except at Kohát.

353. Very rainy weather prevailed throughout the Punjab during September, the principal periods of rainfall having been from the 1st to the 5th, from the 7th to the 9th, from the 13th to the 16th, and from the 21st to the 27th, when the monsoon rains ceased. The total rainfall of the month was much heavier than usual, and the rainfall was very prolonged. During the second and third falls in the southern, central and submontane divisions and during the last fall in the west division the rainfall was very heavy for the time of year. In the Delhi Division the month's rainfall was inconsiderable to very large excess except at Ambala, Simla and Kilba, where it was about normal. In the Jullundur Division it was everywhere in excess; at Dharmsála and Ferozepore very largely so; and in the Lahore Division it was in excess at all places except Mooltan. In the Ráwalpindi Division every station reported an excess, and in the Pesháwar Division the rainfall was normal at Kohát and in excess at the other two stations. In the Deraját there was an excess except at Dera Ismail Khan, where the fall had been normal.

354. The monsoon rainfall of 1900 thus began rather late but gradually increased in intensity (relatively to the normal), so that for the closing month of the monsoon season nearly every district reported an excess, which in some cases was extraordinarily large. On the mean of the whole season the rainfall was in excess at 17 out of the 34 most important stations; it was normal at 8 other stations; and was more or less in defect at 9 stations only. These 9 stations were as follows:—Kilba, which received 8·02 inohes instead of the normal 15·41 inches; Mooltan, which received 2·16 inches instead of 4·26 inches; Jhang with 4·58 inches instead of 6·09 inches; Montgomery with 2·44 inches instead of 8·53 inches; Shahpur with 4·90 inches instead of 9·38 inches; Pesháwar with 2·55 inches instead of 4·25 inches; Dera Ismail Khan with 2·34 inches instead of 4·57 inches; Dera Ghási Khan with 2·30 inches instead of 5·70 inches; and Muzaffargarh with 2·79 inches instead of 4·07 inches.

355. In the Delhi Division all stations except Sirsa, Ambala, Simla and Kilba exhibited an excess which in the case of Karnál was very large. In Jullundur Division the rainfall was nearly twice as heavy as usual almost everywhere. In the Lahore Division the western stations showed a deficiency and the eastern stations an excess, which was very large at Gurdáspur. In the Ráwalpindi Division the rainfall was irregularly distributed: thus Murree, Jhelum and Gujrát reported a slight to large excess of rain, while the remaining stations reported a deficiency. In the Pesháwar Division the rainfall was short except at Abbottabad; and in the Deraját it was everywhere deficient, and in some places largely so.

356. Exceedingly unsettled weather prevailed throughout the whole of the cold weather season—more unsettled in fact than that of any other cold weather for many years past. The weather became disturbed in Persia, Balúchistán and the mountains around the north-west frontier of India during November, and these unsettled conditions extended into North-West India in December and continued until February 1901. Disturbed periods with rain and snow were recorded over the Punjab during December between the third and the 5th, the 12th and the 14th, the 17th and 19th, the 23rd to the 25th, and on the 30th and 31st. Rain fell throughout the whole province during the month. The rainfall was about normal in the dry areas about Hissar, Sirsa and Montgomery, but was in excess elsewhere, the excess having been large at the hill and submontane stations. During January 1901 the unsettled weather continued and intensified. Periods of rainfall were reported on the 1st and 2nd, on the 13th and 14th, and from the 20th to the 22nd. The total rainfall of the month was very slightly below the normal at Sirsa, Kilba, Mooltan, Pesháwar, Dera Ghási Khan and Muzaffargarh, but was more or less in excess elsewhere, more particularly on the hills. The rainfall of the month was in excess at all stations in the Delhi Division except Sirsa and Kilba; it was in excess at all stations in the Jullundur Division; and at all stations except Mooltan in the Lahore Division. In the Ráwalpindi Division every station exhibited an excess, while in the Pesháwar Division only Pesháwar had a deficiency. In the Deraját, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan exhibited a slight excess, and Dera Ghási Khan and Muzaffargarh a slight deficiency. The

month of February was as unsettled as the preceding month of January, and the rainfall was as generally in excess. The periods of rainfall were from the 3rd to the 5th, from the 13th to the 15th, and from the 18th to the 23rd. The total rainfall of the month was in excess at all stations in the Delhi Division; at all stations in the Jullundur Division; at Mooltan, Jhang and Gurdáspur in the Lahore Division; at Jhelum, Ráwalpindi and Murree in the Ráwalpindi Division; at Pesháwar in the Pesháwar Division; and at Bannu and Muzaffargarh in the Deraját Division. At the remaining stations the rainfall was in slight defect. The weather during March was less unsettled than that of February and January, but was more unsettled than usual. Showers were received between the 6th and the 8th, on the 10th and 11th, from the 20th to the 25th, and on the 30th and 31st. The total rainfall of the month was in excess at several stations, but less generally so than in the previous months of the cold weather. In the Delhi Division only Ambala and Simla had any important excess, the remaining stations exhibiting normal or deficient rain. In the Jullundur Division the rainfall was generally deficient, and in the Lahore Division it was only in important excess at Gurdáspur. In the Ráwalpindi Division the rainfall was lighter than usual in most places except at Murree, but in the Pesháwar Division every station showed an excess; while in the Deraját, Dera Ghązi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan showed a slight excess, and Bannu and Muzaffargarh a slight defect.

357. The cold weather rains of 1900-01 were in excess of the normal practically everywhere. At Sirsa, Mooltan, Montgomery and Gujránwála there was a trifling deficiency, but these were the only exceptions to the general excess. The total rainfall of the period was more than twice as heavy as usual at Rohtak, Ambala, Simla, Dharmsála, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána and Gurdáspur, and four times as heavy as usual at Murree.

358. Crops.—The area of crops harvested in the autumn harvest of 1900 and the similar total for the spring harvest of 1901, details of which are given in Statement No. 40, are contrasted below with the figures for the previous year and with the average of the ten years from 1889-90 to 1898-99:—

Season.	Average of 10 years from 1889-90 to 1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Difference from average + or —. Actual.	Difference from average + or —. Per cent.	Difference from last year + or —. Actual.	Difference from last year + or —. Per cent.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Kharif (autumn) ...	9,916,713	6,074,064	11,717,522	+ 1,800,809	+ 18·2	+ 5,643,458	+ 92·9
Rabi (spring) ...	12,798,685	8,919,689	16 852,677	+ 4,053,992	+ 31·7	+ 7,932,988	+ 88·9
Total ...	22,715,398	14,993,753	28,570,199	+ 5,854,801	+ 25·8	+ 13,576,446	+ 90·5

359. The aggregate of the two harvests is more than 90 per cent. better than last year's, whilst compared with the decennial average the increase amounts to nearly 26 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that while the area cropped

in the previous year was the smallest on record since the famine of 1877-78, the total for the year just concluded gives a figure that has hitherto not been approached, probably in any previous year in the history of crop registration. The character of the monsoon has been described in the preceding paragraphs.

360. The monsoon rains of 1900 were not established in the Punjab until the second week in July. A long break in the rains which followed endangered the autumn crops, and it was feared that the intense famine conditions which had existed so long would continue. Conditions, however, changed for the better at the end of July, and the rainfall of August and September was abnormally heavy in the districts which had suffered most. In Mooltan the rainfall was insufficient, but canal irrigation and direct inundations from the river were excellent. In Gurdáspur the fall was probably the greatest within living memory. The winter rains from December to March were timely and sufficient throughout the Province. On the whole the season was an exceptionally favourable one.

361. The total area of crops sown was 31,770,041 acres, of which 3,199,842 acres, or 10 per cent., failed to mature—a result due for the greater part to damage done by the heavy floods of August and September, poor rainfall in one district and hail-storms in another. The percentage of failed area in the previous year was more than 35 per cent.

362. As a natural result of abundant rains, 67 per cent. of the total area was harvested without the aid of irrigation, and 33 per cent. classed as "irrigated" in the returns was in a considerable degree benefited from the same source. The increase above noticed in the harvested area is shared amongst crops of almost every description, but, as was to be expected after prolonged distress, the increase in cereals and pulses was very remarkable, being 106·6 per cent. The most noticeable increase was contributed by gram and jowár, which were 417·0 and 222·6 per cent. respectively better than in the preceding year. The favourite food-staple, wheat, covered an area of 8,485,982 acres, which is the largest yet recorded in any one year in the Punjab. The outturn of gram was, however, impaired by strong dry winds in three districts and excessive rainfall in some others. But perhaps the worst of all was the damage caused on the threshing floor by the untimely rains and sudden storms of the first part of May. The yield on the whole has been estimated to be $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the normal.

363. The cotton harvest was about 45 per cent. better in area than that of the previous year, but the outturn was generally below the normal yield. The crop suffered much in some districts from attacks by insects. The heavy monsoon rains also caused a tall growth of the plant which is not favourable to a heavy yield. On the other hand, the harvested area of sugarcane and some minor crops decreased a little. The sugarcane, which is usually a profitable crop, matured in an area of 350,818 acres as against 360,978 acres in the previous year. The decrease is due to the drought at the sowing

time, and to the fact that owing to high prices of food-grains it was found more profitable to give preference to the latter over sugarcane on some lands. The supply of cuttings for cultivation had also been reduced by long fodder famine, and the selling rate was high. In spite of this, the outturn of unrefined sugar is estimated to be 127·7 per cent. more than that of the previous year.

364. Rates of Rent.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants is 27,739,715 acres. The following table shows the proportions of cultivated area held by owners and tenants during the last 11 years :—

Year.	Proportion held by owners.	Proportion held by tenants.		
		Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
1889-90	57·0	1·0	42·0	43·0
1890-91	54·4	0·9	44·7	45·6
1891-92	53·7	1·0	45·3	46·3
1892-93	52·6	1·1	46·3	47·4
1893-94	51·3	1·0	47·7	48·7
1894-95	51·0	1·0	48·0	49·0
1895-96	50·7	1·0	48·3	49·3
1896-97	50·0	1·0	49·0	50·0
1897-98	48·7	1·0	50·3	51·3
1898-99	46·7	1·1	52·2	53·3
1899-1900	45·7	1·2	53·1	54·3

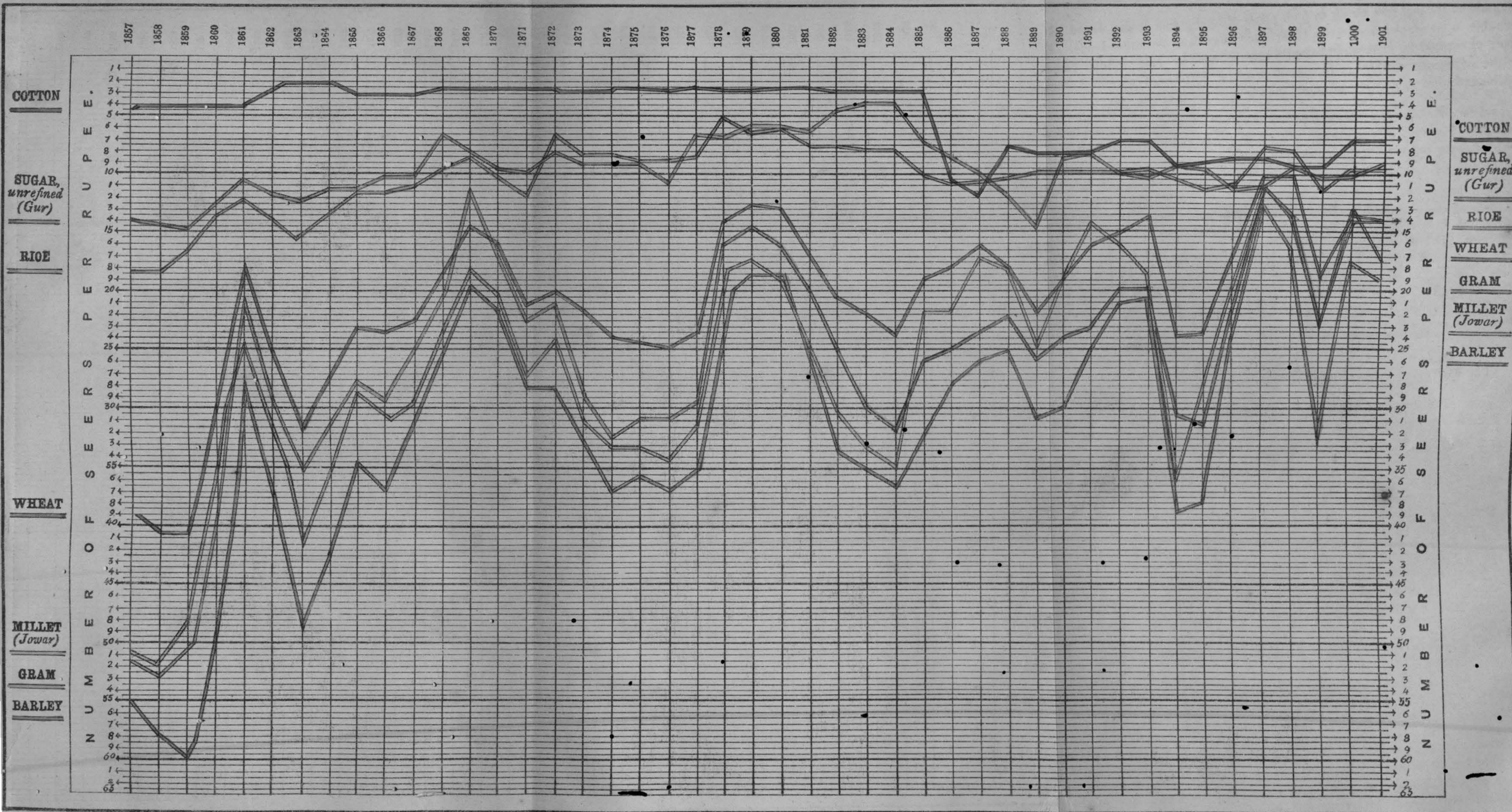
The decrease in the proportion of land cultivated by owners continues.

365. The areas held by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will on different kinds and rates of rent during the last 11 years are compared below :—

Year.	Total area held by all tenants paying rent.	Percentage of area held by		Percentage of area held by occupancy tenants paying at			Percentage of area held by tenants-at-will paying at		
		Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.	Kind rates.	Lump cash rates.	Revenue rates.
	Acres.								
1889-90	11,111,563	24·4	75·6	29·2	20·2	50·6	63·5	28·4	8·1
1890-91	11,460,318	23·2	76·8	27·0	20·8	52·2	63·4	28·6	8·0
1891-92	11,676,664	22·7	77·3	26·8	19·8	53·4	64·1	28·1	7·8
1892-93	12,197,933	21·8	78·2	26·7	19·9	53·4	65·4	27·1	7·5
1893-94	12,561,151	21·0	79·0	26·2	20·1	53·7	65·0	26·8	8·2
1894-95	12,812,454	20·5	79·5	25·7	20·4	53·9	66·3	26·3	7·4
1895-96	12,953,737	20·4	79·6	25·7	20·5	53·8	66·2	26·1	7·7
1896-97	13,043,895	20·1	79·9	25·0	20·4	54·6	66·5	25·6	7·9
1897-98	13,626,454	19·5	80·5	25·3	20·2	54·5	67·4	24·6	8·0
1898-99	14,255,958	20·4	79·6	23·3	18·3	58·4	66·4	23·8	9·8
1899-1900	14,735,314	19·6	80·4	22·5	18·1	59·4	65·9	22·8	11·3

This statement shows that the total area held by occupancy tenants tends to decline, while the proportion of occupancy tenants paying at revenue rates has steadily risen during the last ten years. An increase in the percentage of the area of tenants-at-will paying at revenue rates is also noticeable, and is due to the large number of Government tenants of the peasant class in lands which have been recently colonised.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1901.



Litho. Punjab Government Press.

Prices of cotton (cleaned) given up to 1885 and of cotton (uncleaned) from 1886 onwards as price of former is not available.

From the year 1886 onwards the prices are those of Amritsar, the principal grain mart of the Province.

366. The following table shows the extent to which different rates of rent prevail. The figures taken are the percentages (calculated separately for irrigated and unirrigated land cultivated by tenants-at-will) of the area held at different rates of rent :—

Year.	Zabti rents.		Half produce or more.		Two-fifths and less than half.		One-third and less than two-fifths.		Less than one-third.		By fixed amount of produce.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1889-90	0·4	0·7	32·9	35·4	7·2	12·8	23·3	22·8	30·5	26·9	5·7	1·4
1890-91	0·6	1·6	33·2	35·3	8·0	24·1	21·8	10·4	30·3	27·3	6·1	1·3
1891-92	0·5	1·0	34·3	38·0	7·3	9·9	21·3	24·3	29·7	25·4	6·9	1·4
1892-93	0·4	0·8	34·8	40·2	6·4	9·3	22·3	23·9	29·7	24·5	6·2	1·3
1893-94	0·4	0·7	34·2	41·3	6·6	9·8	28·5	25·0	23·5	21·8	6·8	1·4
1894-95	0·4	0·8	33·8	42·0	6·3	9·4	27·7	25·5	25·4	21·0	6·4	1·3
1895-96	0·3	0·7	33·1	42·6	6·2	9·2	28·3	27·1	26·0	19·3	6·1	1·1
1896-97	0·3	0·7	33·3	43·3	5·5	8·9	23·4	27·0	31·5	19·0	6·0	1·1
1897-98	0·4	0·7	34·8	43·7	5·7	9·6	22·0	26·8	30·5	18·2	5·7	1·0
1898-99	0·4	0·8	34·5	43·6	5·8	11·0	23·8	25·6	20·7	18·0	5·8	1·0
1899-1900	0·5	0·7	37·6	44·6	5·4	9·7	23·6	26·2	27·4	17·8	5·5	1·0

The increase in the proportion of half *batai* rates both on irrigated and unirrigated lands continues. The rate of less than one-third *batai* on unirrigated lands is prevalent in Montgomery, Ferozepore, Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh.

367. PRICES.—Statement No. 44 shows the average wholesale prices in the case of agricultural products, and retail prices as regards the others, prevailing at the principal marts of each district at the time when trade in each article was most active. The following abstract contrasts the prices prevailing on the same dates in 1899-1900 and 1900-01 :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Prices per maund ruling in 1900.			Prices per maund ruling in 1901.			Difference + or −.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Rice (husked)	4	15	10	4	12	3	− 0	3	7
2	Wheat	3	4	11	2	8	2	− 0	12	9
3	Barley	2	14	4	1	11	8	− 1	2	8
4	Jowár	3	8	9	1	15	10	− 1	8	11
5	Bájra	3	10	4	2	3	2	− 1	7	2
6	Maize	3	1	6	2	1	9	− 0	15	9
7	Gram	3	9	4	2	3	4	− 1	6	0
8	Moth	3	14	10	2	12	8	− 1	2	2
9	Múng	4	10	3	3	12	8	− 0	13	7
10	Másh	3	14	11	3	6	7	− 0	8	4
11	Linseed	5	1	7	5	4	3	+ 0	2	8
12	Til (sesamum)	5	6	11	5	11	0	+ 0	4	1
13	Sugar (gúr)	4	9	1	4	9	0	− 0	0	1
14	Cotton (cleaned)	16	0	7	15	10	8	− 0	5	11
15	Ghi	34	9	1	39	0	0	+ 4	6	11
16	Grass	0	13	7	0	9	10	− 0	3	9
17	Straw	0	13	2	0	7	3	− 0	5	11
18	Jowár and bájra	0	12	4	0	7	9	− 0	4	7
19	Firewood	0	5	9	0	6	0	+ 0	0	3
20	Salt	3	1	7	3	2	5	+ 0	0	10
21	Iron	6	9	3	6	7	10	− 0	1	5
22	Plough bullocks (each)	38	9	6	40	6	0	+ 1	12	6
23	Sheep (each)	3	10	9	3	15	2	+ 0	4	5
24	Fish, per seer	0	2	6	0	2	8	+ 0	0	2

The year 1899-1900 being a famine year prices of agricultural products ruled very high, but the harvest in the year just concluded was favourable and prices fell considerably except in the case of *til* and *linseed*, which show a slight rise in price. These two articles, as also gúr, the average price of which remains almost unchanged, are in many districts articles of imports, and the market is hardly affected by the condition of local agriculture. The rise in the price of ghi is attributed to the heavy loss of milch-cattle during the last fodder scarcity. The same cause explains the cause of rise in the prices of plough-bullocks and sheep.

368. CENSUS.—The Census of 1901 was taken on the night of March 1st, and, under the orders of Government, included the Kurram Valley, the Shiráni country on the frontier of Dera Ismail Khan and the military posts at Wana in the Tochi Valley, the Malakand, Dir, Swát and Chitrál.

369. The Census was taken by all the Native States of the Province with great heartiness and efficiency.

370. The Census figures have been abstracted, but their compilation is not yet complete. The total population of the Province according to the final figures is now 26,880,217, distributed thus:—

British territory	22,455,819	(+ 7·61 per cent.)
Native States	4,424,398	(+ 3·77 per cent.)

giving an increase of 6·9 per cent. in the Punjab and the Native States under the control of the Punjab Government.

371. The famines of the past decade have not greatly affected the population of the Province as a whole, though the normal increase has not been attained in Hissar, which shows only an increase of under ·1 per cent. The districts which show the greatest decreases are the submontane tracts of Ambala, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujrát and Jhelum, all of which (except Ambala) have furnished settlers in a greater or less degree to the Chenab Colony. The figures, however, have not yet been examined in sufficient detail to admit of the local fluctuations being fully discussed.

372. DISTRIBUTION OVER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—Of the total population of the Punjab, including Kurram and the Shiráni country, 88·62 per cent. is rural as against 88·58 per cent. in 1891, showing that there is no tendency to flock into the towns: 11·4 of the total population is now urban, and in the hills and western districts the percentage is much lower.

373. The cities of the Punjab are Delhi (208,575) with an increased population of 15,996, Lahore (202,964, including the population within Municipal limits and Meean Meer Cantonments [16,080]—an increase of 26,110) and Amritsar (162,429—an increase of 25,663). The towns with a population exceeding 50,000 are—

Ráwalpindi	87,688
Mooltan	87,394
Ambala	78,638
Jullundur	67,735
Siálkot	57,956
Patiála	53,545

The population of Ferozepore has fallen from 50,437 to 49,341.

374. The population per village averages 551 in British territory and 506 in the Province as against 532 and 407 respectively in 1891. The average for the Province has, however, been raised by a change in meaning assigned to the word village in the Hill States, in which in 1891 each hamlet was counted as a separate village. In British territory the number of villages increased from 34,664 to 36,001, of which 1,296 are in the Chenab Colony, while in the Native States the number returned has fallen from 20,055 to 10,997.

375. DISTRIBUTION OVER AREA.—The number of souls per square mile is now 177 as against 169 in 1891 and 152 in 1881, or, taking British territory only, 197 per square mile as against 188 in 1891. In the Province the pressure of the rural population on the total area has risen from 149 to 159 per square mile, while in British territory alone it is now 174 as against 167 in 1891. The density of Jullundur, the most densely populated district in 1891, has risen from 539 to 641 per square mile, and the Chenab Colony shows a density of 214.

376. DISTRIBUTION OVER HOUSES.—The number of persons per occupied house is now 6·21 as against 6·54 in 1891, the definition being essentially the same as in 1891.

377. MIGRATION OF POPULATION.—Of the population of the Punjab 798,437 were found to have been born outside the Province. These comprised 413,586 males and 384,851 females, or an excess of 28,735 males. The countries which supplied the largest number of these immigrants were Rájpútána (269,515), the North-West Provinces (232,724), Asia outside British India and the Native States (144,584), Kashmir (83,240), and England (21,747). There were 479 persons born in Europe outside England, 273 born in America, 92 in Australia, and 87 in Africa.

378. It might have been anticipated that the recent years of famine in Rájpútána would have caused a great influx of population into the south-east of the Punjab, but though the Census returns disclose a considerable influx, comparison with the figures of 1891 shows that the great mass of the immigrants must have returned before or in the cold weather of 1900-01. The only two places which return largely increased numbers are the Ferozepore District and the State of Bahávalpur. The figures for immigration from the North-West Provinces are almost the same as in 1891.

379. The figures for migration within the Province have not yet been examined in detail, but it appears that the balance of migration with Native States is still in favour of British territory, though the number of males who have migrated from British territory exceeds the number of immigrant males.

380. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—Definite proposals for starting an Experimental Farm on two squares of land at Lyallpur were submitted to Government during the year. The soil of the plot selected has been favourably reported on by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India.

The results of the year's experiments were, with a few exceptions, disappointing. Some of the varieties of rust resisting South Australian cross-bred wheat did well in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore, and fairly good out-

turns were obtained with barley in Lyallpur. The experiments with sugar-beet yielded no definite conclusions, though it appears that the expenses of cultivation and manufacture are fatal to any financial success in this direction. Egyptian cotton has shown no signs of taking kindly to the Punjab, and the Arabian date-palm also seems so far to be incapable of satisfactory acclimatisation. Only moderate success attended the experiment of introducing the Australian salt bush into the Province.

381. GOVERNMENT AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.—The income of the year was Rs. 14,667-2-9 as against Rs. 14,659-13-4 in the previous year. This figure includes the annual grant of Rs. 1,542 made by the Municipality of Lahore for the maintenance of the ornamental part of the garden which was formerly under the charge of the Municipality. The sale of garden produce, &c., realized Rs. 10,401-10-0 as against Rs. 10,365-7-9. The total expenditure was Rs. 23,119-15-11, and the excess of expenditure over income was therefore Rs. 8,452-13-2, which was met from the annual grant of Rs. 9,000 which is contributed by Government for the maintenance of the gardens. The cost of maintaining the botanical section of the garden which yields no return amounted to Rs. 675-6-6 as against Rs. 598 in the previous year.

382. Owing to the unusually heavy rain at Lahore in July and August 1900, and the cloudy and uncertain weather in the spring of 1901, the year appears to have been an unfavourable one both for crop experiments and for the flower garden. Most of the agricultural experiments in progress had, however, been affected by the drought of the previous year.

383. The new conservatory has been put up and has been found much better adapted for tender plants than the old one.

PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE.

384. PUNJAB VETERINARY COLLEGE.—In the Punjab Veterinary College the year was one of transition. The three years' course of training which was introduced in the previous year continued side by side with the old two years' course, and there were therefore two classes studying,—the one for the first examination of the three years' course and the other for the Final Examination of the two years' course. Out of the 63 men, who formed the Final Year Class under the old rules, 55 completed the course. The Final Examination for these was held in two parts, 33 free students who had volunteered for active service in the Transvaal being examined by a Special Board in February 1901, and 25 students presenting themselves at the Regular Examination in April. The results were even more satisfactory than last year, 52 out of 55 candidates satisfying the Examiners, being a percentage of 94·54 as against 87 last year. The examination of the First Year Class was also satisfactory in view of the change in the nature of the curriculum, 27 out of 36 candidates passing in the prescribed subjects. It is anticipated that the Vernacular Hand-Books recently prepared will exert a marked influence on the results of future examinations under the three years' course.

385. The growing popularity of the College is evidenced by the very great increase of 46 in the number of candidates who presented themselves at the Entrance Examination, and it is matter for regret that of the whole number (134) only 65 men could be admitted to the First Year's Class, and a number of suitable candidates had to be rejected for want of accommodation. The proportion of Muhammadans, 63 per cent., is about the same as last year.

386. The Shoeing-Smiths' Class was successful as usual, and it is unfortunate that a larger number cannot be admitted to it.

387. The increase in receipts, though slight, is satisfactory. The number of patients treated at the Hospital was much larger than in the previous year, in which famine conditions reduced the number brought for treatment to considerably below the average.

388. Good reports are received of the work done by graduates of the College in their various spheres of labour. The improvement in the position and pay of the Veterinary Assistants in the Transport Department and the establishment of a Provincial Veterinary Service in the North-Western Provinces have doubtless contributed to the popularity of the College.

389. HORSE-BREEDING.—The total number of horse stallions belonging to the Imperial Department at the end of the year under report has been reduced from 182 to 165. There has been a reduction of 6 stallions in the class, both of Norfolk Trotters and of Hackneys. Of the 165 stallions, 137 were employed on stud work. Sixteen of these were stationed in the Ráwalpindi District, 14 in Dera Gházi Khan, 11 in Lahore, 6 in Shahpur, and 8 each in the districts of Ferozepore and Bannu. The total number of branded mares is 13,017, of which 5,590 belong to the six districts mentioned above and are distributed over the rest of the Punjab.

390. The total number of donkey stallions has increased from 279 to 288. Sixteen more Cyprian donkeys were supplied to the Punjab during the year.

391. Out of the 165 stallions, 137 were employed on stud work, and 7,178 mares were covered. The average number of mares covered by each stallion this year was 52·40 against 51·55 last year. The result of the previous year's covering shows a slight falling off in the average number of foals per stallion. It is 13·18 against 14·06 last year.

392. Of the 288 donkey stallions, 228 were employed on mule-breeding and 19 on donkey-breeding. The coverings both of pony and donkey mares have increased. The percentages of pony and donkey mares which have held are 11·54 and 10·05 against 14·27 and 12·06 last year, and the falling off is attributed to the effects of the scarcity of fodder.

393. During the year the Local Bodies, Courts of Wards and private persons employed 3 horses and 87 ponies on stud work. The increase in the number of ponies and decrease in the number of horses is due to a change in the classification of stallions according to which all animals of 14-2 and under belonging to Local Bodies are to be classed as ponies. The total number of stallions of all classes now owned by District Boards is 99.

394. CASTRATIONS.—The number of castrations performed by the Veterinary Assistants of the Imperial Department was 632 compared with 699 last year, and by Veterinary Assistants of District Boards 680 against 778 last year. The decrease is due to the fact that many young animals were in poor condition owing to the fodder scarcity, and in such cases the operation was postponed.

395. HORSE FAIRS.—The number of Fairs and Shows held was 14 against 15 last year. The fair at Dera Ismail Khan was abandoned on account of scarcity of fodder. The number of animals present was 24,873, of which 4,607 competed for prizes, and a sum of Rs. 16,484 was awarded in prizes. Of this amount about Rs. 10,661 was contributed by the Imperial, Rs. 1,100 by the Provincial, Government, Rs. 5,419 by Local Bodies, and Rs. 503 by the Mamdote Estate.

396. The total number of Remounts purchased by the Remount Department, the Native Cavalry and the Police amounted to 543. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-one mules were sold at the different fairs. Out of this number 523 were sold to Government.

397. CATTLE FAIRS.—The more important cattle fairs held during the year were those in the districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ludhiána, Amritsar and Gujránwála. There was a marked decrease in the number of animals brought to the fairs, especially in the Hissar District. The decrease in the fairs in this district is attributed to the depletion of cattle stock owing to the famine. Altogether the number of cattle brought to the different fairs amounted to 239,867 compared with 393,966 last year. One hundred and fifty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-four animals were sold in the fairs. Prices were distinctly higher than last year. The average price last year in Hissar was 12 to 18 rupees; and this year prices averaged from Rs. 28 to Rs. 33. In Amritsar prices averaged from Rs. 17 to Rs. 19 last year, and this year from Rs 23 to Rs. 25.

398. In the Rewári Fair the prices were as high as Rs. 53 on the average.

399. The fees collected at the fairs on the sale of animals amounted to Rs. 55,605, compared with Rs. 64,534 last year; and the amount of prizes distributed was Rs. 6,944 against Rs. 6,307. No fair was held at Jullundur in consequence of the plague. A scheme for the award of prizes, offered by the Imperial Government, with the special object of encouraging breeds of cattle true to type, is under consideration.

400. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—The total cases of cattle disease were reported to be 57,968 against 64,409 reported in the previous year, and the percentage of mortality was 19·59 against 25·62. But the actual number of cases, which have occurred, must be far larger, as no figures showing the number of cases which occurred in the Simla District and the neighbouring Hill States, where the mortality was severe, were available. Of the numbers reported, rinderpest accounts for 8,121 deaths, out of 13,511 cases attacked with the disease. Inoculation as a preventive for rinderpest was carried out in

a large number of cases in the Simla hills, where a severe epidemic of the disease occurred. The measures taken were favourably received, and the people brought their cattle in larger umbers to be inoculated.

401. The appointment of Third Superintendent, and the scheme for the reorganization of the Staff of Veterinary Assistants of the Punjab has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st October 1901.

402. There were 10 dispensaries working during the year.

ARBORICULTURE.

403. ARBORICULTURE.—During the year 1900-01 the rainfall was above the average in all the districts except Muzaffargarh, Mooltan, Dera Ghází Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Shahpur, Gujránwála and Siálkot.

404. District avenues were extended by 98 miles as compared with 104 miles last year, and the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of 1900-01 was 7,887 miles against 7,789 miles in the preceding year.

405. Under the canal avenues there was an addition of 270 miles, the total length stocked at the end of 1900-01 being 4,001 miles against 3,731 miles in 1899-1900.

406. There was a net increase of 14 miles in the Provincial avenues, the total length stocked at the close of the year being 1,144 miles against 1,130 miles last year.

407. The expenditure was Rs. 3,90,150 and the receipts Rs. 2,88,863.

FORESTS.

408. ALTERATIONS OF AREA.—The area of Reserved Forests shows a net increase of 3,961 acres. The Protected Forests increased in area by 1,545,274 acres. Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and six acres of Unclassed Forests in Kángra and 1,502,795 acres in Mooltan were declared Protected Forests. Ten thousand eight hundred and eight acres of Unclassed Forests in Montgomery were transferred to the Colonization Department and 359,281 acres were added in Mooltan on account of re-measurement by the Settlement Department. There was a net decrease of 1,195,398 acres in the area of Unclassed Forests. At the end of the year the area of forests under the Forest Department stood as follows :—

	Acres.
Reserved Forests	1,854,228
Protected "	3,128,157
Unclassed "	1,260,450
Total	6,242,835

409. FOREST SETTLEMENTS.—The settlement of two plots, Jogiwála and Waryámwála, in Mooltan was completed during the year. In the Gujrát District Bela Sahnpál and in the Shahpur District Rakhs Dhul, Fattahwála and Kúki were finally notified as Reserved Forests under Section 19 of the Forest Act. Draft rules for the Shahpur Kandi Forests have been drawn up, and it is hoped that this long pending settlement will be completed before the end of 1901.

410. SURVEYS.—The Imperial Forest Survey Branch worked in the Hazára Division and in the Chamba and Jubbal States. The total areas surveyed in Chamba were as follows :—Triangulation 533 square miles, 4 inches detail survey 35 square miles, 1 inch detail survey 249 square miles. In Hazára a triangulation survey of 340 square miles was completed, and in the Jubbal State 43 square miles were surveyed on a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile. Party No. 18, Survey of India Department, surveyed 37 forests in Kulu, 21 in Kángra, and 8 in the Hoshiárpur District, being an area of 440·64 square miles, at an approximate cost of Rs. 18,676.

411. WORKING PLANS.—The Working Plan for the Montgomery Forests and a revised Working Plan for the forests of the Kot Khái and Kotgarh iláqas were prepared during the year. The revision of the Pangi Working Plan is practically complete. As regards the Kángra Forests, it has been decided to have a separate plan for each of the five ranges in that Division. The Working Plan of the Kángra Range is practically finished.

412. GENERAL PROTECTION AND BREACHES OF FOREST LAW.—There were 4,729 cases of Forest offences, or an increase of 302 over the previous year, which is due to the large number of cases of illicit grazing in the Ráwalpindi Division. The total number of cases taken into Court amounted to 1,409 against 1,584 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 175. Convictions were obtained in 1,094 cases. Under Section 67 of the Forest Act and Section 37 of the Hazára Regulations 3,264 cases were compounded for Rs. 13,085-10-9; the average amount per head and per case rose from Re. 1-15-0 and Rs. 3-9-10 to Rs. 2-3-7 and Rs. 4-0-1 respectively. The increase in cases is due to the increase of offences under " grazing without permission, &c.," in Ráwalpindi and Kángra Divisions.

413. FIRE PROTECTION.—The year has been even more favourable than the preceding one. The immunity from fires is believed to be due mainly to favourable rains in April and May. One hundred and forty fires occurred during the year burning 5,876 acres against 227 fires and 14,466 acres in the previous year. The percentage of area burnt to the total area under the Forest Department was only 0·1 per cent.

414. REGULATION OF GRAZING.—The areas under the Forest Department which were opened for grazing are as follows :—

Wholly, 7,966 square miles.

Partially, 1,089 square miles.

415. Six hundred and ninety-nine square miles were entirely closed.

The year under report was a good one for fodder, and no special arrangements had to be made for meeting the demands of the people by opening reserves and other tracts ordinarily closed.

416. REPRODUCTION, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL, AND EXPERIMENTS.—Deodár reproduction by seed was poor in Hazára, Chamba, and Simla, but up to the average in Kulu and Bashahr. Regeneration of oak by seed is unsatisfactory, although *Q. dilatata* has germinated well in places. Pine seed has been plentiful, and seedlings have come up vigorously. In the plains Divisions regeneration of sissu and mulberry both by coppice and seed is good.

417. Exotic pine sowings in selected localities have been unsuccessful, but *Podophyllum Emodi* has done well in Hazára and Ráwalpindi. *Robinia* sown in Jhelum in 1893-94 are now from 14′—20′ high, but elsewhere experiments with this species have met with little success. The Spanish chestnut in Kulu and Bashahr continues successful.

418. OUTTURN OF FOREST PRODUCE.—The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report :—

Agency.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and Grazing.	Minor produce.
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Agency	1,021,339	3,794,709	439,597	75	28,854
Purchasers	1,222,220	1,099,731	19,021	1,57,967	12,743
Free grants	7,726	161,572	...	8,515	376
Right-holders	1,018,016	33,264,984	308	2,97,230	48,434
Total ...	3,269,301	38,320,996	458,926	4,63,787	90,407
Total for 1899-1900 ...	3,094,835	31,406,015	1,027,018	4,61,681	88,986

The outturn of timber and fuel has increased by about 2 lakhs and 69 lakhs cubic feet respectively. The former is chiefly due to larger sales in Kángra of standing chíl trees from fire lines and of dry trees generally, and the latter to the inclusion for the first time of an estimate of the amount of fuel removed from the Kángra Forests by right-holders for their daily use. The decrease under bamboos was chiefly in the Kángra Division, where 439,037 bamboos were extracted departmentally against 912,870 in the previous year. This decrease was necessitated by the large stock of bamboos in the depôts.

419. FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The following statement compares the revenue and the expenditure of the year with the figures of the two preceding years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	14,46,048	9,00,550	5,45,498
1899-1900	14,05,538	12,00,459	2,05,079
1900-01	12,77,169	8,20,733	4,56,416

The revenue was Rs. 12,77,169 as compared with Rs. 14,05,538 in 1899-1900. But there was a decrease of nearly four lakhs in expenditure, and the surplus rose from Rs. 2,05,079 to Rs. 4,56,416. The decrease under revenue is principally due to restricted sales of departmental timber and smaller deliveries of fuel to the North-Western Railway and that under expenditure to curtailed expenditure under departmental fuel, as explained above, and to the payment of Rs. 1,98,803 in 1899-1900 to His Highness the Rája of Chamba as share of profits for working the Chamba Forests during the five years ending 31st March 1899.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

420. Mines and Quarries.—The results of the working of the Dandot Colliery during the calendar year 1900 were satisfactory. The total output amounted to 74,083 tons as compared with 81,219 tons in 1899 and 74,590 tons in 1898. For the half-year ending 30th June 1900 the output amounted to 43,019 tons against 42,613 tons in the preceding half-year and 38,606 tons in the corresponding half of the last year. Compared with the output for the preceding half-year the increase is trifling. The increase compared with the output of the corresponding half of last year was due to labour coming in more freely owing to high prices of food-grains during part of the half-year ending 30th June. The output for the half-year ending 31st December 1900 was 31,064 tons against 43,019 tons in the preceding half-year and 42,613 tons in the corresponding half of the last year. The decrease was due to an outbreak of cholera in July and August, the closing of the 10 South mine by water in the latter month, and to general scarcity of labourers. From the average number of workers employed during the half-year ending 30th June 1900 it appears that considerably more found employment than during the preceding half-year, but the output did not show a corresponding increase. This was probably due to the fact that many men came on the works, worked for a week or so, and then, finding the work hard, left for the adjacent famine works. It was, however, noticed that during the half-year ending the 31st December 1900 the miners having had good harvests were reluctant to come regularly to work.

421. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,14,417 and the working expenses to Rs. 4,24,533, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,89,884. The percentage of slack to the total output during the first half-year amounted to about 40 per cent., the increase in the percentage over that for the preceding half-year being due to soft coal being worked at Pidh. In the second half-year the percentage of slack to the total output amounted to the same as in the previous half-year.

422. The cost per ton of steam coal loaded for despatch averaged Rs. 7-13-8 for the first half-year and Rs. 8-8-0 for the second half-year.

TRADE.

423. External Trade.—The total foreign trade of the Punjab for the last three years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.
1898-99	3,200,950	1,50,85,805	1,199,830	1,71,11,961	3,22,07,766
1899-1900	4,151,512	1,92,08,222	1,489,074	2,02,05,384	3,94,13,606
1900-01	3,706,850	2,03,44,069	1,497,761	2,11,57,574	4,15,01,643

424. In 1897-98 the sum of imports and exports amounted in weight, roughly, to 3,700,000 maunds and in value to Rs. 2,50,00,000. Expansion of trade is particularly satisfactory, considering that during part of the three years a very severe famine lay upon a great part of the Province, contracting industries and warping enterprise. The increase may in some measure be due to more accurate registration, but it is probable that the frontier campaign of 1897-98 in lifting the veil of the lands to the north and west of Peshawar opened the eyes of the inhabitants to the benefits of trade with British India, and that the increase is not only real, but, given peaceful conditions, may be the forerunner of a wider expansion in years to come. Among the most striking features of the triennium are the shrinkage of the Kábul trade and the increase in the dealings with Tirah and Bajaur. Trade with Tirah has advanced by leaps and bounds, practically quadrupling itself during the last three years. This phenomenal increase is attributed to the campaign of 1897-98, which has had the somewhat unexpected effect of showing the Afrídís the advantages offered by the Punjab market for the disposal of the products of their country. The increase in Kábul trade noticed in 1898-99 was only a temporary rebound; and the reaction which set in during 1899-1900 continued during 1900-01 as far as maundage was concerned, though there was a slight increase of some 4 lakhs in money value. The late Amír's policy is reported to have led to a startling increase in the smuggling of those commodities against which the severest prohibitions are in force. The trade with Bajaur continues to prosper. The decrease of some 17 lakhs in 1900-01 is too slight to be considered as a break in the continuity of what may be regarded as a most satisfactory revival. The trade with Boner, formerly amalgamated with that of Bajaur, amounted to some 9 lakhs in 1900-01, the first year in which it has been shown separately. The trade with Kashmir has increased steadily from 144 lakhs in 1897-98 to over 239 lakhs in 1900-01. The falling off in the export of silver is doubtless accounted for by the recent exposure of the silver frauds and the measures taken to prevent them. A striking feature of the returns of the past year is an enormous increase in the quantity of linseed imported from this country.

425. The Ladákh trade continues to decrease, while the Tibet trade shows a considerable tendency in the opposite direction. With reference to the portion of the latter trade which enters India by the Sutlej Valley, it is unlikely that Government will be justified in spending much money on the Hindustán-Tibet Road, at any rate until free commerce is secured with Tibet. The physical difficulties which would have to be overcome in diverting Central Asian trade to this route are considerable, and under present circumstances there is no reason to believe that the results obtained by improving the road would be commensurate with the expenditure involved.

426. The most valuable of the imports into the Punjab during the period under review has been, as usual, *ghi*, which accounted for 34½, 45 and 56½ lakhs of rupees, respectively, in the last three years. Timber comes next with 29½, 34 and 29 lakhs. The bulk of the import was from Kashmir, and was considerably greater than in the previous triennial period. The value of the

grain and pulse imported was 17, 32 and 24 lakhs, while the import of fruit (about half of which comes from Kashmir and half from Kábul) amounted to 11, 13 and 12½ lakhs. *Charas* has declined steadily, from nearly 7 lakhs in 1898-99 to 5 lakhs in 1899-1900, and again to 3½ lakhs in 1900-01.

427. Manufactured cotton (composed chiefly of piece-goods, European and Indian) was the most important export throughout the three years period and accounted in 1900-01 for more than half the total value of the export trade. The position of Indian tea in the trans-border markets appears to have improved; the export having amounted to 25,000 and 23,000 maunds respectively in 1899-1900 and 1900-01, whereas in the previous four years the highest figure reached was 18,000 maunds in 1896-97. There was also a very marked increase in the quantity of salt exported during the period under report as compared with the export in the three years ending 1897-98.

428. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table shows the figures of total trade (exclusive of river-borne trade) between the Punjab and the rest of India during the last three years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1898-99	14,825,412	12,55,01,976	22,565,864	10,00,07,007
1899-1900	19,919,199 $\frac{31}{40}$	12,66,40,348	20,364,616	11,63,73,967
1900-01	16,771,088 $\frac{9}{40}$	12,81,77,559	15,131,419	9,67,45,016

429. The total value of imports during the last three years has thus been peculiarly steady, *viz.*, between 12½ and 13 crores. In total weight the import trade of 1899-1900 exceeded that of the preceding year by 5 million maunds, and of the year under report by 3 million maunds. This was probably due to the largely increased import of food-grains. The total value of exports, which in 1899-1900 exceeded that of 1898-99 by about 1½ crores, fell again in the year under report by almost 2 crores. It is indeed a matter for some surprise that in the year in which a severe famine lay over a considerable part of the province, and in which the agricultural conditions almost everywhere were unfavourable, a greater value of goods should have been sent out of the Punjab than in the prosperous years that preceded it. The brisk revival of the cotton trade and the export of hides due to the mortality of cattle in the southern districts, account in a great measure for this curious feature of the triennium.

430. The most important articles in the import trade of the Punjab during the three years under review were *Cotton Piece-goods* (both *European* and *Indian*), *Iron and Steel*, *Sugar*, *Wool* (*manufactured*), *Gunny-bags and Cloth*, *Dyes and Tans*, *Gram and Pulse*, *Wheat*, *Other Grains*, and *Liquors*. The import of

Cotton Piece-goods (*European*), which in 1898-99 was valued at well over 3 crores of rupees, fell in both the succeeding years to considerably under 2 crores in value, a result doubtless of the general agricultural depression. *Indian Piece-goods*, on the other hand, have been steadily gaining a larger market, the trade rising in value from 62½ lakhs in 1898-99 to over 79 lakhs in the next year, and to 130 lakhs in the year under report. This seems to indicate that *Indian Piece-goods* are growing greatly in popularity and supplanting *European* goods more and more every year. They are, of course, cheaper, and probably almost as durable. The *Iron and Steel* import trade has stood fairly firm during the last three years at from 70 to 80 lakhs. The *Sugar* trade too has fluctuated but little, imports varying in value from 144 lakhs to 164 lakhs. The import of *Wool* has decreased in value from 50 to 32 lakhs. One of the most noticeable effects of the famine perhaps is to be seen in the import trade in wheat. The well-to-do citizen of the Punjab must have his wheaten bread: even with starvation prices he will not content himself with the cheaper form of grain food. When therefore the wheat crop of the Punjab fails, the import of that article goes up by leaps and bounds. In the prosperous times of 1898-99 only 2⅓ lakhs worth of wheat was brought into the Punjab; with the crop failure of 1899-1900 the import rose to over 24 lakhs; while with the continuance of distress in the beginning of the year under report the import rose to nearly 40 lakhs. This is how the demands of the fairly prosperous classes affect the internal trade of the province in times of famine. How the wants of the poorer peasantry manifest themselves in the trade figures will be seen from the import statistics of the cheaper and coarser food-stuffs, as for instance *Gram and Pulse*. The imports of these three years ago was under 6½ lakhs. This rose in 1899-1900 to over 83 lakhs, which fell again in 1900-01 to 37 lakhs, showing that at the acutest period of the famine the poorer classes in the affected districts resorted very largely to these humbler foods, but that with the advent of better times and a general fall in prices they gradually returned to their customary wheaten diet. The import of liquor increased by nearly 4 lakhs in the year under report. The increase is partly under the sub-head *Ale and Beer* (2 lakhs) and partly under *Spirits* (4 lakhs); while under *Wine* there is a falling-off of 2½ lakhs, and this decrease can only be accounted for by the fact that the public taste is forsaking wine in favour of spirits. It is significant that while in 1890-91, ten years ago, the import of spirits amounted to about 3½ lakhs and of wine to 24½ lakhs, in the year under report the value of imported spirits had risen to nearly 12 lakhs, while the value of imported wine fell to less 13½ lakhs.

431. The following articles form the basis of the export trade of the Punjab:—*Cotton (Raw)*, *Cotton Piece-goods* (*European*), *Jowár and Bájra*, *Wheat*, *Hides and Skins*, and *Wool* (*manufactured*). The brisk revival of the cotton trade which was remarked last year was not maintained, exports falling off by nearly 40 lakhs. This is accounted for partly by the fact that Punjab cotton crop of kharíf 1900, though very plentiful, was of short and inferior staple and poor colour, while the crop in Berar and Khándesh was an extraordinarily good one and quite under-sold the Punjab crop. The export of *Cotton Piece-goods (European)*, which is almost entirely to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, increased slightly, though it was still about 9 lakhs less than it was in 1898-99.

The export of *Jowár and Bájra* increased surprisingly during the triennium. In 1898-99 it was valued at only 4 lakhs. During the year under report it rose to over 42 lakhs. It was carried chiefly to the Bombay Presidency, to the North-Western Provinces and to the seaport of Bombay itself. The exports of wheat fell again by some 32 lakhs. The failure of the rabi crop in 1900, the high prices prevailing in the Punjab and the fact that the large dealers shrank from buying up the standing crops, considering the precarious character of the season, tended to bring about this result. The trade in *Hides and Skins* decreased by over 56 lakhs—a gratifying fact, indicating that the dreadful mortality among cattle that characterised the preceding year was a thing of the past. The *Wool* trade is expanding. In the year under report it was nearly four times what it was three years before, amounting to nearly 80 lakhs.

432. Karáchi enjoys the largest share of the import trade into the Punjab, *viz.*, 30·73 per cent. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh come next with 29·58 per cent. Of exports, too, the greatest quantity, *viz.*, 26·28 per cent., goes to Karáchi, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh again come next with 24·48 per cent. of the total. Native States, Rájpútána and Central India, while they contribute only 3·96 per cent. of the total Punjab imports, receive 15·69 per cent. of the Punjab exports.

433. The import trade from Karáchi consists chiefly of *Coal and Coke, Cotton Piece-goods* (*European*), *Iron and Steel, Railway Plant and Rolling-stock,* and *Sugar* (*refined*). The main articles in the export trade to that seaport are—*Cotton* (*Raw*), *Wheat*, and *Rape and Mustard Seed.* With the North-Western Provinces the import trade consists mainly of *Coal and Coke* and *Gram and Pulse,* and the export trade of *Cotton Piece-goods* (*European*) and *Sugar* (*unrefined*).

434. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—The only river-borne trade enjoyed by the Punjab is with Sind and Karáchi, and is registered at Sukkur. There was a considerable increase in river-borne imports during the year, *viz.*, of over 25 thousand maunds in weight and Rs. 42,000 in value. This was mainly under the head *Stone and Lime*, which were brought into the Punjab in great quantities in connection with the construction of bridges and masonry works, *Rice* and *All other Articles of Merchandise.* Exports fell off by over 5 lakhs of maunds in weight and 17 lakhs in value—a fact which is attributed to the effect of the famine on the Karáchi corn trade. On the whole, while river-borne exports have shown a general tendency to decrease during the last three years, there has been a steady improvement in the import trade.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

435. COMPANIES.—Companies conducting business under the head of "Mills" and "Banks" most successfully attracted capital and attained to the soundest financial footing.

436. Mills and Banks and one Brewery account for the bulk of the paid-up capital, the companies formed for miscellaneous purposes having an insignificant share of the paid-up capital to show on their books. There were 21 miscellaneous companies, all at some stage or other of liquidation; these being

companies for such business as 'general manufactûre,' 'metal work,' 'printing and publishing,' 'glass ware,' 'hosiery,' 'tea,' 'tobacco' and 'sugar,' &c. Starting with a high nominal capital these have had a more or less ephemeral existence and have proceeded to wind up voluntarily or by order of Court.

437. A fair number of miscellaneous companies formed for very much the same purposes as the above continued to carry on business throughout the year, but the paid-up capital held by them is small. About 1½ lakhs is the aggregate figure.

438. There was practically only one carrying company registered in the Province, *viz.*, 'The Imperial Carrying Company, Limited (Ráwalpindi),' which started a year ago with a nominal capital of 4 lakhs, since fully paid up.

439. If about 8 lakhs be deducted as the paid-up capital held by these miscellaneous companies (including the Carrying Company mentioned above), there remain about 64½ lakhs of capital shown as paid up, 38 lakhs of which are invested in 'Mills,' 14½ in 'Banks,' and 12 in the Murree Brewery Company.

440. The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, and the Punjab Banking Company, Limited, account for over 12 lakhs of the capital invested in Banks; the Punjab National Bank, Limited, showing investments of 1½ lakhs. Two other native Banks show a small amount of paid-up capital, and a new one, "The People's Banking and Commercial Association, Limited," which has lately been registered with a nominal capital of 2 lakhs, has not yet supplied figures of paid-up capital.

441. Under the head 'Mills' there are cotton mills, spinning and weaving, press and ginning, and flour mills companies, and under this head the figures of paid-up capital often reach up to or approach the nominal capital. The oldest companies are the Bhiwáni Press Company, Limited (1887), and the Delhi Cloths and General Mills Company, Limited (1889), which have their capital fully paid up. Newer ventures are a Biscuit and Steam Bakery and a Soap Factory at Delhi, in which a good deal of capital has been invested. About 30 companies altogether are doing business under the head 'Mills and Presses,' the total number of companies of all kinds at work at the end of the year having been 50.

442. If the taking up of the shares of the Imperial Carrying Company, Limited, above mentioned be excluded from consideration, an increase of paid-up capital of about 4 lakhs is shown to have occurred in the case of 25 companies which held a previous paid-up capital of 14½ lakhs. The Lahore Spinning and Weaving Company (registered 1898) and the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Company account for 1½ lakhs of the increase; the Punjab Banking Company, Limited, the Punjab National Bank, Limited (Lahore), the Imperial Steam Laundry Company, Limited (Delhi), the Delhi Oil and General Mills Company and the Suburban Mills Company (Delhi) showing figures of increase next in importance.

443. Increase of nominal capital was only registered by one company, *viz.* the Suburban Mills Company, Delhi. The increase of capital from 12 lakhs to 18 lakhs resolved on by the Murree Brewery Company was not registered before the year closed.

444. Six new companies were registered during the year with a nominal capital of Rs. 6,20,000, but the capital actually paid up was not registered.

445. Eight companies ceased business and were added to the list of 13 others which are in liquidation, but not yet fully wound up.

446. The companies limited by guarantee are mostly companies formed for the purpose of establishing 'Clubs' for the convenience of Europeans at different stations.

PUBLIC WORKS.

447. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The total outlay of the year 1900-01 on Public Works amounted to Rs. 69,26,273.

448. FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.—These were carried out on an extensive scale in the districts of Hissar, Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnál of the Delhi Civil Division. A new Public Works Executive Charge was formed for the purpose of revising the existing Famine Programmes and working out useful projects for Famine Relief. Although the charge was only formed in February, a good deal was done by the end of the year towards collecting information and preparing for field work. A large number of useless projects were expunged from the existing programmes and fresh proposals brought forward for useful works.

449. MILITARY WORKS.—Under this head the following are the more important works undertaken during the year :—

The new Infantry Lines at Kohát sanctioned some years ago to replace the old lines were commenced in January.

The road through the Kohát Pass was begun in November and almost finished by the end of March. The section from the Kohát Kotal to Aimal Chabútra (foreign territory) was carried out under contract by the Pass Afrídi Maliks. They preferred to hire labour, rather than work themselves, that is to say, they sublet the contracts. Towards the end, however, they seem to have overcome their reluctance to work (they are now willing to work on the Khushalgarh-Kohát-Thal Railway in the Kohát District). The men who actually did most were Mohmands and Shinwaris from Pesháwar. The Pass Afrídis simply used the Government tools they got for work on the road to improve their terraced fields, water channels and other property.

Important additions were made to the *water-supply arrangements at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar*, by the construction of two reservoirs. One reservoir holds 300,000 gallons and has separate compartments for rain water collected from roofs of buildings and for water pumped from the spring below the Asylum. The other holds 20,000 gallons of rain water from roofs.

Both the tanks are situated in commanding positions. The amount of the sanctioned estimate for three additional tanks was Rs. 43,809. Two tanks only have been made so far, and the expenditure incurred on these amounts to Rs. 35,400.

Other works completed during the year were:—Family quarters for the 42nd Gurkhas at Abbott-abad; new magazine for the Queen's Own Corps of Guides at Mardán; a rifle range for Cavalry regiments at Kohát; improving the drainage of the Native Infantry Lines at Mardán, and the provision of six steel tanks at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, in connection with the water-supply.

450. IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—A rough design was prepared by the Executive Engineer for a new *General Post Office to be built at Lahore*, and it was submitted to the Government of India for administrative sanction by the Postmaster-General, Punjab. Accommodation will be provided in this building for the General Post Office, Superintendent's quarters, Postmaster's residence and Postmaster-General's Office. Materials to the value of Rs. 16,000 were purchased during the year.

In the Second Circle, the chief works in hand, or completed during the year, were in connection with Viceregal Lodge and other Government of India buildings in Simla; the most important being the new Electric Light Installation at Viceregal Lodge. The original installation, supplied and erected by Messrs. Siemens and Co. in 1886-87, was not satisfactory, being of an obsolete pattern and, in some respects, unsafe. It was therefore deemed necessary to replace it by a new installation of the latest pattern. Three Willans patent central valve engines have been provided working at a speed of 460 revolutions per minute with a steam pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch at the stop valve. Each engine is directly coupled to a Siemens dynamo, giving a current of 235 amperes at pressure of 132 volts at full load which is equal to lighting 1,400 lamps, 16 candle power each. Accumulators supply electricity for 50 lamps for three hours. The Engine-house has been extensively altered to suit the new machinery, and the wings have also been altered and improved. The work was commenced in August 1899 and completed in February 1901 at a cost of Rs. 1,21,814.

An important addition has been made to the *Foreign Office* to accommodate the offices of the Thagi and Dacoity Department and the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. The design of the existing building has been followed as far as possible. The work was begun in November 1899 and completed in March 1901 at a cost of Rs. 80,467.

The "Gorton Castle" estate in Simla was acquired as a site for the proposed *new Imperial Civil Secretariat Offices* and Rs. 1,20,000 paid to the Walker Hospital Committee as compensation. The old building was dismantled, and the existing hill cut down to form a plateau for the site of the new building.

The Electric Light Installation at the *Government of India Central Branch Press* which was begun in 1899-1900 was fully completed at a cost of Rs. 13,689 and has proved to be a useful addition to the building.

On the frontier, the new scheme of substituting local militia for regular troops on the *Wazíristán border* having been decided upon, the local Civil authorities and the Commandants of Militia made an urgent demand for accommodation for these Militia regiments at the head-quarter stations of Wana and Míran Shah, and for a series of fortified posts and towers to which detachments could be sent to protect the country. The institution of the Mahsud blockade necessitated the immediate execution of some of these works and the addition to the programme of several other works across the border which would not otherwise have been undertaken. This taxed the resources of the local Public Works Department to the utmost, but the strain was met successfully. The blockade, moreover, rendered it most difficult for the Public Works Department to carry out their works on or across the border, as Mahsud labour which is chiefly employed in this part of the country was forbidden, and no workmen or Public Works Department contractors could be employed anywhere without guards to protect them. The guards were most difficult to obtain on account of the few troops available and the wide area over which the works were scattered. A regiment of Punjab Pioneers, the 23rd, was engaged by the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to help in the road-making and in the simpler building operations. It was originally intended to employ them on contract, but, by the subsequent orders of the Military Department, this was altered to payments on the ordinary working pay system. The principal works carried out in connection with the quartering of the Militia in Southern Wazíristán were—quarters for Officers of the Southern Wazíristán Militia at Wána; postal Toi Kulla; a block house at Khuzma Khulla; towers at Dargái Obo, Karab Kot, Tiárza and Tormando; and water-supply works at Sarwakái.

451. *Works in Northern Wazíristán (Tochi).*—These were as extensive and as important as those in Southern Wazíristán. Similar difficulties had to be contended with; the climate was more severe and works could not be started till the winter season had set in.

Besides the foregoing, the following Imperial Civil Works were also completed:—Two additional sets of quarters for the Telegraph Office Staff at Ráwalpindi; residence for the Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, and two underground cast iron water tanks at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla; improvements to "Inverarm," Simla, and metalling of the Chingoshta Nullah crossing in miles 24 and 95 of the North-West Frontier Road.

452. PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The various works of importance under this head are detailed in the following paragraphs:—

The construction of the new *Offices for the Punjab Government at Ellerslie* was well in hand. Half the building was nearly completed when the year closed. The amount of the sanctioned estimate for this building is Rs. 2,93,993, and the expenditure to end of March 1901 was Rs. 1,61,308.

A conservatory was added to "*Bárnes Court,*" *Simla*, in front of the drawing room which has been considerably improved thereby.

During the rains of 1900 a heavy landslip occurred to the west of the *Jail* and *Police Lines* at *Dharmsála*, Kángra District, which, for a short time imperilled the safety of a portion of the jail. The landslip was due to percolation of water into a hill-side from a water-course on the brow of the hill. A regular plan of operations was decided upon and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 20,125, was sanctioned to cover the cost of the training works. The necessary works were well in hand at the end of the official year.

Other works completed during the year were:—

Land Revenue buildings.—Special repairs and additions to the tahsíl at Dasúya in the Hoshiárpur District.

Educational.—A separate building for use as a chemical lecture room and laboratory in the grounds of the Government College, Lahore; re-roofing the Girls' School, the Boys' and Girls' Hospital, the printing office and stores at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.

Ecclesiastical.—Additions to the Simla Cemetery; constructing a new cemetery below Pindi Point, including a lych-gate and approach road, at Murree.

Law and Justice.—Six new court-rooms and additional record accommodation in the district court-house at Hoshiárpur; water-supply for Deputy Commissioner's office at Ambala; District Court buildings at Lyallpur.

Jails.—Temporary jail at Mung Rasúl, Jhelum; providing iron gratings and grated doors to sleeping barracks in Siálkot Jail; re-roofing and improving certain buildings in the Ráwalpindi District Jail.

Police.—A first class Police Station at Kharindwah in the Muzaffargarh District; a second class Police Station at Sori Lundan in the Dera Gházi Khan District; special repairs to the Rahon Police Station; constructing the Border Military Police Post at Barchar.

Medical.—Additional accommodation for nurses of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore; macerating shed for the anatomical rooms, Medical College, Lahore; new Lunatic Asylum at Lahore.

Miscellaneous.—A new dâk bungalow at Bagnator; purchase of a residence for the Executive Engineer, Hazára Provincial Division, at Abbott-abad; converting the Public Works Department rest-house at Banda Daud Shah into a tahsíl, and the present tahsíl into quarters for officials; a second class rest-house at Pasrúr in the Siálkot District; a third class rest-house at Yáru in the Dera Gházi Khan District, and a combined rest-house and court-room at Kálka in the Ambala District.

453. COMMUNICATIONS.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,01,023, was sanctioned for improving and metalling the remaining unmetalled portions of the *Kángra Valley Cart Road* from the Chakki River to Pálampur. The conversion of this road into a good metalled and bridged line of communication will prove to be a great convenience to all concerned.

Important improvements, such as re-grading, building culverts and bridges, were carried out to the *Pálampur-Baijnâth Road.* This road has hitherto been a mere pack road, partly bridged. Now it is open for ekka traffic as far as Baijnáth. Owing to the nature of the ground, a soft plastic clay, the road is very slippery and unfit for traffic during the rains. Some more works are still urgently required to make it an efficient line of communication up to the Mandi State border.

Other works completed were :—

The Bári-Dighal feeder road in the Rohtak District; the Karnál-Kaithal Road; metalling 7·53 miles of Sheikhupura-Pindi-Bhattián Road; metalling and improving part of the feeder road from Chiniot Railway Station to Chiniot City; metalling 3½ miles of Rohtak-Gohána Road; approach roads to Southern Punjab Railway in Hissar District; a cart road from the bridge over Kunhar River at Garhi Habíbullah to the boundary of British territory towards Domel and Muzaffarabad, 2½ miles long; improving gradients at Dakali and Kalana Nullahs over the Mankiála-Kahúta Road and in mile 13 of the Hazára Trunk Road, 2nd section; bridges over the Barácow Nullah, mile 14 and mile 16½ of Murree-Barácow Road, over Kunhar River at Garhi Habíbullah, over the Poon Khud on the Pálampur-Baijnáth Road, and over the Sulhad Nullah near Khota-ki-Kaber in mile 39, Hazára Trunk Road, 1st section; realignment of the left approach to Mangal Nullah in mile 8 of Hazára Trunk Road, 2nd section; strengthening the Dehri bridge at Kotla, mile 27 of Kángra Valley Cart Road; renewal of superstructure of bridge over Bára River in mile 265 of the Lahore-Peshávar Road by substituting mild steel girders for bow string wooden girders; extension of Lyall viaduct in mile 8 of the Kángra Valley Cart Road.

454. BOAT-BRIDGES AND FERRIES.—Boat-bridges were maintained as usual on important trade and military routes. Steam ferry services continued to be worked over the River Indus at Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan under the management of the North-Western Railway.

455. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVENENTS.—Improvements to the *water-supply at Dhar* in mile 18 of the Pathánkot-Dalhousie Road were taken in hand and fair progress made. The cost of the work is to be distributed between the Military, District Board and Provincial Government in the proportion of ⅗ths, ⅕th and ⅕th, respectively. The cost of the future maintenance will be shared by District and Provincial Funds.

At the beginning of the flood season of 1899 the "*defence works at Dera Gházi Khan*" consisted of (*a*) the old stone band about one mile long opposite the city, (*b*) four stone heads or groynes constructed at intervals along the right bank and connected by earth bands to (*c*) a retired earthen band parallel to the river, (*d*) an earthen band round Cantonments and another round the city. In the floods of 1899, the upper groyne, No. 4, was destroyed by the action of the river, and in 1900 the remaining three were washed away. During the winter of 1899 a Committee, presided over by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, met at Dera Gházi Khan, and decided that it was not advisable to spend more money in trying to train the river, as the Engineers were of opinion that the expenditure necessary to ensure success would be prohibitive. It was, however, proposed by the Govern-

ment of India in 1900 that Mr. Dawson (Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, Public Works Department), who had visited America and collected information regarding the training works adopted in that country, should be consulted before the struggle was finally abandoned. Mr. Dawson accordingly visited Dera Gházi Khan in November 1900 and recommended the construction of hurdle dykes similar to those used with great success in training the River Mississippi. His recommendations were accepted by the Supreme Government and orders were received in January 1901 to carry out his proposals, the Imperial Government being debited with the entire cost. Mr. Dawson's scheme consisted of the construction of three spurs of hurdle dykes normal to the river bank at certain selected points on the up stream side of the city. These dykes to be formed of piles driven through a wide mattress of shrub fascines laid on the river-bed to protect the piles from scour. The piles formed an open screen which impeded the flow of water without stopping it entirely. It was believed that the result of checking the velocity of the current in this manner would be a heavy deposit of silt on the down stream side which would in time form a foreshore and prevent further erosion. In addition to the dykes a sand bank was thrown out from the old stone band to hold back a pocket of water above the city and help the dykes in silting up the deep bay which had formed at that point. The cost of the proposed works was estimated to be Rs. 5,28,348, including tools and plant. They were making good progress at the end of the year under review. Unfortunately they proved insufficient to stop the encroachments of the river during the flood season of 1901.

Other works completed during the year were—Extension of the river protective works at Dera Ismail Khan; a new ring band between the Cantonment band and Kasturi Canal at Dera Gházi Khan; special repairs to the new ring band at Dera Gházi Khan; construction of two new wells, and an aermotor to supplement the Ambala City water-supply.

456. District Works.—The works completed during the year were :—A new dispensary at Serai Amar Kot Khan, Amritsar District; a Board Office at Delhi; new rest-house for Zaildárs, &c., in the town of Shujabad, Mooltan District; metalling the 2nd and 3rd miles of the Majithia Road in the Amritsar District; new bridge over the Sikandrabad Canal near Nawábpur, and a spill channel from Tangri to Tangra in the Ambala District.

457. Municipal Works.—The works completed during the year were :—Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Mooltan; purchase of a building for a bonded warehouse at Gujránwála; Dhobi Ghât at Amritsar; excavation of Gau Karan tank at Rohtak; constructing the Maswána road, Mooltan District; a drain near the Railway Station up to Police lines at Kasúr; metalling circular road at Palwal; erecting a railing round the clock tower at Mooltan; surveying operations in connection with the drainage scheme of Mooltan.

458. Contributions.—The following works were completed :—Improving the existing accommodation for troops at Jandola and Sarwakai and a church and cemetery at Khewra in the Jhelum District.

459. The following Provincial buildings were made over during the year under review to local bodies for maintenance with fixed grants:—Old Police Thána at Beri in Rohtak District; civil rest-house at Lohián in Jullundur District; and a bar room and suitors' shed attached to the District Court, Ludhiána.

460. The total annual amounts granted for maintenance of Public Works Department properties in charge of local bodies during the year were Rs. 61,094 and Rs. 4,760 to District Boards and Municipalities, respectively, supplemented in the case of District Boards by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,850 for their Engineering Establishments.

461. The Public Works Department, on the other hand, looked after roads belonging to District Boards, for which they received an annual grant of Rs. 76,255.

462. The Public Works Department scrutinized and checked 47 projects, aggregating Rs. 82,220, prepared by District Boards and Municipal Committees, and worked out 21 projects for them aggregating Rs. 18,57,530 (including Rs. 12,50,511 for the water supply of the town and cantonment of Amritsar).

463. Book value of Provincial Buildings.—The total value at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,78,80,521 and at the close Rs. 1,84,52,686. The expenditure on maintenance during the year was Rs. 2,43,871, or a rate of Rs. 1·36 per cent. of the capital cost at the beginning of the year.

464. Works of Public Utility.—Works of public utility (exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value) were constructed by private individuals, from private contributions, at a total cost of Rs. 70,200. These were mostly wells and dharmsálas.

465. Damage done by Floods and Fire.—The regulator at the head of the Annhi Inundation Channel, in the Lahore District, was outflanked by an abnormally high flood, which began on the 17th August 1900, and reached a higher level than any flood previously recorded. The pier and north abutment were undermined and collapsed.

In August 1900 the River Sutlej breached the Lahore-Ferozepore Road on both sides of the Ferozepore Railway bridge. The breach was repaired as quickly as possible. It also topped its left bank near the city of Ferozepore and caused some damage to the road from that place to Ludhiána.

Floods in the Bhimbar Nullah caused a breach of 700 feet in the protective band of Gujrát City in July 1900. The breach was restored.

POST OFFICE.

466. General Remarks.—The year has been one of very peculiar difficulties. The famine in the eastern districts and the scarcity throughout the circle were succeeded by a most virulent epidemic of fever, which made postal administration in some districts almost impossible for a time. Plague, too, kept spreading, and cholera broke out in a somewhat severe form in Jammu and Kashmir. The requirements of the China Field Force drained the circle of 57 of

its best men, exclusive of me[illegible] the Mahsud blockade and an unusually large number of camps-of-exercise made heavy demands on an establishment already greatly weakened.

467. LOSS OF LIFE AND MAILS ON THE GILGIT AND LEH MAIL LINES.—Last year's report recorded the death of 2 runners on the Gilgit line, both of whom were killed by an avalanche. During the year under review the loss of life has been much greater owing to the severity of the winter and heavy snowfalls on the Gilgit and Leh roads. It has been reported that 9 runners were killed and 7 injured while carrying mails on the Gilgit and Leh mail lines. The unfortunate accidents which have led to so large a loss of life are due to snow-storms having occurred unexpectedly.

468. OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.—There was a somewhat severe outbreak of cholera in Kashmir and Jammu which lasted for several months. Six postal officials were attacked by this disease, of whom 2 died. This epidemic materially reduced the flow of visitors to Kashmir and so affected the post office income there prejudicially.

469. BREAKS ON RAILWAY LINES.—The heavy rains last season caused some serious breaks on railway lines in this Province. One occurred on the 18th August near Ferozepore which was not repaired until the 4th September and another on the same date near Ludhiána. A very serious break also occurred on the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway on the 16th July 1900 which was not repaired till the 4th September. On the Southern Punjab Railway the railway line was breached between Bahádurgarh and Nangloi.

470. ENUMERATION STATISTICS.—The total number of articles of all kinds received for delivery during the year was 68,179,784 against 65,513,407 in the preceding year, or an increase of over 4 per cent. The increases in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 as compared with the figures of the preceding years were 2,320 and 5,397,177 respectively. These statistics appear to indicate that the normal expansion of the business of the Post Office has been well maintained. There has been a very slight decrease in the number of paid and unpaid registered parcels, but this decrease is amply compensated for by an increase of 25,446, or 52 per cent. under the head of unregistered parcels, including unregistered value-payable parcels. Taken altogether there was an increase of 18,848, or 4 per cent., in the total number of parcel mail articles received for delivery during the year.

471. The number of newspapers sent by post decreased by 10 per cent., but this was made up by an increase of 20 per cent. in unregistered book packets. The increase in all classes of postal business would have been much more marked if such a large number of troops had not been away in South Africa and in China. The scarcity which prevailed during the greater part of the year prejudicially affected the business of this Department.

472. The sale of ordinary postage stamps for purely postal purposes has gone up from Rs. 9,19,000 in 1893 94 to Rs. 13,97,000 in 1899-1900. In other words there has been an increase of 52 per cent. in 7 years. Bengal, with the

rapidly growing and busy city of Calcutta, shown an increase of 30 per cent. in the same period, the North-Western Provinces an increase of 26 per cent., Madras one of 21 per cent. and Bombay an increase of only 18½ per cent. The figures for the year under report have not been obtained.

473. THE NEW CHENAB COLONY.—It is interesting to note the progress of the post office in the newly colonized tracts along the Chenab Canal. The difficulty here is to keep up with the postal requirements of this tract with its rapidly growing population, and its trade centres springing up here and there with a rapidity that is almost magical. In the end of 1899-1900 there was the following establishment in the colony :—

59 Post Offices.
24 Letter Boxes.
10 Postmen.
68 Village postmen.

On 31st March 1901 the figures were—

113 Post Offices,
65 Letter Boxes,
12 Postmen,
105 Village postmen,

and since then numerous additions have been made. A new head office has been opened and the difficulty now is to open sub-offices quickly enough to keep pace with the growth of branch offices. The enumeration statistics of 1899-1900 showed that 1,413,620 articles of all sorts, excluding money orders, were delivered in the offices in the Colony. The figures of the year under report are 2,053,116, an increase of over 45 per cent. The current year's figures ought to be at least as remarkable.

474. MONEY ORDER STATISTICS.—The total number of money orders issued during the year was 1,248,029 against 1,237,188 issued during the preceding year, while the number of money orders paid was 1,410,363 as compared with 1,346,983 in 1899-1900.

The aggregate value of money orders issued during the year was Rs. 2,43,17,918, while the commission realized amounted to Rs. 3,03,801 as compared with Rs. 2,38,62,900 and Rs. 3,01,472, respectively, during the preceding year. The total value of money orders paid during the year was Rs. 3,22,80,536 against Rs. 3,06,14,543 paid in 1899-1900. There has been an increase of Rs. 16,66,083, or 5½ per cent., in the value of money orders paid, of Rs. 4,55,018, or 1 per cent., in the value of money orders issued and of Rs. 2,329, or ¾ per cent., in the commission realized. The small increase in money orders issued was no doubt due mainly to the famine and scarcity which prevailed so generally in the Punjab and partly to the number of regiments in the Punjab being much less than usual on account of the Boer War and the China Expedition. It is curious to note that the average value of both issued and paid money orders has considerably increased as compared with a considerable decrease in the previous year.

475. REVENUE AND GOVERNMENT-DUES MONEY ORDERS.—In last year's report a considerable decrease was reported in revenue money order transactions, but the temporary drop in the previous year, which was due to Government having made large reductions in the amount of revenue, has been made up during the year under review. As compared with the figures for last year there has been an increase of 1,430 in the number and of Rs. 1,08,323 in the amount of revenue money orders, but as last year was an abnormal one, it is necessary that a comparison should be made between the figures for the years 1898-99 and 1900-01. This comparison shows that there has been a small increase of 505 in the number and of Rs. 23,071 in the amount of such money orders. The revenue conditions had not recovered themselves in the year under review, so that a considerable increase may be expected in the current year. The transactions in money orders for the payment of Government-dues other than land revenue during the year when compared with those of the last year show an increase of 189 in number and of Rs. 6,101 in amount. A comparison, however, with the figures for the year 1898-99 reveal a decrease of 263 in the number and a small increase of Rs. 9,749 in the amount of Government-dues money orders paid.

476. PAYMENT OF LAND COMPENSATION BY MONEY ORDER.—There was a very considerable decrease during the year in the number of money orders shown as issued in this circle in payment of land compensation. The number of such money orders issued fell from 1,987 during the previous year to 248 and the amount from Rs. 1,33,625 to Rs. 15,639. The great apparent difference in the figures for this and the preceding year is perhaps very largely due to some Post Masters having in 1899-1900 included Revenue money orders in the statement of land compensation orders.

477. TRANSMISSION OF COPIES OF COURT DOCUMENTS BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.—The system under which copies of Court documents may be obtained by value-payable post merely by writing for them has continued to work satisfactorily. Every endeavour is made to ensure the speedy delivery of Court documents, and complaints of delay in delivery have therefore been rare. The total number of Court documents sent by value-payable post during the year was 75,247 against 78,865 in the year before. The income derived from this source also fell from Rs. 13,881 to Rs. 13,439. The decrease is apparently due to the scarcity which prevailed during the greater part of the year.

478. SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS.—There were 76,832 Savings Bank accounts open at the close of the year against 70,702 such accounts at the end of 1899-1900, so that there has been an increase of 6,130 during the year under review. This increase of nearly $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. is very remarkable in a year of scarcity.

479. SALE OF QUININE BY POST OFFICES.—The sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office made great progress during the year. The increased sales of the drug were no doubt partly due to the prevalence of a great deal of bad fever in most parts of the province during the year and also to the fact that it is becoming better known that quinine can be easily obtained from

Post Offices. During the year under review 35 pounds and 4,536 grains of quinine were sold by the Post Office as compared with 1 pound and 4,735 grains sold during the preceding year.

480. PAYMENT OF NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS.—During the year the number of Native Military pensioners who receive their pensions through the Post Office increased from 27,279 to 27,509 and the amount paid from Rs. 19,59,822 to Rs. 19,97,717. These figures show an increase of 230 in the number and of Rs. 37,895 in the amount paid. The practice of paying some pensioners monthly instead of quarterly has been stopped, as the price of food-grains is now normal. The system of having Native Military Inspectors to instruct Post Office officials with regard to the payment of pensions and to inspect the work done in Post Offices has resulted in securing a somewhat higher degree of efficiency. Pension rules are now more generally understood and acted up to, and as a consequence objections from the Pay Examiner are less frequent.

481. DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—There were 534,411 articles received in the Dead Letter Office during the year from Post Offices in the Punjab Postal Circle and 159,184 articles from other Dead Letter Offices, so that 695,595 articles in all were received against 640,101 during the previous year. The increase of nearly 8 per cent. is partly due to the normal increase during the year in the number of articles received for delivery in this circle and partly to a madman having posted numerous articles to fictitious addresses containing blank papers. There was a decrease of 1·33 per cent in the number of articles redirected during the year to their addressees, an increase of over 2½ per cent. in articles returned to their senders and decrease of nearly 1 per cent. in the number of articles sent to other Dead Letter Offices. The very slight decrease in the percentage of articles deposited as dead during the year is unsatisfactory. The number of articles returned as undeliverable was 26,874 as compared with 27,697 so treated during the previous year. The decrease in percentage of nearly ½ per cent. is in the right direction. The establishment attached to the Dead Letter Office do not know the Shikárpur, Sindhi, Burmese, Urya, Tamil, and Telugu characters, but are able to dispose of articles addressed in all the other characters usually employed in this part of the country.

482. EXTENSION OF SCHOOL POST OFFICES.—In the preceding year the number of School Post Offices in this circle had increased by 73 and the total number of such offices on the 31st March 1900 was 1,166. During the year under review 95 new School Offices were opened, so that the total number of School Offices in this province at the close of the year was 1,261. The progress made may be regarded as very satisfactory, especially when it is considered that during the greater portion of the year famine and scarcity prevailed throughout the province, inducing a disinclination on the parts of District Boards to spend money in the extension of the District Post.

With the concurrence of the Educational Department, arrangements were made to obtain security from school masters in charge of Post Offices if they desired to do money order work. It was also arranged that substitutes should furnish security in every case in which they were appointed to act for periods exceeding one month.

483. THUMB IMPRESSIONS.—The system of taking thumb impressions on postal documents has proved of considerable value in several cases in which persons were accused of misappropriating the value of money orders.

484. SIMLA DELIVERY ARRANGEMENTS.—Continuous delivery was introduced simultaneously in all parts of Simla on the 1st April 1900 and worked successfully throughout the season. The conditions of Simla are such that this form of delivery is necessary and possible only in the summer season. Thirteen deliveries a day were made, and to accelerate the transit of local letters and to provide matter for these deliveries, numerous dispatches were arranged from the various offices in the town.

In connection with continuous delivery the system of clearing private letter boxes was introduced experimentally on the 1st of June 1900, and was kept up for six months. Till the end of the season 18 private letter boxes were engaged and these were cleared 10 times a day like the street letter boxes, giving satisfaction to the persons who engaged them and yielding a small income to the Department.

485. REVISED ARRANGEMENTS FOR SORTING SIMLA MAILS.—It was arranged that from the 1st April 1900 the Bombay Mail for Simla which had previously been sorted in the Kálka Railway Station Sub-Office should be sorted according to the Simla Town Delivery List by L. 7 out-section which works between Gháziabad and Kálka. This change did away with the detention of mails at Kálka and was carried out without providing either additional establishment or accommodation in the Railway Mail Service.

486. EMPLOYMENT OF BICYCLES.—The system of bicycles for the clearance of outside letter boxes and the exchange of mails between Post Offices has worked satisfactorily during the year. From the experience gained, however, it is now quite clear that it is not possible to work post office bicycles at a moderate cost. It is much cheaper in this circle and far more convenient to hire bicycles than to purchase them.

487. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE POST OFFICE.—There were at the close of the year 9 European females employed in this Postal Circle as compared with 5 in the previous year. Three are employed as clerks in the office of the Postmaster-General. The only native female employed in the Punjab Postal Circle is a native postwoman at the Sáhiwal Sub-Office, where she has worked satisfactorily for the past 30 years.

488. EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS.—The total number of Native Military pensioners in employ at the end of the year was 79 as compared with 92 at the close of the preceding year. The decrease is due to men having either left of their own accord or been asked to go as being too old for further service.

489. TRANSFER OF THE NATIVE STATE POSTAL SYSTEMS OF THE FARIDKOT, JUBBAL AND RAMPUR STATES TO THE IMPERIAL POST.—Arrangements were completed during the year to amalgamate the postal systems of the Farídkot, Jubbal and Rámpur-Bashahr Native States with the Imperial Post Office from the 1st April 1901. The Sirmúr State has agreed to amalgamation during the current year.

The total monthly cost of the Farídkot State postal systems was Rs. 305, while practically the same postal facilities have been provided by this Department at a cost of Rs. 138-8-0 a month by doing away with the merely nominal post offices which did little or no work and making better village delivery arrangements.

490. INCREASE IN IMPERIAL AND DISTRICT DAK PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT TAKEN TOGETHER.—The year under report was not one in which great progress could be expected, but it is satisfactory to note that a substantial increase in postal facilities was, considering the circumstances, secured.

On 31st March 1901 there were in all 37 Head Offices, 353 Sub-offices and 1,706 Branch Offices as against 36 Head Offices, 299 Sub-Offices and 1,615 Branch Offices on the last day of the previous year. The total was 2,096 permanent offices as against 1,950 in the previous year. The increase of 146 shows a rise of 7½ per cent. as in the year before.

The total number of postmen and village postmen on 31st March 1901 was 2,596 against 2,261 on 31st March 1900. The increase was 135, or nearly 6 per cent. as against 4 per cent. in the previous year.

The total number of letter boxes increased from 2,802 to 3,084. The increase of 282 represents nearly 10 per cent.

491. HIGHWAY ROBBERY OF MAILS.—There were 9 cases of highway robbery of mails, 2 of which occurred in British territory and 7 in Wazíristán. Two attempts were also made in British territory to rob the mails.

492. CRIMINAL OFFENCES BY POSTAL SERVANTS.—There was a slight decrease during the year in the number of offences punishable by law committed by servants of the Post Office, the number of such offences having fallen from 72 to 64. Legal convictions were obtained in 24 cases, and 24 men were punished departmentally. Of the remaining 16 persons, 2 were acquitted, 1 committed suicide, 3 absconded, while the cases of 10 men had not been finally decided at the close of the year. Postmen, village postmen, runners and extra departmental agents were responsible for a large portion of the offences committed. The scarcity that prevailed in this Province for the greater part of the year tempted postal servants on small pay to commit offences which they might have avoided under more favourable circumstances.

493. TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.—The number of combined offices in this Circle at the close of the year was 213 as compared with 202 such offices in the year before. There was as usual a large increase in the work done by combined offices during the year under review. The number of sent messages increased by 38,129, or 12·8 per cent., the received messages by 49,127, or 15·1 per cent., and transit messages by 5,816, or 12·4 per cent. The total increase taking the three classes of messages together was 93,072, or 13·9 per cent. A portion of this increase is due to the large number of messages sent in connection with the arrangements made for sending troops from India to China, and the rest of the increase is due to the normal growth of traffic and to the opening of 11 more combined offices.

494. BULLOCK TRAIN.—Last year's report showed a decrease of Rs. 7,502 in the revenue and an increase of Rs. 30,359 in the expenditure as compared with the transaction of the previous year. During the year under review there has been an increase of Rs. 36,722 in the income of the combined service. The expenditure was, however, Rs. 57,989 in excess of the receipts, and this sum may therefore be regarded as the cost of carriage of mails and of Postal officials travelling on duty between Simla and Kálka. The excess expenditure is due partly to the additional cost incurred to meet the increased traffic and partly to the large famine allowances, amounting to Rs. 56,611 paid to the contractors employed on the Simla-Kálka line during the year. If this charge had not become necessary, the net result of the year's work would have shown a loss of under Rs. 1,500.

TELEGRAPHS.

495. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year telegraphic communication was increased by the addition of 271 miles of line and 588 miles of wire; 77 offices were opened and 16 were closed as against 143 opened and 29 closed during the year 1899-1900.

496. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the end of the year 1900-01 :—

Government offices	244
Railway and Canal offices	329
Offices not open for paid telegrams	380
TOTAL ...	953

497. The number of messages despatched from Government offices was 645,005, representing an increase of 69,668 as compared with the figures for 1899-1900. This increase was chiefly due to the blockade operations on the Wazíristán frontier.

498. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 11,49,609, or Rs. 3,11,141 more than in the year 1899-1900.

IRRIGATION.

499. GENERAL.—The direct receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during the year were as follows:—

Class of Works.		Direct Receipts.	Direct Expenditure. Capital.	Working Expenses.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works.	Imperial	1,56,37,486	45,16,883	40,40,843	85,57,720
	Contributions ...	35,541	33,343	3,48,426	3,81,769
Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial	8,99,291	40,861	13,25,839	13,66,700
	Contributions ...	...	11,643	7,513	19,156
Provincial Canals		1,89,735	14,881	73,686	88,567
Grand Total		1,47,62,053	46,17,611	57,96,307	1,04,13,918
Average of the three years ending 1899-1900		1,29,41,284	35,10,000	50,13,781	85,23,781

In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the canals on account of Enhanced Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 19,50,962. The average credit on this account of the three previous years amounts to Rs. 17,09,941.

500. The following table shows the areas irrigated by the several canals in 1900-01 as compared with the average of the previous triennium:—

Names of Canals.		Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
Major Irrigation Works.		Acres.	Acres.
Swat River Canal	... ...	145,474	166,031
Western Jumna Canal	Imperial	655,832	521,341
	Patiála State	52,937	45,784
Bári Doáb Canal	... ...	794,201	861,301
Sirhind Canal	Imperial	857,574	721,851
	Native States Branches ...	382,897	240,076
Chenab Canal	... ...	1,040,309	1,830,525
Lower Sohág and Pára (Inundation) ...	... ...	76,473	86,163
Sidhnai Canal	... ...	98,760	169,780
Total Major Irrigation Works ...	Imperial	3,668,683	4,356,992
	Native States	435,834	285,860
Minor Irrigation Works.			
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	... ...	160,160	290,134
Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals	... ...	146,234	221,721
Chenab Inundation Canals ...	... ...	159,273	169,353
Indus Inundation Canals	... ...	172,081	222,565
Shahpur Inundation Canals	Imperial	32,394	50,381
	Provincial	20,710	35,590
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals ...	... ...	285,872	316,451
Ghaggar Inundation Canals	Imperial	13,473	39,109
	Bikaner State	9,773	12,395
Total—Minor Irrigation Works...	Imperial	969,487	1,309,714
	Provincial	20,710	35,590
	Native States	9,773	12,395
Total Major and Minor Irrigation Works.	Imperial	4,638,110	5,666,766
	Provincial	20,710	35,590
	Native States...	445,607	298,255
	GRAND TOTAL	5,104,427	6,000,551

Major Irrigation Works.

I.—Swat River Canal.

501. *Capital Account.*—The only work carried out during the year was the completion of the Nowshera Minor.

502. *Irrigation.*—The total irrigation effected is once more a record. It amounted to 166,031 acres as compared with an average area of 145,474 in the three preceding years. The increase is mainly due to further expansion of the Kalpáni system.

503. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,30,565, which is equivalent to 10·41 per cent. on the capital invested. An important feature of the accounts of the year is that the canal cleared its interest debt and for the first time shows accumulated profits amounting to Rs. 1,42,919, against an interest balance of Rs. 1,28,169, in 1899-1900. The work is now in a position to be classed as a Productive Public Work.

504. *General Remarks.*—The duty obtained by the supply entering the canal was 111 acres per cusec in the kharíf and 188 acres in the rabi. The area and percentage of sugarcane grown was again above the average, and the area and percentage of other crops were normal. The rainfall throughout the district was nearly double the average in the kharíf and a little above the average in the rabi.

II.—Western Jumna Canal.

505. *Capital Account.*—The Jaidheri Suspension Bridge and the Búria and Mamida Bridges were completed. Residential quarters for the Executive Engineer at Karnál were completed. The Nardak Distributary System has been completed. The scheme for canalizing the Chautang Nalla south of the Sirsa Branch has been completed except the outlets and the cross drainage works. The Divisional Canal Office at Hissar was about three-fourths completed.

505. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf ...	266,317	345,474	388,448
Rabi ...	320,299	363,294	178,677
Total ...	(a) 586,616	(b) 708,768	(c) 567,125

(a) Includes 54,003 acres irrigated on the Sirsa Branch in the Patiála State.
(b) Do. 52,937 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Do. 45,784 ditto ditto ditto.

507. The irrigation in the Jínd State amounts to 38,367 acres, against 37,703 acres in 1899-1900.

508. *Navigation.*—The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 40,646 and maintenance charges to Rs 5,276, showing a profit of Rs. 35,370, as against a profit of Rs. 53,207, in 1899-1900, and Rs. 50,461 in 1898-99.

509. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 15,60,519, equivalent to a return of 9·10 per cent. on the capital expenditure. In the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 20,17,608 and 11·82 respectively.

510. The decrease is in a great measure due to short collections in Kaithal Tahsíl of the Karnál District, Sonepat Tahsíl of the Delhi District, Gohána, Rohtak and Sámpla Tahsíls of the Rohtak District, and in the Hissar District.

511. Owner's rate to the amount of Rs. 29,664 was remitted on well lands and to revenue-free holders and assignees.

512. *General Remarks.*—The area irrigated is less than in any of the previous four years. The rabi crop particularly did not commence well owing to the heavy rain in August and the still heavier rain in September, which resulted in a very low demand for water. Remission of the demand aggregating Rs. 15,387 were given. The supply run during the kharíf was a little higher than in the previous year. The duty, 91 acres per cusec, on the supply utilized is unusually high. During rabi the demand was very poor and the duty 98 is consequently much less than in the previous year.

III.—Bari Doab Canal.

513. *Capital Account.*—The following new channels were completed and opened:—The Manochahal Branch of the Tarn Táran Distributary, and the Benka, Ballair, Algun, Dholan, Ratoki and Keribodal Minors. On the Sobraon Branch the construction of the Riarki Distributary was started and of the Ghagarbana and Vidála Distributaries which will irrigate the Bet Bangar tract in the Amritsar District. The Dhattal Minor of the Amritsar Distributary, Museh Branch and Tatle Minor of the Chabhal. Eight Minors from the Bhuchar and Kahna, the Lehian, Dafftu and Maujoki Direct Minors, the Julke, Doleri, Jododhir, Sirháli, Lakhniki, &c., from other distributaries. The Mir Muhammad, Satoki, Kale, &c., on the Luliáni distributary. Materials were collected for a needle-dam to be built on the Main Line at Rapid No. 9 during the next annual closure.

514. *Annual closures.*—As the winter rains were sufficiently favourable, the main canal was closed at Mádhopur from the 26th January 1901 to the 1st March 1901.

515. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the areas irrigated during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	277,183	371,778	449,158
Rabi	350,851	422,423	412,143
Total ...	628,034	794,201	861,301

516. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The net income of the year amounted to Rs. 23,73,057, or 12·86 per cent. on the capital outlay. In the previous year the figures were Rs. 23,50,647 and 12·87 respectively.

517. The balance of occupier's rate which remained uncollected amounted to Rs. 40,080.

518. The area irrigated in the kharíf crop of 1900 was the highest on record, and was brought to maturity without difficulty. Any appreciable losses noticeable are attributed to flooding caused by excessive rainfall. The area irrigated in the rabi was fair, but it fell short of previous records, because sufficient land in the Doáb was not available, whereas the supply in the canal was uncommonly good. It may be noted that the kharíf distributaries were treated during this rabi crop almost on an equality with the perennial ones, and that rotational closures by branches were not so severe as heretofore. The supply in the river was uncommonly good after the winter rains. The intensity of the irrigation is shown by the following figures :—

	Acres.	Acres.
Gross area commanded		1,641,660
Unculturable	162,403	
Commanded by wells	249,576	
		411,979
Net area for Canal irrigation		1,229,681
Areas irrigated in kharíf	449,158	
Ditto rabi	412,143	
Total area irrigated in 1900-01... ...		861,301

equal to 70 per cent. of the total area of culturable "*báráni*" land.

519. The mean rainfall of the year compared with the average is shown below:—

District.	1900-01.	Average.
	Inches.	Inches.
Gurdáspur ...	44·01	32·75
Amritsar ...	27·95	21·84
Lahore ...	22·80	17·71
Montgomery ...	4·43	6·54

520. *Remissions.*—Remissions of water rates to the extent of Rs. 15,238 on an area of 4,647 acres were given, due mainly to flooding by rain water.

521. *Duty.*—The average duty on supply utilized in the kharíf was 99 acres and in the rabi 149 acres.

IV.—Sirhind Canal.

522. *Capital Account (Imperial).*—The inspection houses sanctioned last year were all completed except one on the Sehna Distributary. Four new inspection houses were sanctioned during the year on the Kot Kapúra, Jaitu, Kotbhái and Teona Distributaries, of which the first two were completed and the others are in progress.

523. A residence and office were built at Bhatinda for the Executive Engineer, also three reservoirs for the storage of drinking water at the inspection houses of Bhagu, Sherewála and Bishenpura on the Bhatinda Branch Distributaries. A new cart bridge at mile 6, Abohar Branch, is in progress, as well as the conversion of the foot bridge at mile 16, Abohar Branch, into a cart bridge, the one at mile 105 having been already done.

524. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennial periods:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899 1900.	1900-01.
British Branches.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf ...	171,823	305,713	402,928
Rabi ...	453,840	551,861	318,923
Total ...	625,663	857,574	721,851
Native States Branches.			
Kharíf ...	72,929	136,639	152,194
Rabi ...	188,036	246,258	87,882
Total ...	260,965	382,897	240,076
British and Native States Branches.			
Kharíf ...	244,752	442,352	555,122
Rabi ...	641,876	798,119	406,805
Total ...	886,628	1,240,471	961,927

The area irrigated during kharíf on British and Native States Branches was only 2,200 acres less than last year, which was the highest on

record. The area irrigated in rabi was only half what it was in 1899-1900 owing to favourable rains, hence the total area irrigated during the year is only a little more than it was in 1895-96, the year preceding the recent series of years of high demand. The favourable rains did not greatly affect the kharíf area as it did not fall until the crops had been sown with the help of canal water, but experience shows that both in kharíf and rabi the area of irrigation on this as on the Western Jumna Canal fluctuates with the nature of the season to a very much greater extent than it does on other canals west of the Sutlej.

525. *Navigation.*—The traffic amounted to 7,501 tons, valued at Rs. 3,04,342. The receipts from tolls were Rs. 7,170 as against Rs. 7,029 last year, and were mostly due to rafting. The Navigation maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 13,046, resulting in a loss of Rs. 5,876. The number of passengers carried was 24,546 as against 23,332 in 1899-1900 and 15,200 in 1898-99.

526. *Financial results based on Collections, British Branches.*—The profit earned on the British Branches amounted to Rs. 22,30,549, equivalent to 9·11 per cent. on the capital invested; this is the highest percentage on record except that of 1897-98. In 1899-1900 the profit and percentages were Rs. 21,81,403 and 8·95 per cent. respectively. This satisfactory result has been attained notwithstanding the fact that the occupier's rate uncollected at the end of the year was very large. The working expenses of this year (Rs. 8,20,912) were less than the previous year 1899-1900, when they amounted to Rs. 9,06,256, but a good deal of the damage done by floods and rains will have to be repaired in 1901-02. The occupier's rates collected amounted to Rs. 28,94,201, against Rs. 29,27,238, in 1899-1900, and Rs. 25,25,547 in 1898-99.

527. The balance of occupier's rates uncollected at the end of the year was very large (Rs. 6,23,313) and has been steadily increasing since 1897-98, when it was only 83,200. The Civil Officers account for this as due to press of famine.

528. *Financial results based on Collections, Native States Branches.*—The collections amounted to Rs. 13,52,473, or Rs. 2,02,780 less than the previous year, and the assessments to Rs. 9,01,349, which is Rs. 7,19,302 less than in 1899-1900.

529. The profit earned by the Native States Branches was 6·12 per cent. by collections and 2·91 per cent. by assessments on the total capital expenditure incurred to the end of the year. The area assessed was about equal to that of 1891-92, the decrease being due to favourable rains.

530. *General Remarks.*—The area irrigated under rabi crop was much restricted owing to abnormally heavy monsoon and winter rains. The silt in the main line attained a maximum of 209 lakhs cubic feet at the beginning of September 1900, but was practically all scoured out by January 1901.

531. The rainfall was abnormally heavy both during the monsoon and winter months and caused a succession of unprecedentedly high floods during both seasons.

V.—Chenab Canal.

532. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,15,408, and brought the total cost of the canal (Direct and Indirect) up to Rs. 2,58,85,143. The Completion Report on the Project Estimate has not yet been compiled.

533. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The up and down stream Weir Groynes were raised. Stop dams were built at three sites on the Jhang Branch Lower, and work done in linking the Bhan with the Mugli Distributary and remodelling of Annah Distributary, besides a good deal of other miscellaneous work such as remodelling distributaries and outlets, increasing widths of district road, bridges, &c.

534. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—All channels were maintained in an efficient state; considerable protection work was done during the closures of April 1900 and January 1901.

535. *Projects.*—Considerable survey and other project work was done in connection with extensions of the Dhaular, Khewra, Kiliánwála and Chiniot Distributaries, and for the new Sharakpur Nahra and Balak Channels. Much work was also done in preparing schemes for remodelling distributaries to obtain increased command and so bring new land under cultivation.

536. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	151,244	384,205	771,107
Rabi	235,279	656,105	1,059,418
Total ...	386,523	1,040,310	1,830,525

537. The above irrigated area does not include 23,887 acres in the kharif and 13,475 acres in the rabi, watered but not assessed, because the crops failed or were poor in outturn. Taking these into account, the total area for the year is 1,867,887 acres, compared with the estimated annual irrigation, made in the project for the year under review, of 624,000 acres. The large increase over last year's area is due to development of the Gugera Branch and the improved command obtained by various remodelling schemes.

538. The canal was closed for 8 days in April 1900 and 19 days in January 1901. The rainfall was favourable in both seasons; the canal can water every possible and desirable extension in the Doáb, and the experience of the year indicates that extensions are urgently needed to develop the potentialities of this canal. The kharíf duty was fair, but the rabi comparatively low owing to the large available supply compared with the demand.

539. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 36,27,188, equivalent to a percentage of 14·01 on the capital invested to the end of the year, compared with 9·26, the corresponding figure of the previous year.

540. The remissions under tenancy rules during the year amounted to Rs. 16,59,608, and allowing 3 per cent. for collections on that sum, the net revenue would, had the above been assessed, have amounted to Rs. 52,37,008, equivalent to a percentage of profit of 20·2 on the capital invested. Or, taking the assessments of the year into account, and deducting working expenses, but including remissions under tenancy rules, the profit amounts to Rs. 63,63,839 and the percentage of profit 24·58. The uncollected balance of the assessments amounted to Rs. 1,42,749. The accumulated net profits have increased from Rs. 16,74,422, the sum at the end of last year, to Rs. 43,05,843 at the end of 1900-01.

541. *General Remarks.*—A total of 7,638 acres of Crown waste land was allotted to settlers on the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches during the year. The total area allotted on these Branches is now 443,413 acres, of which possession had not yet been taken of 7,717 acres. On the Jhang and Bhowána Branches 26,339 acres were allotted, bringing up the total area on them to 448,164 acres, of which 12,431 acres had not been occupied at the end of the year. On the Gugera and Buralla Branches 166,798 acres were allotted and the total on them is now 574,548 acres, but 215,749 acres were unoccupied at the end of the year. The total area of Crown waste allotted is 1,466,125 acres.

VI.—Jhelum Canal.

542. *Head Works.*—The two first bays of the weir and the regulator for the canal were completed by the end of the working season of 1900-01, and the undersluice bridge was brought up to the level required for the girders of the railway which was to be built across the weir for the carriage of material for the rest of the weir and right abutment. An extension of the railway in the stone quarry at Bagánwála was completed. Work was recommenced in October. Notwithstanding some unprecedented floods which twice submerged the whole of the works and all the engines and machinery in the bed of the river, by the end of the year Bays Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8 were completed as well as the right abutment, the sinking of the foundation wells in Bays Nos. 4 and 5 was very nearly completed, the 3,000 feet groyne upstream of the right abutment was

completed, and a strong stone spur had been thrown out from the right bank of the river near Dárapur to prevent further erosion of the right bank. An attempt was made in December to divert the main stream of the river from the right to the left bank. The diversion was actually completed twice, but on each occasion just as the work was finished tremendous floods occurred and swept everything away. The flood on the 13th and 14th January 1901 rose 9 feet in one night. After this it was decided to give up the diversion of the river till the cold weather of 1901-02. By the end of the year nothing remained to be done to the head works except finish off Bays 4 and 5 of the weir, placing the shutters in position and completing the superstructure of the undersluices.

543. *Excavation of Main Canal and Branches.*—During the year the excavation of the Main Line was completed with the exception of half the width in a few miles near the head reserved for jail labour. The total quantity of earthwork done amounted to 585 lakhs of cubic feet, of which 129 lakhs was done by jail labour. The excavation of the Northern Branch, 34 miles in length, was completed, 575 lakhs of cubic feet of earth being removed.

544. On the Southern Branch and Southern Feeder 219 lakhs of earthwork were done, but as orders were issued to push on the Northern Branch System, this portion of the work was left in abeyance.

545. *Masonry Works.*—The masonry works which had been somewhat in abeyance were vigorously pushed on.

546. The following permanent inspection houses were built :—Raib on Main Line at R. D. 135,000; Faquirian at the bifurcation of the Branches; No. 7 (Satghura) and No. 8 (Beríwála) on Northern Branch; No. 5 (Wan) on Southern Branch; No. 9 (Ludiwála) tail of Northern Branch; No. 10 (Jahanabad) Sulki Branch; while 7 other inspection houses were in hand and partially built.

547. The direct expenditure incurred on the works during the year amounted to Rs. 34,29,049, and with the indirect charges brought up the expenditure debited to the project at the end of the year to Rs. 69,96,247.

VII.—Lower Sohag and Para Canal.

548. *Capital Account.*—A sum of Rs. 5,539 was spent on the construction of a new rest-house during the year.

549. *Extensions and Improvements.*—Expenditure was incurred chiefly on the excavation of the new head at Ahmed-ka-Dona; owing to a plentiful crop and prevalent sickness, labour was insufficient to complete the extension to the river before it rose. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 24,127.

550. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The usual silt clearances of the canal, branches and distributaries were carried out, and the channel of the Main Canal between Haveli and Kalewál was widened by berm-cutting.

551. *Irrigation.*—The following table compares the irrigation effected during the year 1900-01 with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	36,559	39,239	52,467
Rabi	31,995	37,234	33,696
Total ...	68,554	76,473	86,163

552. The increase in the areas irrigated is due to the very favourable supply in the River Sutlej. These areas exclude *kharába* as follows :—Kharíf 2,190 acres, the assessment on which was Rs. 4,406, and 2 acres in the rabi assessed at Rs. 2. The failure to mature these areas is attributed to short supply, to seed not having germinated, and to bad soil.

553. The area irrigated in the new villages or colonies was 41,146 acres and exceeded that in any of the previous six years excepting that in 1897-98. The irrigation in all respects has an upward tendency, due to care and developments.

554. Seventy-two new wells were sunk and old ones fell in, so that there are now 713 wells available out of the 750 wells required to be sunk in the new colonies.

555. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The profits earned during the year amounted to Rs. 19,083, which is equivalent to 2·60 per cent. on the capital outlay. In 1899-1900 the profit and percentage were Rs. 69,455 and 9·56 respectively. The falling off is due to the heavy expenditure which was incurred under Extensions and Improvements, which is of a special nature.

556. The outstanding balance of occupier's and water-advantage rates at the end of the year was Rs. 24,959 and Rs. 29,389 respectively; these amounts are large, but are being collected during the current year.

557. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall of the district was normal, varying from 1·1 to 4·5 inches only. The canal was opened a few days earlier than in the previous year, which is attributable to the improved condition of the River Sutlej, but it ceased to flow at the end of September in consequence of the deep channel leaving the western bank and depositing a wide bank in front of all of the canal heads. Remissions given were mainly due to this circumstance. The rabi harvest was favourable owing to the high floods which prevailed during the flood season. The canal flowed for 164 days during the year, the period being the same as in 1899-1900.

VIII.—Sidhnai Canal.

558. *Capital Account.*—Under this head expenditure was incurred on the Central Office at Mooltan.

559. *Amount of excess recoveries from settlers.*—The amount held in deposit in the Public Works Department at the end of 1900-01 was Rs. 4,563. No expenditure against these deposits was incurred during the year.

560. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The principal works under this head were remodelling the Sidhnai Canal, of which about half the earthwork was completed and some of the weirs built.

561. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of three years ending 1896-97.	Average of three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	70,583	59,940	(a) 73,822
Rabi	66,177	38,820	(b) 95,958
Total ...	136,760	98,760	169,780

(a) Excludes 42,520 acres of failed or damaged crops.
(b) Do. 17,884 do. do.

562. The area irrigated this year is above the average and would probably have been a record had not the cotton crop been attacked by blight. The *kharâba* assessed by the Civil Department in kharíf was very liberal and amounted to 66 per cent. on the cotton crop, 35 per cent. on the rice and 38 per cent. on crops classed as miscellaneous.

563. In the rabi the percentages were 13 on Sidhnai and 27·34 on the subsidiary canals.

564. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The working of the canals resulted in a profit of Rs. 73,524 against a loss of Rs. 58,090 in the previous year.

565. *General Remarks.*—The year was a favourable one. The canals were in flow from about the end of April till the beginning of December, and again from the end of December till the close of the rabi season. The Sidhnai Canal was in flow for 260 days in the year against 114 days in 1899-1900. The average periods of flow in the triennia ending 1896-97 and 1899-1900 were 271 and 148 days respectively.

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

IX.—UPPER SUTLEJ CANALS.

566. *Capital Account.*—There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

567. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 13,378 against Rs. 33,888 in 1899-1900. This was spent on completing the Nijábat Cut of the Khánwah Canal, on alterations to buildings, constructing weirs, and on extensions of distributaries.

568. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,59,541 against Rs. 1,25,194 in the previous year, and was incurred mainly on the silt clearances of the canals and distributaries.

569. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during the year 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896 97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	80,968	96,781	140,922
Rabi	90,223	63,379	149,212
TOTAL ...	171,191	160,160	290,134

570. The increase in both crops is due to the favourable supply in the River Sutlej, and to the various extensions and developments carried out. Amongst these the Nijábat Cut of the Khánwah Canal is noticeable.

571. The total remissions from all causes during the kharíf crop amounted to 5,803 acres assessed at Rs. 9,463, which is attributed to damage to crops by excessive river spills. In the rabi 144 acres assessed at Rs. 144 only were remitted. The large area of 4,484 acres effected by river spills was remitted, involving a remission of Rs. 7,003 in occupier's rates.

572. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The year's operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 16,361, which is equivalent to 1·95 per cent. on the capital outlay. In 1899-1900 the profits and percentages amounted to Rs. 42,686 and 5·09 respectively. The falling off is due to the large uncollected balances of occupier's and water-advantage rates amounting to Rs. 1,00,437 and Rs. 64,933 respectively. The reason given for this abnormal balance is the impoverished state of the cultivators. The arrears are now in course of collection.

573. *General Remarks.*—The canals were opened somewhat earlier than usual and remained in flow to dates later than usual. They were finally shut off on the following dates:—Katora, 30th October 1900; Upper Sohág, 6th October: Khánwah, 29th November, but it reopened itself owing to the failure of the bund during a winter freshet on the 27th December, and was then kept open for the irrigation of rabi crops, for which it was very useful.

574. The year was a favourable one in which some very high floods prevailed and all three canals did remarkably well, scoring records. The flood of the 19th August was a record at Ganda Singhwála.

X.—LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

575. *Capital Account.*—With the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department conveyed in their letter No. 52 A.I., dated 7th June 1901, the capital account of these canals was closed, and all charges recorded against it were transferred to the revenue account under Extensions and Improvements. In future these canals will be classed as works for which a Revenue Account only is maintained.

576. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows for each series the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals.			Chenab Inundation Canals.		
	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899 1900.	1900-01.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-00.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	75,914	67,467	(a) 99,224	72,897	73,149	(c) 70,916
Rabi	78,539	78,768	(b) 121,797	77,481	86,124	(d) 98,437
Total ...	154,453	146,235	221,721	150,378	159,273	169,353

(a) Excludes 28,053 acres of failed or damaged crops *kharába*.
(b) Do. 7,366 do. do. do.
(c) Do. 25,690 do. do. do.
(d) Do. 6,169 do. do. do.

The improvement on the Lower Sutlej Canals is due mainly to better supplies in the River Sutlej.

577. The *kharába* assessed for kharíf by the Civil Department was very liberal on the Chenab Inundation Canals and amounted to over 26 per cent. on the whole area recorded as irrigated.

578. *Zar-i-nagha Fund Account.*—This fund now only exists for the Lower Sutlej Canals. The collections amounted to Rs. 41,909. The balance at credit at end of the year was Rs. 16,118. The number of absentees was less than that of the previous year owing chiefly to the greater part of the work having been done on the task work system. On the *Chenab Inundation Canals* the collections amounted to Rs. 20,129. The fund has now practically ceased to exist on these canals and only arrears of collections are due. Henceforward occupier's rates will be levied on all the Chenab Inundation Canals.

579. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The combined accounts of the Lower Sutlej Canals and Chenab Inundation Canals show that the operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 98,941 against a profit of Rs. 1,35,184 in the previous year. The decrease is due to extra expenditure under working expenses having to be met from Imperial funds owing to the abolition of the Chher system on the Chenab Canals Series.

580. Separate revenue accounts are now maintained for the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series, and the working of each will, commencing with the year 1901-02, be reviewed separately.

581. *General Remarks.*—The year was a favourable one. The canals were opened earlier than usual and the high supplies in September were very favourable for maturing the kharíf and for the rabi sowings.

582. The linking up of the Gajjúhatta and Panjáni with the Sikandarabad Canal carried out in the cold weather of 1899-1900 was a decided improvement.

XI.—Indus Inundation Canals.

583. *Capital Account.*—No expenditure was incurred under this head during the year.

584. *Extensions and Improvements.*—The following works were completed:—Ráwan river groyne; flood embankments in connection with the Manka Canal and its Baja Branch. The Gadar and Pitafi river groynes were begun and the Sindri flood embankment strengthened. The diversion of the Baja Branch to avoid river erosion was completed.

585. The Núr Canal regulator was completed and the Shah Jamal and Paigah rest-houses remodelled. The Mehrewalla Distributary and Kandewalla Minor were completed.

586. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—Canals were maintained, silt cleared, and some petty repairs done to masonry works.

587. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	119,113	111,701	(a) 149,973
Rabi	59,399	60,380	(b) 72,592
Total ...	178,512	172,081	222,565

(a) Excludes 19,490 acres of *kharába*.

(b) Do. 7,628 do. do.

The areas are unusually large and the percentage of *kharába* exceptionally low. The Indus rose early and the supplies in the canals were generally well sustained and ample, so that the canals worked excellently.

588. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,66,680, against a profit of Rs. 76,056 in 1899-1900. The increase is due to the more efficient working of the canals and to a considerable reduction in working expenses.

589. *General Remarks.*—As noted above, the year was one of the most favourable experienced for a considerable time. The canals generally did well, the Shoria being in flow all the year round, while the Manka considerably increased its irrigated area.

590. On the whole the Indus gave but little trouble and that only in the immediate neighbourhood of Dera Gházi Khan, where it carried away the last two stone heads (Nos. 1 and 2) of the protection works, and after cutting away the head reach of the Kastúri Canal threatened to inundate the Cantonments, but the danger was averted by the construction of a temporary flood bank along the Sindri water-course.

591. Below Dera Gházi Khan the Indus shifted eastward and so gave an opportunity for protecting the west bank between Dera Gházi Khan and Borewala groyne by means of the Pitafi and Gadar groynes. Elsewhere the river gave no trouble.

XII.—Shahpur (Imperial) Canals.

592. *Capital Account.*—An expenditure of Rs. 3,829 was incurred during the year under Suspense Account.

593. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	17,196	13,496	23,857
Rabi	13,979	18,898	26,524
Total ...	31,175	32,394	50,381

The area irrigated during the year is the largest on record.

594. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The receipts are again the largest on record. The profit earned during the year amounted to Rs. 61,968, which is equivalent to 28·76 per cent. on the capital outlay. In 1899-1900 the profit and percentage were Rs. 52,062 and 24·59 respectively. The amount of occupier's rates uncollected at the end of the year was proportionately very large, *viz.*, Rs. 11,376.

595. *General Remarks.*—The canals flowed for 181 days during the year, compared with 164 days in 1899-1900. They commenced to flow very early in March and continued till September. An extraordinary flood occurred on the 15th January 1901, when the water at the Chak Nizám bridge rose to 672·10, which is just 4·1 below the record flood of 1893.

XII-A.—Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.

596. *Capital Account.*—No Capital Account is keep for these canals.

597. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected during 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia:—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	11,333	14,212	22,005
Rabi	5,462	6,498	13,585
Total ...	16,795	20,710	35,590

The area irrigated during the year is the largest on record. The irrigation in Jhelum District from the Pind Dádan Khan Canal, which has only

recently been taken over by the Irrigation Branch, amounted to 2,280 acres compared with 213 acres in 1899-1900.

598. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 57,768, are the largest on record and gave a net return of Rs. 21,287 after deducting working expenses.

599. *General Remarks*—The canals' flowed for 177 days during the year compared with 146 days in 1899-1900. They began to run early in March and continued till September, and the supply throughout the season was fairly good.

JALALPUR CANAL.

600. Famine labour continued to be employed on the Jalálpur Canal during April and May, and 23 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were done. In June the famine was over, and the works were closed. A complete project for the whole canal is now under the consideration of Government.

601. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 10,528 and was charged against 33—Famine Relief.

XIII.—MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

602. *Capital Account.*—There is no Capital Account for these canals.

603. *Extensions and Improvements.*—No expenditure was incurred from Imperial Funds. The sum of Rs. 8,752 was expended from the Zar-i-nagha Fund on about ten needle regulators and stop dams constructed for various branches of the canals.

604. *Maintenance and Repairs*—There was an expenditure of Rs. 15,583 from Imperial Funds against Rs. 16,257 in the previous year and of Rs. 42,607 from Zar-i-nagha against Rs. 24,500 in the previous year.

605. Nearly the whole amount under Imperial was spent on salaries of the regulating, supervising *Mirab*, survey and boat establishments. The expenditure from Zar-i-nagha was incurred in clearing and maintaining channels and in completing tasks left unfinished by chher labour.

606. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the irrigation effected in 1900-01 as compared with the average of the two previous triennia :—

Crops.	Average of the three years ending 1896-97.	Average of the three years ending 1899 1900.	1900-01.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	126,562	121,169	(a) 136,232
Rabi ...	167,468	164,703	(b) 180,219
TOTAL ...	294,030	285,872	316,451

(a) Excludes 7,531 acres of *kharába*.
(b) Do. 9,446 do. do.

The total area irrigated is a record.

607. *Zar-i-nagha Fund Account.*—The collection amounted to Rs. 61,973 against Rs. 50,007 in the previous year. The fines on absentees increased from Rs. 44,219 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 53,390 in the year under review.

608. *Financial results based on Collections.*—The working of the canals resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,64,093 against a profit of Rs. 1,67,335 in the previous year.

609. *General Remarks.*—Both the Indus and the Chenab Rivers were favourable and gave sufficient and sustained supplies, and as a result the year was a very successful one.

XIV.—Ghaggar Inundation Canals.

610. *Capital Account.*—The actual expenditure from Imperial Funds during the year, under "Works" alone, was Rs. 9,089, but owing to an adjustment of Rs. 35,413, being the normal cost of the bye-wash channel written back to 43—Minor Works and Navigation, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, the net result is a credit of Rs. 26,324 under "Works" Imperial.

611. The expenditure debitable to "Contribution," Bikaner State, amounted to Rs. 9,116 for "Works."

612. The total capital outlay to end of 1900-01 under Imperial and Contributions amounted to Rs. 3,01,353 and Rs. 2,68,172, respectively, against Rs. 3,50,686 and Rs. 3,17,247, respectively, sanctioned in the Revised Project Estimate.

613. *Revenue Account.*—No water rates having yet been sanctioned for the Ghaggar Canals no revenue was realized. This account therefore shows only outlay incurred on the maintenance and repairs, which amounted to Rs. 21,705 under Imperial and Rs. 7,513 under Contributions.

614. *Irrigation.*—The following table shows the areas irrigated in British and Bikaner territory since July 1897, when the canals were first opened:—

Crops.	1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-01.		
	British.	Bikaner.	Total.	British.	Bikaner.	Total.	British.	Bikaner.	Total.	British.	Bikaner.	Total.
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Kharif	5,032	1,168	6,200	11,627	8,323	19,950	10,807	10,287	21,094	16,560	9,174	25,734
Rabi	9,378	3,858	13,236	3,362	5,682	9,044	214	...	214	22,549	3,221	25,770
Total ...	14,410	5,026	19,436	(a) 14,989	14,005	(a) 28,994	(b) 11,021	10,287	(b) 21,308	(c) 39,109	12,395	(c) 51,504

(a) Excludes 2,234 acres irrigated direct from river.
(b) Do. 459 do. do.
(c) Do. 25,108 do. do.

615. *General Remarks.*—The year was remarkable for extraordinary floods and abnormal rain. There was no demand for canal irrigation after August, but the rabi crop on the river *sailáb* below the weir has been quite a record one, specially for Bikaner.

XV.—KABUL RIVER CANAL.

616. *Capital Account.*—Foot bridges were added to the Zindai, Azakhel and Ganda Nullah aqueducts. An escape at Zindai Nullah was commenced.

617. *Extensions and Improvements.*—Four more wooden bridges were replaced by masonry ones and four new bridges were also constructed, making a total of 23 bridges in the last three years.

618. The revenue management of this canal is in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, and the figures of area irrigated, revenue earned, &c., are not reported to the Irrigation Department.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

619. In Appendix 50 of this Report the receipts and charges for the year 1900-01 are compared with those of the previous year, under the heads Imperial, Provincial, and Local. The first two of these heads represent the interests of the Government of India and the Punjab Government respectively in the general revenues and expenditure as determined by the terms of the scheme of decentralization of finance now current. Under the head 'Local' are exhibited the revenue and expenditure of the different Incorporated Local Funds, the principal of which are the District Funds and the Patwári Funds. A brief notice of the transactions of the District Funds will be found in Chapter III.

620. In the following review of accounts the figures in every case represent even thousands of rupees.

621. In the Budget Estimate for 1900-01 the total revenue and expenditure of the Province were estimated at 4,46,60 and 2,92,52 respectively; but these figures were altered in the Revised Estimate to 4,30,94 and 2,89,48, giving a surplus of 1,41,46 as against 1,54,08 in the original Budget. The actual results for the year were revenue 4,35,28 and expenditure 2,90,58 with a surplus of 1,44,70.

622. The comparison of the revenue of the years 1899-1900 and 1900-01 is as follows:—

REVENUE.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Difference 1900-01: greater (+) or less (−).
Principal Heads of Revenue	3,72,49	3,90,32	+ 17,83
Interest	2,48	3,03	+ 55
Post Office	83	81	− 2
Receipts by Civil Departments	17,45	18,04	+ 59
Miscellaneous	5,02	5,92	+ 90
Irrigation	10,79	9,99	− 80
Civil Works	7,18	7,17	− 1
TOTAL	4,16,24	4,35,28	+ 19,04

623. The important variations under the '*Principal Heads of Revenue*' are the following:—

Land Revenue	+ 15,21
Stamps	− 46
Provincial Rates	+ 2,73
Assessed Taxes	+ 89
Forest	− 50

624. The expenditure of the past two years is compared in the subjoined table:—

EXPENDITURE.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	Difference 1900-01: greater (+) or less (−).
Direct Demands on the Revenue	59,63	56,87	− 2,76
Interest	3,58	4,14	+ 56
Post Office	2,41	2,37	− 4
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,56,21	1,65,55	+ 9,34
Miscellaneous	22,17	22,68	+ 51
Famine Relief	4,43	3,60	− 83
Irrigation	1,04	1,18	+ 14
Civil Works	39,03	34,19	− 4,84
TOTAL	2,88,50	2,90,58	+ 2,08

625. The variations in revenue and expenditure are explained where necessary in the review of the more important major heads which follows.

626. The Provincial Service Account opened with no balance. The transactions for the year under review resulted in a deficit of 5,55, which was adjusted by a special assignment made by the Government of India through the head 'Land Revenue.'

627. The Local Funds Account opened with a balance of 12,86 and closed with a balance of 11,01, resulting in a deficit of 1,85 as against 3,01 in the Budget. The improvement of 1,16 is made up of savings of 71 in total expenditure and a decrease of 1,04 in the contributions from Local to Provincial, counterbalanced by a diminution of 59 in revenue.

REVIEW BY MAJOR HEADS.

A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

628. I—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Ordinary Revenue	2,07,52	2,22,01
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent	2,07	2,00
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	9,71	8,63
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenues	9,24	11,11
TOTAL	2,28,54	2,43,75
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation	7,83	9,79
	2,20,71	2,33,96

The increase of 14,49 under 'Ordinary Revenue' is due to the collection of arrears of revenue as the *kharif* of 1900 was an excellent one. The advance under the last head is due chiefly to larger receipts in the Jhang District on account of rents of lands leased for a single year or harvest.

629. IV—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Court Fee Stamps	27,61	27,26
Commercial and other stamps	14,93	14,78
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	72	76
TOTAL	43,26	42,80

The decrease under the first head is due partly to the lower value of civil suits instituted and partly to excess purchases of stamps made by stamp vendors before the year 1899-1900 closed in view of the lowering of the rates of discount from April 1900. The falling off under 'Commercial and other stamps' is attributed partly to the agitation caused by the Land Alienation Bill.

630. V—Excise—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
License and distillery fees and duties for sale of liquors and drugs	24,14	24,08
Opium	1,77	1,92
Other Receipts	4	1
Total	25,95	26,01

The improvement of 15 under 'Opium' is mainly due to the short supply of opium in Málwa, which caused Excise opium to be bought more readily from treasuries in the Punjab.

631. VI—Provincial Rates—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	21,45	22,83
Patwárís' Cess	12,49	13,53
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways	5,36	5,71
Rates on Wards' Estates	22	18
Other miscellaneous cesses	3	3
Total	39,55	42,28

The advance over last year's figures is due to causes already mentioned in explanation of the variations under the head 'I—Land Revenue.'

632. VIII—Assessed Taxes—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Income Tax	13,91	14,80

There were small enhancements in most districts, and large ones in Gujrát (10) and Delhi (27). The last is the result of the revision by a special officer of the assessment in the city of Delhi.

633. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts. 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency ...	11,28	10,25
Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers	2,06	2,47
Other Receipts	67	79
TOTAL	14,01	13,51

The falling off under the first head is due partly to the fact that a large quantity of timber in the Chenab depôts was withheld from sale owing to the market being glutted with traders' and State timber and partly to short requisition for sleepers by the North-Western Railway.

634. X—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Fees for registering documents	2,62	2,46
Fees for copies of registered documents	92	83
Other Receipts	18	18
TOTAL	3,72	3,47

The decrease is attributable to a reduction in the number of registrations owing chiefly to the passing of the Land Alienation Act.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

635. 3—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Charges of District Administration	19,83	20,34
Survey and Settlement	4,71	5,08
Land Records and Agriculture	15,90	15,64
Allowances to District and Village Officers	70	31
TOTAL	41,14	41,37

The increase under the first head is mainly due to the raising of pay of chaprásís from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per mensem, and under the second head to a larger number of

settlements being in progress during the year under report. The decrease under the last head is accounted for by the absorption of the Revenue Talbána Fund in the general revenues.

636. 6—STAMPS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Charges on sale of stamps, including discount	1,26	1,23
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	70	62
TOTAL	1,96	1,85

The low expenditure under the first head is consistent with the reduced sales of stamps, and is also due to the reduction of the rate of discount on the sale of Court-fee stamps.

637. 11—FOREST EXPENDITURE—

	Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Conservancy and Works.	Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency.	5,01	3,79
	Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers or purchasers.	1	1
	Other Charges	3,53	1,61
Establishment ...	... ...	3,57	3,48
	TOTAL	12,12	8,89

The decrease is accounted for by a payment of nearly two lakhs as the share of profits to His Highness the Rája of Chamba in the previous year, and by smaller deliveries of fuel to the North-Western Railway this year.

B.—INTEREST.

638. XII—INTEREST—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations).	1,55	1,72
Interest on Loans to Landholders, &c.	3	4
Interest on Advances to Cultivators	88	1,06
Interest on Securities of Provincial Fund	1	2
Other Items	1	19
TOTAL	2,48	3,03

The increase under the first head is chiefly due to the fact that an item of 10 due from the Simla Municipality in March 1900 was received in July 1900; the advance of 18 under the third head is due to the recovery of interest

on takávi loans made in March 1900, by the Colonization Officers, Chenab Canal, and the increase under the last head represents the interest realized on the unpaid portion of the purchase-money of waste lands on the Chenab Canal.

639. 13—INTEREST ON ORDINARY DEBT—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Accounts	2,15	2,57

The excess in 1900-01 is due to the net outstandings of the Provincial Advance and Local Account having proved larger than in the previous year.

D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

640. XVI A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	13	15
Court fees realized in cash	5	5
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,37	3,17
Other Receipts	65	65
TOTAL	4,20	4,02

641. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	1,62	1,56
Other Receipts	63	76
TOTAL	2,25	2,32

The improvement under the second head is due partly to the employment of a larger number of prisoners on the excavation of the Jhelum Canal and partly to the sale proceeds of surplus food-grain.

642. XVII—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	5,90	6,10
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons ...	38	98
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	1,12	1,08
Other Receipts	16	15
TOTAL	7,56	8,31

The increase under the first head is due to the revision of the Police Force in certain Municipalities and under the second head to a larger Punitive Police Force having been quartered in several districts of the Province.

643. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	9	8
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	52	55
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	70	53
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts	4	6
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	5	4
TOTAL	1,40	1,26

The deficiency under the third head is due to the small number of animals that attended the fairs in Hissar and Rohtak in consequence of famine.

D.—CHARGES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

644. 18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	96	96
Staff and Household Expenses	22	23
Legislative Council	2	3
Civil Secretariat	2,66	2,65
Tour Charges	58	60
Financial Commissioner, &c.	1,50	1,53
Commissioners	3,26	3,38
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	55	57
Account Offices	1,69	1,82
Paper Currency Office	13	14
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,47	1,58
TOTAL	13,04	13,49

Under 'Commissioners' the increase is due chiefly to larger expenditure on account of leave arrangements, under 'Account Offices' to the creation of a Local Funds Audit Branch in the Accountant-General's Office at the cost of Provincial Revenues, and under the last head to the transfer from the head '30—Stationery and Printing' of the cost of stationery purchased by District Boards otherwise than through the agency of the Superintendent of Stationery.

645. 19 A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,66	3,63
Law Officers	1,24	1,38
Civil and Sessions Courts	12,32	12,52
Courts of Small Causes	24	30
Criminal Courts	16,65	16,96
Refunds	38	34
TOTAL	34,49	35,13

The increase under 'Law Officers' is due partly to the higher rate of pay drawn by the Legal Remembrancer, to the larger number of Public Prosecutors, and to the raising of fees paid to pleaders for Mofussil cases. Under 'Civil and Sessions Courts' the excess is mainly due to the appointment of some Additional Divisional Judges. The higher expenditure under 'Criminal Courts' is chiefly owing to the expenses of diet and road money to witnesses paid in connection with the numerous dakaiti cases tried during the year.

646. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Jail Manufactures	1,13	1,10
Other Jail Charges	10,52	12,43
TOTAL	11,65	13,53

The increase under the second head is due to a large increase in the jail population and consequent increase in dietary charges, hospital charges, charges for moving prisoners, and miscellaneous.

647. 20—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Superintendence	1,31	1,34
District Executive Force	29,17	28,53
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,76	6,13
Railway Police	2,67	2,86
Special Police	3,75	4,75
Cattle Pounds	41	41
Other Charges	13	4
TOTAL	43,20	44,06

The creation of the Samána Rifles accounts for the increase under 'Special Police.'

648. 22—EDUCATION—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Direction	50	51
Inspection	1,74	1,77
University	30	30
Government Colleges, General	65	66
Government Schools	7,30	7,39
Grants-in-aid	2,96	2,74
Scholarships	81	81
Other Charges	17	17
Total	14,43	14,36

The variations are not important.

649. 24—MEDICAL—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Medical Establishments	3,16	3,39
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,52	3,74
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,22	1,31
Medical Colleges and Schools	1,37	1,31
Lunatic Asylums	43	57
Grants for Medical Purposes	1,73	3,16
Other Charges	2	2
Total	11,45	13,50

The increase under 'Lunatic Asylums' is accounted for by the substitution of a Provincial Asylum for the two Asylums at Delhi and Lahore and by an increase in the inmates in that Asylum, and also by the higher prices of food stuffs ruling in the early part of the year 1900-01. The excess under the last but one head is due to the recrudescence of plague and a larger area being infected thereby.

650. 25—POLITICAL—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Political Agents	6,08	5,75
Charges on the North-West Frontier	6,80	7,11
Political Subsidies	16	31
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	82	75
Darbár Presents and Allowances to Vakíls, &c.	27	32
Refugees and State Prisoners	4,09	3,96
Other Charges	4,07	6,90
TOTAL	22,29	25,10

The decrease under Political Agents is chiefly due to a reduction in the staff of the Gilgit Agency. Under Political Subsidies the increase is accounted for by the payment of 12 to the Mehtar of Chitrál in April 1900 instead of in March 1900. The decline under Refugees and State Prisoners is due to deaths and desertions among Sardár Muhammad Ayúb Khán's followers. The increase under 'Other Charges' is owing to the raising of the Northern and Southern Wazíristán Militias, which cost 2,31 during the year.

651. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
SCIENTIFIC.		
Other Scientific Departments	3	3
AGRICULTURAL.		
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	1,49	1,56
Other Charges	1,37	1,28
Labour and Emigration	4	4
Statistics	17	78
Miscellaneous	2	4
TOTAL	3,12	3,73

The Census taken on the 1st of March 1901 is responsible for the increase under the head 'Statistics.'

E—Miscellaneous Receipts.

652. XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	1	1
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	43	34
Subscriptions under the I. C. S. F. P. Regulations	23	27
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	39	58
Total	1,06	1,20

The retirement of some subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund accounts for the decrease under the second head, while the increase in the number of officers in Foreign Service is mainly responsible for the improvement under the last head.

653. XXV—Miscellaneous—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Premium on Bills	5	6
Unclaimed Deposits	35	82
Contributions	29	39
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	11	11
Extraordinary Items	80	77
Other Items	1,55	1,84
Total	3,15	3.99

The amount carried to the credit of Government on account of Unclaimed Deposits was unusually high in 1900-01. The increase under 'Contributions' is due to the transfer, from the head XXXII—Civil Works, of the recoveries on account of Nazúl properties transferred to Municipalities for management. The expansion of the Copying Agency receipts and the transfer of Nazúl income from the head XXXII—Civil Works account for the increase under the last head.

E.—Miscellaneous Expenditure.

654. 29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	11,59	12,15
Compassionate Allowances	35	34
Gratuities	12	9
Military, Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	8	12
Pensions of the Military Funds	10	3
Other Charges	11	29
Total	12,35	13,02

The excess under the first head is accounted for by the normal growth of the pension list, while that under the head 'Other Charges' is due to a special payment of 22 to Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khán, C.I.E., late Commandant, Khaibar Rifles.

655. 30—Stationery and Printing—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Purchase of Stationery	1,21	1,16
Government Presses	1,77	1,86
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	1,14	99
Other Charges	74	80
Total	4,86	4,81

656. 32—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Allowances and Rewards	10	13
Charges for Remittance of Treasure	44	34
Charitable Donations	6	7
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals	7	7
Petty Establishments	1,16	1,37
Irrecoverable Loans written off	1	6
Other Items	14	10
TOTAL	1,98	2,14

The increase under 'Petty Establishments' appears in the charges for Copying Agency Account. The excess under 'Irrecoverable Loans written off' is due to remissions in the Jhang District.

F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

657. 33—FAMINE RELIEF—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
Expenditure adjusted in Civil Department—		
Salaries and Establishments	7	7
Relief Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	5
Relief to people employed otherwise than on Relief Works	2	...
Gratuitous Relief	2,03	3,39
Miscellaneous	53	8
Expenditure adjusted in Public Works Department—		
Works—Local	1,78	1
TOTAL	4,43	3,60

The famine expenditure was shared between Imperial and Local, the respective shares being 3,14 and 46 against 2,54 and 1,89 in the previous year. The Provincial revenues were unable to meet any famine expenditure.

J.—IRRIGATION.

658. XXIX—MAJOR WORKS—DIRECT RECEIPTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
In charge of Civil Officers	9,05	7,60

The deficiency in 1900-01 is attributed partly to short supply on the Western Jumna Canal and partly to the exemption from assessment of owners' rates of certain estates in the Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery Districts commanded by the Chenab Canal.

659. XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	1,00	1,55
Local	33	34
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	41	50
Total	1,74	2,39

The Provincial income under the head 'In charge of Civil Officers' includes 34, which remained unrecovered in 1899-1900 on the Kabul River Canal; the improvement is also due to increased mill rents from the same canal.

K.—Buildings and Roads.

660. XXXII.—Civil Works—

Minor Head or other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts. 1900-01.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	3,82	3,29
Local	2,69	3,10
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	67	78
Local	1	...
Total	7,19	7,17

The decrease under the first head is due to the transfer of Nazúl income to the head XXV—Miscellaneous. The increase under the second head is mainly due to a larger sale of road-side trees during the year.

661. 45—Civil Works—

Minor Head of other Division.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1900-01.
In charge of Civil Officers...		
Provincial	1,31	1,12
Local	1,43	7,03
In charge of Public Works Department Officers—		
Provincial	29,41	24,72
Local	6,88	1,32
Total	39,03	34,19

The decrease under the first head is due to less expenditure having been incurred in town improvements in the Chenab Colony. The excess under the second head is due to the fact that since April 1900 the great bulk of the Public Works outlay is accounted for to the Accountant-General. The outlay under the third head had to be restricted in view of the deficiency in the Provincial and Local revenue in consequence of the famine.

662. SALT.—The following notice of the revenue and expenditure of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab is extracted from the report of the Commissioner. The receipts and charges are recorded on the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and are not, therefore, included in the accounts of the Punjab Government contained in Appendix 50 of this Report.

663. PUNJAB SALT SOURCES—*Cis-Indus and Kálabágh Mines.*—The receipts and charges of these mines during the past two years are as follows:—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1900-01: better (+) or worse (–).
Receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Duty on salt	59,78,096	60,13,799	+ 35,703
Price of salt	1,12,090	1,12,759	+ 669
Miscellaneous	66,888	68,372	+ 1,484
Total ...	61,57,074	61,94,930	+ 37,856
Charges—			
Establishment	1,21,457	1,12,463	+ 8,994
Contingencies	1,87,311	1,79,218	+ 8,093
Total ...	3,08,768	2,91,681	+ 17,087
Net Revenue	58,48,306	59,03,249	+ 54,943

664. There was no great expansion during the year, the sales from the four depôts at Khewra, Warcha, Kálabágh and Núrpur having amounted to 2,405,520 maunds compared with 2,391,239 maunds in 1899-1900, or an increase of 14,281 maunds only. The sales of salt from the Mayo Mines increased by 53,719 maunds, but there was a falling off at Warcha and Kálabágh. The improvement in Establishment charges is due to the revision of and reduction of the preventive and other subordinate establishments.

665. The outturn and stock of salt at the Mayo Mine, which is the largest of the four mines mentioned above, are stated below:—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Mds.	Mds.
Opening balance of stock	283,230	497,625
Excavated during the year	2,336,138	2,123,285
Total ...	2,619,368	2,620,910
Deduct salt sold	2,121,743	2,175,463
Closing balance of stock	497,625	445,447

666. The output in 1900-01 was less by 212,853 maunds, and the stock balance at the close of the year by 52,178 maunds. The miners were paid, as usual, by measurement of the salt excavated at the rate of

10½ pies a cubic foot. At Warcha and Núrpur the salt is paid for at Rs. 3-12-0 per 100 maunds. At Kálabágh the rate was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-2-0 per 100 maunds with effect from the 1st April 1900. The outturn of salt at the Mayo Mine averaged 135 maunds for each 100 cubic feet excavated as compared with 135·7 maunds in 1899-1900; this is accounted for by the fact that traders are now more particular in regard to the quality of the salt supplied, and the care with which all visible impurities are now separated tends to reduce the outturn.

667. *Excavation at the smaller mines.*—The outturn was as follows:—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Mds.	Mds.
Warcha Mine	102,044	93,059
Núrpur Mine	3,221	3,221
Kálabágh Quarries	153,223	132,077
Total ...	258,488	228,357

668. The sales during the two years are—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Mds.	Mds.
Warcha Mine	102,044	94,759
Núrpur Mine	3,221	3,221
Kálabágh Quarries	153,223	132,077
Total ...	258,488	230,057

669. *Kohát Mines.*—The receipts and charges of the past two years are given below:—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—		
Duty on salt	5,98,686	7,01,510
Miscellaneous revenue	306	480
Total ...	5,98,992	7,01,990
Charges—		
Establishment	65,064	58,947
Contingencies	9,746	30,464
Total ...	74,810	89,411
Net revenue ...	5,24,182	6,12,579

670. The quantity of salt sold during the year was 437,378 maunds as against 373,269 maunds in 1899-1900, hence the receipts are larger. It may, however, be added that the trade in Kohát salt was affected by the prohibition of the importation of it into Kabul and by the Mahsud blockade.

671. The contingencies include Rs. 21,320 on account of Petty Construction and Repairs, which accounts for the excess over the previous year's figure.

672. *Mandi Mines.*—The salt is obtained from the two quarries of Guma and Drang and sold at Re. 1-2-0 per maund, the proceeds being divided between the British Government and the Rája of Mandi in the proportion of 5 annas and 13 annas on every maund. The British Government share has been—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	41,281	36,497
Charges	8,658	8,486
Net receipts ...	32,623	28,011

673. The following abstract shows the quantities consigned to British territory and to Native States :—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Mds.	Mds.
Exported to British territory	71,615	57,683
Consigned to Native States	55,324	53,591
Total ...	126,939	111,274

674. The trade in Mandi salt has been very steady for some years, and the sudden falling off in the sales seems to have been due to bad administration on the part of the State officials under whose management the quarries are for the present.

675. *Sultánpur Salt Works.*—The receipts and charges for the past two years of the works in the Gurgaon and Rohtak Districts of the Punjab are as follows :—

	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts—		
Duty on salt	1,94,568	1,61,379
Government proprietary cess	1,213	825
Miscellaneous revenue	49	12
Total ...	1,95,830	1,62,216
Charges—		
Establishment	13,164	12,413
Contingencies	1,404	1,313
Total ...	14,568	13,726
Net revenue ...	1,81,262	1,48,490

676. The trade in Sultánpur salt further declined during the year, and the quantity of salt excised amounted to 64,552 maunds only, compared with 77,827 maunds in 1899-1900. The indifferent character of the salt on sale at Sambhar ought to have stimulated the demand for salt from Sultánpur, but the manufacturers failed to seize the opportunity. The continued decline in the trade is attributed to the fact that the Cawnpore salt merchants no longer finance the manufacturers and push the sale of the salt.

677. Thirty-six factories were licensed during the year against 35 in 1899-1900, an additional factory having been licensed in Sultánpur ; but the quantity of salt manufactured (54,206 maunds) was less by 35,365 maunds than the quantity made in the previous year. The season was unfavourable for manufacture. Fair prices were realized for the salt sold.

678. CANALS.—The Canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1900-01 :—

I.—CANALS IN OPERATION CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE.

Major Works.

			Rs.
Capital expenditure during the year.	Direct charges		10,87,834
	Indirect charges		40,927
	Total ...		11,28,761
The Capital invested to end of 1900-01 amounted to			9,20,75,977
Deduct—		Rs.	
	Half direct charges for the year	5,43,917	
	Indirect charges to date	34,76,241	
			40,20,158
Balance on which interest is chargeable for the year			8,80,55,819
Income from all sources, less refunds			1,46,16,136
Working expenses			43,01,651
Balance excess revenue, being 11·20 per cent. on Rs. 9,20,75,977			1,03,14,485
Interest—			
	At 4 per cent. on Rs. 8,75,11,902, outlay to end of 31st March 1900	35,00,476	
	At 3¾ per cent. on Rs. 5,43,917, half outlay during 1900-01	20,396	
			35,20,872
Net profit after paying interest			67,93,613
Ditto	in 1899-1900		58,19,101
Ditto	in 1898-99		54,65,110

679. The earnings of each of the seven major works are shown in line 22 of the statement attached.

II.—IMPERIAL CANALS, MINOR WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

680. The Capital outlay at the close of 1900-01 amounted to Rs. 20,62,457 against Rs. 22,26,202 in 1899-1900. The decrease is due partly to the closing of the Capital Account of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals and the transfer of the expenditure heretofore shown against them to the Revenue Account of those canals and partly to the writing back of the normal cost of the Ghaggar Canals Bye-wash Channel to accounts head Minor Works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

681. The Revenue Account of these Minor Works, including the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals and the Muzaffargarh Canals, which have no Capital Account, shows the following results :—

		Rs.
The income from all sources, less refunds, amounted to ...		18,62,987
Working Expenses		13,76,649
	Balance, profit	4,86,338
	Ditto in 1899-1900	4,49,892

682. The financial results of each Imperial Minor Work are shown in Chapter IV of this report.

Particulars.		Serial No.	Canal classed as Protective Major Works. I.—Swat River Canal.	Canals classed as Productive Major Works. II.—Western Jumna Canal including II A.—Sirsa Branch).	III.—Bári Doáb Canal.	IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).	V.—Chenab Canal.	VII.—Lower Soh'ag and Pára Canal.	VIII.—Sidhnai Canal.	Total Protective and Productive.	Major Works under construction. VI.—Jhelum Canal.	Imperial Canals, Minor Works not classed as Productive. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Grand Total (Imperial).	Shahpur (Provincial) Canals.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay to end of	1899-1900	1	41,29,684	1,70,66,336	1,82,65,416	2,43,50,900	2,51,69,735	7,24,524	12,40,621	9,09,47,216	35,10,590	22,26,202	...	9,66,84,008	...
	1900-1901	2	41,38,881	1,71,35,032	1,84,48,173	2,44,70,507	2,58,85,143	7,34,050	12,64,191	9,20,75,977	69,96,247	20,62,457	...	10,11,34,681	...
III.—Income realized during the year—															
Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts	1899-1900	3	4,17,923	29,73,128	29,68,547	30,87,659	30,01,661	1,04,870	77,996	1,26,31,784	...	7,46,063	1,48,305	1,35,26,152	41,428
	1900-1901	4	4,84,459	25,15,035	30,15,716	30,51,461	42,75,790	82,452	2,12,573	1,36,37,486	...	4,33,415	4,65,876	1,45,36,777	49,517
Indirect, *viz.*, land revenue due to Irrigation Works, including water-advantage rate.	1899-1900	5	41,257	...	2,27,286	...	4,57,345	57,611	− 622	7,82,877	...	6,85,456	2,52,938	17,21,271	8,206
	1900-1901	6	42,550	...	2,33,160	...	6,32,690	59,995	10,255	9,78,650	...	3,71,249	5,92,447	19,42,346	8,251
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1899-1900	7	4,59,180	29,73,128	31,95,833	30,87,659	34,59,006	1,62,481	77,374	1,34,14,661	...	14,31,519	4,01,243	1,52,47,423	49,634
	1900-1901	8	5,27,009	25,15,035	32,48,876	30,51,461	49,08,480	2,42,447	2,22,828	1,46,16,136	...	8,04,664	10,58,323	1,64,79,123	57,768
I.—Charges for the year—															
Maintenance, including Establishment	1899-1900	9	63,787	9,55,520	8,45,186	9,06,256	11,29,475	93,026	1,35,454	41,28,714	...	11,48,962	2,49,332	55,27,008	30,079
	1900-1901	10	96,444	9,51,516	8,75,819	8,20,912	12,81,292	1,23,364	1,49,304	43,01,651	...	5,81,360	7,95,289	56,78,300	36,481
Interest on Capital outlay	1899-1900	11	1,57,355	6,42,712	7,02,381	9,24,686	9,64,647	27,789	47,276	34,66,846	80,396	...	...	35,47,242	...
	1900-1901	12	1,59,477	6,52,392	7,07,928	9,28,740	9,95,767	28,055	48,513	35,20,872	2,01,009	...	...	37,21,881	...
Total ...	1899-1900	13	2,21,142	15,98,232	15,47,567	18,30,942	20,94,122	1,20,815	1,82,740	75,95,560	80,396	11,48,962	2,49,332	90,74,250	30,079
	1900-1901	14	2,55,921	16,06,908	15,83,747	17,49,652	22,77,059	1,51,419	1,97,817	78,22,523	2,01,009	5,81,360	7,95,289	94,00,181	36,481
V.—Profit and Loss—															
(a) Including interest on Capital outlay	1899-1900	15	2,38,038	13,74,896	16,48,266	12,56,717	13,64,884	41,666	− 1,05,366	58,19,101	− 80,396	2,82,557	1,51,911	61,73,173	19,555
	1900-1901	16	2,71,088	9,08,127	16,65,129	13,01,809	26,31,421	− 8,972	25,011	67,93,612	− 2,01,009	2,23,304	2,63,034	70,78,942	21,287
(b) Excluding interest on Capital outlay. On direct income. Amount ...	1899-1900	17	3,54,136	20,17,608	21,23,361	21,81,403	18,7[illegible],186	11,844	− 57,468	85,03,070	...	− 4,02,899	− 1,01,027	79,99,144	11,349
	1900-1901	18	3,88,015	15,60,519	21,39,897	22,30,549	29,94,498	− 40,912	63,269	93,35,835	...	− 1,47,945	− 3,29,413	88,58,477	13,036
Percentage on Capital outlay.	1899-1900	19	8·58	11·82	11·63	8·96	7·44	1·63	− 4·63	9·35	...	− 18·10	...	8·27	...
	1900-1901	20	9·37	9·11	11·60	9·12	11·57	− 5·57	5·00	10·14	...	− 7·17	...	8·76	...
On total income, direct and indirect. Amount ..	1899-1900	21	3,95,393	20,17,608	23,50,647	21,81,403	23,29,531	69,455	− 58,090	92,85,947	...	2,82,557	1,51,011	97,20,415	19,555
	1900-1901	22	4,30,565	15,60,519	23,73,057	22,30,599	36,27,188	19,083	73,524	1,03,14,485	...	2,23,304	2,63,034	1,08,00,823	21,287
Percentage on Capital outlay.	1899-1900	23	9·57	11·82	12·87	8·96	9·26	9·59	− 4·68	10·21	...	12·69	...	10·05	...
	1900-1901	24	10·41	9·10	12·86	9·11	14·01	2·60	5·81	11·20	...	10·82	...	10·68	...

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

683. BIRTHS.—The total number of births registered during the year 1900 was 843,970, of which number 444,003 were males and 399,967 females. The birth-rate was 41·1 per 1,000 of the population of 1891, which is 7·3 below that of the preceding year. The decrease in the birth-rate, as compared with the average of the previous five years, was very considerable in the famine-affected districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál, Jhelum, Shahpur, and Ferozepore. In the district of Hissar, in which the famine was most severe, the rate in 1900 was 24·6 as against 44·0 per 1,000. In Rohtak it was 32·8 as against 47·5, and in Gurgaon 38·1 as against 50·8. In Karnál it was 39·8 against 47·8, in Jhelum 30·6 against 39·7, in Shahpur 36·1 against 43·8, and in Ferozepore 42·8 as against 50·2. The Provincial percentage of male births to every 100 females is 111·0. This is about the mean rate of the province for the past five years, but in the districts of Pesháwar and Kohát the number of male births reported to every 100 female births is 135·9 and 131·2. The reason for this is said to be the antipathy of the Pathán population to register the births of female children. The mean average birth-rate registered in the 45 principal towns during the year was 41 per 1,000, or 1 per 1,000 more than the average of the previous ten years. Of these the towns of Hissar, Bhiwáni, Sirsa, Jhajjar, Rewári, Shahabad, and Ferozepore show a low birth-rate. Of the four Hill sanitaria Dharmsála and Murree give the highest and Simla and Dalhousie the lowest birth-rates.

684. DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 980,211 against 607,725 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 47·7 per 1,000 of population, or 43·9 calculated on the population of 1901: the death-rate in the previous year was 29·6. This high death-rate is due (1) to famine, (2) fevers, (3) cholera. The death-rate recorded in the various districts as shown in Statement No. II appended to the Sanitary Administration Report of the Punjab for the year 1900, ranged from 25·4 *per mille* in Simla to 96·4 in Hissar. The death-rate amongst infants under one year was 27 per cent., about 10 per cent. amongst children between 1 and 5, and 15 per cent. among old people of 60 years and upwards. The death-rate registered among the different classes of population during the year under review was 43·62 amongst Muhammadans and 52·83 amongst Hindús.

685. The Divisional Inspectors found 5,092 omissions of births out of 126,894 entries inspected, and 2,907 omissions of deaths out of 98,691 entries checked by them. The Vaccinators inspected 397,973 entries of births and 271,569 of deaths, against 596,315 and 379,441 in 1899. The omissions

detected by Vaccinators were 5,020 of births and 2,390 of deaths against 9,354 and 3,280 respectively in 1899. The work performed by Divisional Inspectors and Vaccinators is satisfactory.

686. The European and Eurasian population showed a birth-rate of 13·07 and a death-rate of 11·75 per 1,000. In the previous year the birth and death rates were 15·58 and 10·07 *per mille* respectively. The low rates are due to defective registration. In the Military Cantonments a birth-rate of 13 and a death-rate of 25 per 1,000 were registered during the year as compared with 13 and 16, respectively, in the preceding year. There were 325 deaths registered from cholera in 13 Cantonments. The largest numbers were 164 in Kohát, 49 in Pesháwar, and 47 in Meean Meer.

687. CHOLERA.—A severe epidemic of cholera prevailed in the Punjab during the year. In Hissar and Rohtak the epidemic made its appearance in the beginning of the year and was a continuation of the outbreak of the last year, and the prevalence of the disease was at first confined to the famine relief camps. In the Hissar District the disease was reported to have first broken out on the 13th December 1899 in consequence of the contamination of a tank, the water of which was used by famine labourers, but it is not known how the tank was contaminated. Thus the unusual prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form in January and March, particularly in the latter month, in which no less than 515 deaths were registered in the Hissar District, was no doubt the result of famine. The disease then spread in the famine relief camps, and consequently spread to many towns and villages. The total number of deaths caused by cholera during the year 1900 amounted to 28,260, giving a death-rate of 1·37 *per mille* of Provincial population as against 0·08, the average of the previous five years; and of these deaths no less than 15,731 occurred in the famine-affected districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnál, Lahore, and Ferozepore. In the district of Hissar, in which the famine was most severe, the number of deaths registered from cholera was 6,399, or 23 per cent. of the total deaths from cholera.

688. PLAGUE.—This disease was first discovered in the Punjab in the month of October 1897. Its history since then has shown that it is at its lowest in the months of August and September, reappears in the autumn, increases with the winter months, attains its period of greatest intensity in the spring, and begins to decrease with the advent of the warmest season of the year. The statistics here given relate only to the period between the 1st October 1900 and the 30th September 1901. The last case of plague in the year 1899-1900 occurred on the 18th of June 1900 in the district of Jullundur. It was hoped that an inoculation campaign then in progress would stamp out the disease, but this expectation was not realised. On the 3rd of October 1900 plague reappeared in the Nawashahr Tahsíl of the Jullundur District, and between that date and the 30th of September 1901 infected the following areas, *viz.*, the Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Ferozepore, Ludhiána and Ambala Districts, the Siálkot City (during the month of May 1901), and the Native States of Patiála and Kapurthala. Altogether during the period noted 351 villages in British territory were attacked, there having been 9,003 cases with 5,332 deaths

In the Native States the number of villages attacked was 20 with 1,171 case and 820 deaths. This was the severest season of plague which the Punja has yet had to endure, and the severity of the disease is attributed to a chang in policy from measures of a more or less coercive kind to one of allowing th villagers to judge for themselves as to whether they should or should not accep those measures of evacuation, disinfection, &c., which have shown themselve to be the most effectual for the suppression of the disease. Contrary to pas experience the disease did not die out in the late summer, but dropping case occurred into the autumn months, only to result in a general recrudesenc of plague as the winter of 1901 came on.

689. The total number of deaths registered from small-pox in the yea 1900 was 10,425 (5,501, males and 4,924 females) against 5,149 in 189 The highest death-rates were registered in the districts of Gurgaon (2·45 Hissar (1·68), and Pesháwar (1·48). Of the 10,425 total deaths, 2,728 occurre among infants under 1 year, and 6,457 among children over 1 and under 10 year

690. Under the head of fevers, the number of deaths registered w 685,895, or 70 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes in the provinc The highest rate *per mille* according to districts was returned from Hiss and Ferozepore, where it reached the very high figures of 70 and 69. Karn and Rohtak follow with a death-rate of 55 and 51 *per mille*. The deat rate from fevers was very high in the districts of Ambala (46), Ludhiána (1. Jhang and Lahore (40 each).

691. From dysentery and diarrhœa 25,913 deaths were registered. The diseases were most marked in the famine-affected districts.

692. Under the head of injuries 7,725 persons are said to have lc their lives from causes other than natural. Of the total deaths recorded unc this head, 463 were suicidal (193 males and 270 females). From woundi 713 deaths were reported, from accidents 5,399, from snake-bite 954, frc wild beasts 60, and from hydrophobia 136.

693. The deaths grouped under the head of "all other causes" amount to 221,993, including 44,577 from chest diseases.

694. The Sanitary Board met twice at Simla during the year 190 A Sanitary Engineer was appointed for the Province.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

695. During the year 7 new dispensaries were opened and 6 were closed; but no less than 40 dispensaries had to be temporarily closed, in order to provide Hospital Assistants for plague and famine duties. One of the new dispensaries was an itinerating dispensary in Hissar; this was to afford medical relief during the autumn months to the fever-stricken populatio who had already suffered considerably from want during the famine of the summer. On the 31st December 1900 there were 273 hospitals and dispensaries open in the Province.

696. There were 59,328 in-door patients treated at dispensaries in 1900 compared with 51,967 in 1899, being an increase of 7,361. Considering the general condition of the province during last year, this large rise is not to be wondered at.

697. Of the total number of in-patients, 40,037 were returned as cured, 9,188 relieved, 4,809 discharged otherwise, and 4,079 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated was 6·87, compared with 4·41, a remarkable increase, to which it is difficult to assign a cause.

698. The number of beds available was 2,185 for males and 985 for females,—total 3,170, a larger number by 60 than those maintained in the preceding year. Seeing that the daily average number of in-patients was only 2,001·16, the bed accommodation for the province as a whole seems more than sufficient.

699. The number of out-patients treated was 3,379,034, compared with 3,102,310, being an increase of 276,724.

700. The following abstract shows the principal diseases for which people attended dispensaries :—

Diseases.	1900.
Small-pox	374
Cholera	4,663
Malarial fevers	655,914
Dysentery	79,439
Diarrhœa	59,126
Lung diseases	13,297
Other diseases of the respiratory system	207,327
Syphilitic affections	15,249
Rheumatic do.	66,106
Diseases of the nervous system	74,447
Do. eye	442,699
Do. ear	196,100
Dyspepsia	211,513
Other diseases of the digestive system	347,039
Goitre	29,876
Spleen diseases	25,222
Diseases of the generative system	23,621
Do. connective tissue	110,711
Do. skin	229,307
Ulcers	305,760
Injuries { General	4,802
Injuries { Local	110,577

The most striking feature about these figures is the very large increase of 274,499 patients treated for malarial fever. Pesháwar returns the largest number, *viz.* 35,763, and the Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Kángra, Hissar and Gurdáspur Districts each return over 30,000. With the exception of the year 1892, the number of fever patients treated at dispensaries in 1900 was the largest recorded for ten years, and this may be accounted for by the unusually heavy rainfall during the last monsoon.

701. The famine districts suffered severely from cholera, but the Ferozepore District returns the largest number of patients treated for this disease.

702. The total number of operations performed was 165,222, against 170,051, showing a decrease of 4,829 operations, but the decrease was in minor operations. There was an increase of major or selected operations.

703. Cataract operations numbered 5,614, as compared with 5,321 performed in 1899. Including 125 cases remaining from the previous year, there were 4,625 cures, representing a percentage of 89·86, compared with a percentage of 85·76 in 1899.

704. During the year 1900, including 24 cases remaining under treatment from 1899, there were 1,895 operations of various kinds for the removal of stone from the bladder; of these no less than 1,631 were by litholapaxy. The deaths from crushing operations were 52, or 3·18 per cent.; from lithotomy 26, or 10 per cent.; and from stone operations of all kinds, including the 24 cases remaining from 1899, there were 78 deaths, or 4·12 per cent.

705. The income for the year, including the cash balance on 1st January, amounted to Rs. 6,09,242. This was derived chiefly from contributions made by Provincial, Local, and Municipal, Funds; special items which may be noticed here were the following:—Subscriptions from Europeans Rs. 7,882; subscriptions from Natives Rs. 30,822; from diet of paying patients Rs. 12,808; and from sale of medicines not supplied by Government Rs. 4,718. The expenditure was Rs. 5,79,927, excluding Rs. 15,000 invested in Government securities. The cash balance on 31st December was Rs. 14,315. These figures are exclusive of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, which is a State institution. The income of this hospital was Rs. 42,682 and the expenditure Rs. 41,804.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

706. Leper Asylums are established at Tarn Táran (Amritsar), Subáthu, Dakhni Serai (Jullundur), Bába Lakhan (Siálkot), Ambala, Ráwalpindi, and Dharmsála. There were 518 lepers remaining at the close of the year 1899, and

227 were admitted during 1900, making a total of 745. Of these 90 died and 125 left of their own accord, leaving at the end of the year 530. The expenditure on six asylums (figures for Subáthu not being available) amounted to Rs. 24,840, compared with Rs. 22,556 in 1899. The extra expenditure in 1900 is accounted for by the larger population, even excluding the Subáthu figures.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

707. The new Punjab Lunatic Asylum was opened at Lahore on the 1st March 1900, and on the 23rd of that month all the patients from the Delhi Asylum were transferred to Lahore. The accommodation provided is sufficient for 464 Native, and 4 European, patients.

The total number received from the old Lahore Asylum was ...	318
From Delhi	138
The new admissions up to 31st December 1900 were	127
Total	583
Deducting from this—	
The number of deaths	44
Do. discharged	57
There remained on 31st December 1900	482

708. At the close of the year there were 101 criminal lunatics in confinement and a total number of 482 inmates.

709. The total expenditure during the year for the present Asylum since 1st March 1900, and before that for the two Asylums at Delhi and Lahore, was Rs. 59,298, representing a cost per head of nearly Rs. 118.

VACCINATION.

710. VACCINATION.—The strength of the Vaccination Staff of the year was nearly the same as that employed in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Divisional Inspectors, 34 Native Supervisors, 40 First Class Vaccinators, 78 Second Class Vaccinators and 184 Third Class Vaccinators, or a total of 302 Vaccinators as compared with 303 last year.

711. The aggregate cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,01,539, as compared with Rs. 1,00,224 in 1899-1900, an increase of Rs. 1,315 only, which was chiefly under the head of Travelling Allowance of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Special Staff.

712. The aggregate number of operations performed by all establishments, *viz.*, the District Vaccination Staff, the Special Staff, the Cantonment Staff and the Dispensary Staff, during the year was 782,496, being a decrease of 160,578 as compared with the number vaccinated in the previous year.

713. Of the total operations performed 627,754 were primary and 154,742 re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations 592,824 were successful and 97,544 re-vaccinations. The percentage of success for primary vaccinations was 94·44 and for re-vaccinations 63·04. Among males and females 430,945 and 351,551 respectively were vaccinated. Of the total successful primary vaccinations 462,392 were performed upon infants under one year of age, 118,918 upon those over one and under six years, and 11,514 upon children of the age of six years and over.

714. The Vaccinators of the District Staff performed 555,031 primary and 137,635 re-vaccinations, a decrease of 150,564 operations in comparison with the previous year; of the primary vaccinations 95·49 per cent. were successful, and of re-vaccinations 64·02 per cent. The Special Staff performed in the aggregate 80,825 operations, 67,424 primary and 13,401 re-vaccinations, of which 57,801 of the primary were successful and 6,524 of the re-vaccinations. The Cantonment Staff vaccinated 8,554 persons; 5,081 operations were primary and 3,473 secondary, and the percentage of success was 94·75 and 78·61 respectively. The Dispensary Staff operated on 451 persons, being 218 primary and 233 secondary. In the Native States 78,784 vaccination operations were performed, 48,407 being primary and 30,377 secondary.

715. In Hissar, Rohtak and Karnál the decrease in the number of vaccinations is ascribed (1) to the high mortality and sickness amongst children and to a small birth-rate, (2) to the return to the Native States of poor families who were working in the famine camps, (3) to the difficulty of procuring buffalo calves in the villages for vaccination purposes, owing to the great mortality among the cattle, and (4) to the employment of Vaccinators on cholera duty.

716. The reports of the majority of the Civil Surgeons who have remarked on the causes of decrease on the vaccination work in their respective districts state that they are (1) the excessive scarcity at the beginning of last year rendering children unfit for vaccination, (2) the excessive rainfall and the consequent increase in malarial fever towards the end of the year, and (3) the low birth-rate, the recorded births for the province being 150,031 less than in the previous year. The mortality during the year under review was much greater than in any year since 1892, and the season was so unhealthy that the Vaccinators were often obliged to refrain from vaccinating children brought to them, as they were found to be suffering from fever, enlarged spleen, or malarial cachexia, which rendered the operation of vaccination inadvisable.

717. The number of primary vaccinations inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner was 3,334, by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner 521, and by Civil Surgeons 44,873. The number of operations, both primary and secondary, found successful by the Sanitary Commissioner, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Civil Surgeons was 51,177, and by the Divisional Inspectors and Native Supervisors 565,4·9. The work of inspection on the whole has been satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

718. GENERAL SUMMARY.—During the year public Educational Institutions rose from 3,064 to 3,123, and the pupils in them from 186,759 to 189,405; five years ago the number of such institutions was 3,144, with 183,738 pupils. Private Institutions continue to decrease rapidly, there being 4,356 against 4,803, with 5,801 fewer pupils; five years ago the number of private schools was 5,368, with 82,184 pupils. In both Public and Private Institutions together there is a fall of 388, with 3,155 pupils fewer. The number of girls under instruction has risen both in Public and in Private Schools, and is now 23,362 against 22,478 last year; five years ago the number was 20,843. There are now 14 Colleges, 2 new Arts Colleges having been opened during the year. In Arts Colleges (English) the attendance has fallen by 28, in the Oriental College it has risen by 7, and in the Medical College there is a fall of 10 students. Altogether, there are now 1,429 receiving a University education, not including 248 Law and 78 Engineering students.

719. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen from 348 to 372, with 872 more pupils; for girls there is one school less, with a fall of 11 pupils. The total number of Secondary Schools is now 406 against 383, with 68,067 pupils against 67,206.

720. Primary Schools for boys have risen by 28, and for girls by 7, with a total of 117,420 pupils against 115,620, an increase of 1,800. Add to these 44,917 reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, and we have a total of 162,337 at the Primary stage of instruction; last year the number was 159,805, and five years ago 160,491.

721. There are 21 Schools for Special Instruction against 22, one Industrial School for girls having been converted into an ordinary school. The attendance was 2,489 against 2,473; five years ago it was 2,155. Of the pupils 165 were females.

722. The Private Institutions are now 4,356 in number, compared with 4,803 last year, there being a fall of 440 in boys' schools and 7 in girls' schools, with 5,879 fewer boys in attendance and 78 more girls. Nine schools for Europeans, with 152 pupils, are included. The Private Schools for natives are mostly Rote Schools, and the effects of scarcity and sickness, combined with the growing popularity of Public Schools, are clearly seen in the diminishing number of these small but useful institutions. On the other hand in schools for advanced teaching in Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, the number of pupils rose from 6,198 to 6,541.

723. The income from Fees of all kinds was Rs. 9,37,595, compared with Rs. 9,02,995 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 34,600. This total represents 28·4 per cent. of the total departmental expenditure, compared with 27·17 per cent. in the previous year and 26 per cent. five years ago. From Tuition Fees alone the income for the year was Rs. 7,35,469, or Rs. 31,761 more than last year; the rise was in all kinds of institutions except the Oriental College and Middle Schools for girls.

724. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—The following statement gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the last two years :—

	Number of successful candidates.	
	1900-01.	1899-00.
Master of Arts	11	7
Master of Oriental Learning	...	1
Bachelor of Arts	127	109
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	4	3
Intermediate — Arts — Calcutta	4	2
Intermediate — Arts — Punjab	246	297
Intermediate — Science — Punjab	9	4
Intermediate — Oriental — Punjab	4	6
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination — Boys	1 393	1,394
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination — Girls	6	20
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination — Science	20	14
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination — Commercial	35	16
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination — Oriental	8	14
Entrance, Calcutta — Boys	3	4
Entrance, Calcutta — Girls	1	4
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — English — Boys	3,495	2,514
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — English — Girls	57	46
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — Vernacular — Boys	1,434	1,490
Middle School and Equivalent Examinations — Vernacular — Girls	38	29
Upper Primary — Boys	11,160	10,308
Upper Primary — Girls	389	368
Lower Primary	724	776
Oriental Language Examinations.		
Sanskrit Examination	77	89
Arabic Examination	56	45
Persian Examination	92	80
Gurmukhi Examination	5	5
Hindi Examination	...	1
Pashto Examination	1	4

Professional Examinations.	Number of successful candidates. 1900-01.	1899-00.
Law (LL B. Examination)	25	23
Law (Intermediate Examination)	39	47
Law (Licentiate Examination)	30	31
Law (First Certificate Examination)	45	70
Law (Preliminary Examination)	42	110
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	5	3
Medicine (First Examination for M. B)	2	...
Medicine (Preliminary Scientific Examination for M. B.)	1	1
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)	16	25
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S)	26	18
Medicine (Preliminary Scientific Examination)	8	18
Civil Engineering (First Examination)	8	15

725. University Education.—There are now 12 Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory against 10 returned last year; the Church Mission College at Amritsar and the Edwardes Church Mission College at Peshâwar were opened during the year. The Islámia College, Lahore, and the Khálsa College, Amritsar, and the Hindu College, Delhi, are now undertaking to teach up to the B. A. standard, so that of 12 Arts Colleges 5 teach up to the Intermediate standard only.

726. On the whole the number reading in Arts Colleges has fallen from 1,180 to 1,152, but the numbers of recruits in the first and third year classes have risen. In the M. A. classes there are 19 against 20 last year.

727. The Oriental College.—The Oriental College, Lahore, had 148 on the rolls at the close of the year, compared with 164 in the previous year. The roll of the College Department rose from 92 to 99, while that of the School fell from 72 to 49. Amongst other subjects 103 of the students learn English—63 at the Primary, 30 at the Middle and 10 at the High stage.

728. Secondary Education.—The number of Secondary Schools, European and Native, now returned is 372, or 24 more than in the previous year. It is significant that the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools has risen by 27, while there are 3 fewer Vernacular Schools. There are 3 new High Schools and 24 new Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, of which total 24 are Unaided. Of the whole number of schools 250 are Anglo-Vernacular—91 Government or Board Schools, 60 Aided and 99 Unaided; and 122 are Vernacular—119

Board Schools, 1 Aided and 2 Unaided. There are now 109 High Schools in the Province, only 3 being Vernacular; and 263 Middle Schools, of which 119 are Vernacular. In addition to the above there are 42,773 pupils in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools against 42,027; of these 13,762 against 13,638 are learning English. Altogether, there are 65,347 pupils in attendance at Secondary Public Schools for boys, compared with 64,475 returned last year, and of these 30,754 are learning English, against 30,438.

729. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number of schools has risen from 2,339 to 2,367, or by 28; the increase is distributed over all classes of schools, 2 Board, 22 Aided and 4 Unaided. Of the whole number 1,724 are Government and Board Schools, 531 Aided and 112 Unaided. The increase of Aided Schools, mostly of the Indigenous class, is a satisfactory feature. The number of pupils has risen from 104,370 to 105,317, or by 947; the increase was mainly in Aided Schools. The number of agriculturists is returned as 52,845 against 51,682, or an increase of over 2 per cent. against an increase of about 1 per cent. in all classes taken together.

730. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—There is fall in the number of Zamíndári Schools and in the attendance. Of the agriculturists attending Primary Schools, 62,934 in all, only 3,887 attend Zamíndári Schools; in other words, though the number of agriculturists in Primary Schools has risen by 1,199, the number in Zamíndári Schools has fallen by 177.

731. SCHOOLS FOR LOW-CASTE CHILDREN.—Of schools intended mainly for low-caste children there are now 58, with 1,020 pupils, excluding 19 schools with 209 scholars in the Gujránwála District, of which information was not received in time for inclusion in the returns. In addition, 217 low-caste boys read in ordinary schools where in most cases they are seated apart from the other boys. In the Delhi Circle the low-caste schools are all Aided Indigenous Schools maintained by the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions; in one of the Gurgaon Schools the teaching of special subjects, *e.g.*, drawing, tailoring, shoe-making and wood-working, has been introduced during the year under review. In the Siálkot District 10 of the pupils are Sánsís.

732. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—The number in attendance at the close of the year was 66 against 74 in the previous year, distributed thus: Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class—2 teachers, 16 stipendiaries, and 1 non-stipendiary; Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class—1 teacher and 10 stipendiaries; and Senior Vernacular Class—14 teachers and 22 stipendiaries. Fifteen out of 19 candidates passed in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, 8 out of 11 in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 34 out of 36 in Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination. Besides those from the Training College, 17 private candidates appeared in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination and 5 passed, 9 in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, of whom 7 passed, and 3 in the Senior Vernacular Examination, of whom 2 passed. Of the successful candidates 10 were graduates.

733. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—At the close of the year there were 256 students (against 270) reading in the five Normal Schools. All were Government stipendiaries, 245 being in training for work in ordinary Primary Schools and

11 for Zamíndári Schools. In the examination for Junior Vernacular Teachers' Certificates 280 appeared, of whom 35 were private candidates and 245 from the Normal Schools. In all 206 passed, of whom 19 were private candidates and 187 from the Normal Schools. This gives a percentage of over 76 for the Normal Schools, compared with 74 in the previous year.

734. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—During the year 18 stipends were current in connection with the Normal Classes for girls maintained by the Victoria School, Lahore, and by the Alexandra Girls' School, the Christian Girls' School and the Municipal Board Girls' School at Amritsar. The expenditure on stipends was Rs. 747 against Rs. 833 in the previous year.

735. THE LAW SCHOOL.—The Law School at Lahore, maintained by the Punjab University, had 248 students on the rolls, compared with 368 in the previous year, so that the decline in numbers noted in last report still continues. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 13,104 against Rs. 11,600, which is met from Fees.

736. MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.—The Lahore Medical College and School had 434 students on the rolls at the close of the year, against 421 in the previous year. The number in the College fell by 10, and rose by 23 in the School. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 23 appeared and 9 passed; in the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 28 passed out of 45; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 21 passed out of 43; in all, 58 out of 111, or 52 per cent., were successful, as compared with 65 out of 126, or 51 per cent., in the previous year. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, 52 out of 65 passed, compared with 67 out of 71 in the year preceding. Of the students on the rolls 14 were girls.

737. NORTH INDIA MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN.—The North India Medical School for Christian Wowen at Ludhiána had 43 students on the rolls at the close of the year, of whom 15 belonged to the Medical Class, 5 to the Compounders' Class, 7 to the Dáis' Classes, and the rest to the Nurses' Classes.

738. MADRASSA TIBBIYA.—The Madrassa Tibbiya or Yúnáni School of Medicine at Delhi had 87 on the rolls at the end of the year, compared with 143 in the previous year.

739. YUNANI AND VAIDAK CLASSES.—The Yúnáni and Vaidak Classes, maintained by the Punjab University, continue to be attached to the Islámiya and Dayánand Colleges at Lahore. In the former there were 20 students on the rolls, and in the latter 18. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 540; no fees are charged.

740. VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The Veterinary College, Lahore, continues to do valuable work. At the close of the pear the number on the rolls was 91 against 112, of whom 36 belonged to the First Year Class (under the new rules requiring a course of three years), and 55 to the Second. In the Final Examination 55 appeared and 52 passed, compared with 47 passes out of 54 in the previous year. In the Junior Examination for promotion 27 passed out of 36.

741. MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.—In the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, there were 304 students at the close of the year, compared with 278 last year. Only 80 belong to the artisan class.

742. RAILWAY TECHNICAL SCHOOL.—The Railway Technical School, Lahore, had 382 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 334, but the Middle section contained only 20 boys against 33. The majority of the pupils (299) are Muhammadans. All except a few belong to the artisan class who are charged no fees; accordingly the Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 293 only against Rs. 261-5-0. At the close of the year 32 Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current.

743. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Besides the Railway Technical School, the following Industrial Schools are returned :—

For Males.

The Municipal Board Industrial School at Amritsar.
The Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi.
The District Board Industrial School at Ludhiána.
The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute at Lahore.
The Technical Classes in connection with the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.
The Sozankári School, Gujrát.
Sir Bába Khem Singh's School, Ráwalpindi.
Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiána.
Clarkabad Orphanage.
St. Frances' Orphanage, Lahore.

744. CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL CLASSES, &c.—Of Clerical and Commercial Classes the most important are those maintained by the Amritsar Municipal Committee. There were 60 on the rolls, or 8 fewer than last year, of whom 43 were learning Short-hand. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,348, of which Rs. 1,142 was met from Fees. Drawing and Short-hand Classes continue to be held in connection with the Municipal Board High School at Ludhiána; the results in Drawing have been poor, and those in Short-hand very creditable. The subjects for the Clerical and Commercial Examination are taught in the Hoshiárpur Municipal Board School, but the results up to date have been very poor. Since the close of the year similar classes have been opened at Rewári, and they have also been sanctioned at Gujránwála.

745. FEMALE EDUCATION.—Taking European and Native Girls' Schools together there are 349 Public Schools against 343 in the previous year, with 14,823 pupils against 13,981. To these we have to add 8,388 girls reading in Private Schools, and 156 in Technical Schools, making a total of 23,367 girls under instruction in the Province, compared with 22,421 returned in the previous year. The number of Aided Public Schools has risen by 7, while there are 3 fewer Unaided Schools. Of the girls in Public Schools 1,655 against 1,559 are learning English, 284 being natives, and 665 are scholarship-holders, against 616. At the Secondary stage of instruction (576 against 573) there is practically no change, but at the Primary stage there are 14,247 against 13,408.

746. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.—There are now 35 Public Schools against 36 last year, with 2,391 pupils against 2,430; all of these receive aid from Government. Of Private Schools there are 9 (against 7) with 152 pupils (against 149)—2 are for boys and 7 for girls. The total number at school is, therefore, 2,543, compared with 2,579 in the previous year; of these 1,148 are boys (against 1,247) and 1,395 girls (against 1,332). Of the Public Schools 12 are High, 20 Middle, and 3 Primary Schools, compared with 12, 20 and 4, respectively, last year. The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction has advanced from 720 to 732, but there is a fall of 51 at the Primary stage. In the Entrance Examination 6 boys out of 12 passed (against 5 out of 17), and 1 girl out of 2 (against 4 out of 4). In the High School Examination 16 passed out of 29, or over 55 per cent., against 28 out of 43, or 65 per cent., last year. In the Middle School Examination 67 passed out of 157, or over 42 per cent., against 69 out of 149, or 46 per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary School Examination 219 passed out of 305, or over 71 per cent., compared with 160 out of 270, or 59 per cent., last year.

747. EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.—The number of Muhammadans under instruction has fallen since the previous year from 121,816 to 119,247, or by 2,569. At the same time Hindús have fallen by 1,292 and Sikhs have risen by 778. In Public Schools the number of Muhammadans, both boys and girls, has increased, there being now 68,417 boys against 67,665, and 4,049 girls against 3,811. In Private Schools, which are the first to suffer from the adverse conditions due to famine and sickness, there is a fall of 3,052 boys and 507 girls. The number of Muhammadan boys in schools of all kinds is now 11·67 per cent. of those of school-going age against 11·92, in the case of Hindu boys the percentage is 16·37 against 16·65, and in the case of Sikhs it is 17·76 against 17·43. In schools for girls the percentage of attendance is now 1·29 for Muhammadans against 1·33, 1·51 for Hindús against 1·42, and 2·58 for Sikhs against 2·16. These percentages are based on the old census. Sikhs have progressed at all stages except in Private Schools for boys.

748. EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &C.—THE AITCHISON COLLEGE—The number of pupils on the rolls of the Aitchison College varied during the year from 73 to 62; at the annual inspection there were 68 on the rolls of the school, besides 4 students attending the Government College. Of the 72 boys connected with the institution 43 paid fees and 29 were scholarship-holders. A revised scheme of studies beyond the Middle standard has recently been adopted for the benefit of those pupils who look forward to a military life and for those who will have estates to manage when they leave College. It has been notified that, for the purpose of Government employment, a pass in this new course will be considered as equivalent to a pass in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University.

749. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Schools in which the course of study does not conform to the standards prescribed by the Department or the University, and which do not present pupils at the ordinary examinations, are classed

as Private Schools. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools conducted on the traditional methods of the country, which include (*i*) Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit Schools; (*ii*) Mahájani Schools; (*iii*) Schools teaching mainly a Vernacular; and (*iv*) Rote Schools. There are also Elementary Venture Schools and Schools for low-caste children. Nine Private Schools for Europeans with 152 pupils are also included.

750. EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.—The aggregate number of students in the three Arts Colleges in Native States—at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapurthala—remains unchanged, being 112. Of the 226 Public Schools returned, 42 are Secondary Schools with 6,359 pupils, 176 are Primary with 6,076 pupils, and 8 are Special with 155 pupils; this gives a total of 12,590 pupils compared with 13,610 in the previous year. The number of Private or Indigenous Schools is 897 against 728, with 9,208 pupils against 9,727. In both Public and Private Institutions the number now under instruction is 21,910, of whom 1,423 are girls, compared with 23,449, of whom 1,303 were girls, in the previous year. The number learning English is 3,348. The total male population of these States is 1,865,820, so that 1 in 85 is under instruction. The numerical advance noted last year has not been maintained.

751. DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.—Moral training continues to receive very particular attention in Colleges. In the Government College there is a Union Club as well as a Reading Room: most of the students are zealous in the performance of their religious duties, and the prevailing moral tone is good. The Forman Christian College has a flourishing Temperance Society conducted in the interests of temperance, purity, and social advancement. In the Khálsa College moral and religious instruction is given regularly to every student, as also in all the Mission Colleges. In schools moral training has received greater attention than usual through (1) Teachers' Associations for the discussion of moral and educational subjects; (2) increased interest in games with their valuable lessons of co-operation, self-reliance, self-control and sympathy; (3) more time devoted by Inspecting Officers to matters of discipline and organisation; (4) more general employment of school monitors; (5) the growing taste for memorising and reciting dramatic and other poetical selections of an edifying character; (6) strict application of the grant-in-aid rules concerning discipline and organisation; (7) a more general employment of resident Superintendents of Boarding-houses; (8) the increase in the number of trained teachers; (9) the introduction of class singing; (10) more attention to cleanliness of person and dress in the lower classes; and (11) more active play-ground supervision by teachers.

752. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The reports for the past year show that, on the whole, progress has been made in physical training. The number of teachers who hold gymnastic certificates has increased, and more effort is now made to put every pupil in a school through the prescribed course.

753. BOARDING-HOUSES.—At the close of the year there were, for Natives and Europeans, 313 Boarding-houses with 10,208 inmates. Of these, 290 houses were for males, with 8,778 in residence, and 23 for females, with

1,430 in residence. For Europeans there were 21 houses, with 1,414 residents—8 for boys, with 572 inmates, and 13 for girls, with 842 inmates. Of the total number of houses 11 are managed by Government, 195 by Local Bodies, 36 are Aided by Government or Local Bodies, and 71 are Unaided.

754. TEXT-BOOKS.—During the year under report important changes have been made in the constitution and rules of the Text-Book Committee. The Punjab Government has reserved to itself the nomination of all members of the Committee; the number of members has been reduced from 30 to 21 including the Director who is the President; the number of members on each Standing Sub-Committee has been limited to 5 in addition to the President; the Committee has been entrusted with the work of recommending books for use in Aided Schools; and it has been decided that no text-book shall be considered by the Committee till the permission of the Director of Public Instruction has been obtained. The Committee's work has been carried on strictly in accordance with these regulations.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

755. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—There were 160 newspapers and periodicals published in the Punjab during the year 1900. Of these 30 were published in English, 115 in Urdu, 7 in Hindi, 6 in Gurmukhi, and 2 partly in English and partly in Urdu or Hindi. Seventeen Vernacular and two English newspapers were started and nineteen Vernacular newspapers ceased to exist during the year, leaving a total number of 141 on the register. One was published yearly, 3 quarterly, 49 monthly, and 75 weekly. There were only 5 daily newspapers.

756. Pandit Gopi Náth, Editor of the *Sanátan Dharm Gazette*, who is also Joint Editor with his brother of the *Akhbár-i-'Am*, was prosecuted during the year for a very offensive and obscene article published by him against the Aryás. He had previously been twice warned for publishing seditious matter and once for publishing obscene matter. He pleaded guilty, and was convicted and sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to four months' simple imprisonment under Sections 153-A. and 292, Indian Penal Code, which was subsequently reduced, on appeal, to a fine of Rs. 600.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

757. LAHORE CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year under report amounted to 221,089 only, the smallest number recorded since 1895-96. The falling-off is only partially accounted for by the non-occurrence within the year of one or two fairs.

758. A number of valuable additions to the Museum collections were made during the year, including the stone inscribed in Kharoshthi characters, which should prove an interesting companion to the Kharoshthi inscription.

759. There was a further falling-off of Rs. 791-10-0 in the produce of the sales from the Art sale-room, and the amount realized was less than the income in 1893-94, which appears hitherto to have been the smallest on record. As stated last year, the cause of the decreased income is assigned to the stoppage of the demand in England for printed cottons.

760. The expenditure on the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 3,498-7-8, or about Rs. 150 less than in the previous year. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 5 only as against Rs. 225 last year, but the Lahore Municipality contributed Rs. 225, or Rs. 90 more than its last year's grant. The sale of coin catalogues realized Rs. 18-8-0. The cost of the institution to Government amounted therefore to Rs. 3,249-8-0, or Rs. 108-8-10 less than last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

761. An Archæological Surveyor was sanctioned for the Punjab Circle, and Dr. P. Vogel, PH. D., was selected for the appointment. He entered on his duties on 1st January 1901. He submitted reports on several buildings of archæological interest at Lahore and Delhi in reply to calls from the Local Government for information on certain points, but he was principally engaged during the last quarter in organizing his staff and preparing a programme for the following season's work.

There is not much to record regarding archæological work in the year under review, but it is hoped that next year's report will contain an interesting account of Dr. Vogel's operations from the date of his appointment.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

762. There is little to note under this head. The small church sanctioned
{hewra mainly in the interests of members of the Railway and Salt Departments
been erected. The Right Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D. D., Bishop of the
:ese, made a brief visitation to Muscat in the Persian Gulf during the month
ecember, and whilst there consecrated the cemetery in which the remains
he Right Reverend Valpy French, the first Bishop of this Diocese, are
red.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. I.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1900.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.				Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
					6 (*a*).	6 (*b*).	6 (*c*).		8 (*a*).	8 (*b*).									
									Available for cultivation.										
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India, square miles.	Square miles.	The same in acres.	Forests.	Unappropriated and owned by Government.	Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Hissar	6,711	1,494	...	1,494	5,217	5,188·4	3,320,595	40,212	3,192	543,197	153,282	699,671	2,403,227	177,485	2,580,712	...	25	887	146
Rohtak	1,886	89	...	89	1,797	1,803·4	1,154,183	...	4,973	117,564	69,526	192,063	772,542	189,578	962,120	...	79	543	52
Gurgaon	2,037	53	37	90	1,947	1,940·3	1,241,810	...	...	94,098	156,956	251,054	638,131	351,625	990,756	20	81	509	62
Delhi	1,290	...	...	...	1,290	1,267·9	811,429	...	817	128,934	141,018	270,769	256,459	284,201	540,660	79	142	477	74
Karnál	3,153	...	...	...	3,153	3,149·0	2,015,361	1,693	9,128	597,935	286,755	893,818	735,111	384,735	1,119,846	81	92	734	74
Ambala	8,887	7,036	...	7,036	1,851	1,855·8	1,187,696	12,019	1,053	97,599	314,092	412,744	453,989	308,944	762,933	16	63	448	71
Simla	6,404	6,303	24	6,327	77	76·5	48,983	9,611	...	21,550	7,813	29,363	1,353	8,646	10,009	...	64	916	...
Kángra	11,513	1,535	6,089	7,624	3,889	3,850·7	2,464,439	1,421,212	380	257,292	195,714	453,385	220,949	368,892	589,841	...	...	922	...
Hoshiárpur ...	2,244	...	...	...	2,244	2,237·3	1,431,895	42,960	2,082	178,223	480,416	660,721	172,832	555,382	728,214	...	27	709	...
Jullundur	2,029	598	102	700	1,329	1,358·0	869,110	1,079	187	72,715	100,992	173,924	241,422	452,685	694,107	80	156	336	49
Ludhiána	1,617	162	58	220	1,397	1,391·8	890,795	197	18	57,198	66,573	123,789	311,794	455,015	766,809	53	165	206	53
Ferozepore ...	4,945	643	238	881	4,064	4,082·8	2,613,010	...	1,251	355,965	155,673	512,890	1,287,291	812,829	2,100,120	148	117	1,079	167
Mooltan	23,392	17,285	160	17,445	5,947	5,969·5	3,820,499	99,492	1,449,618	1,024,190	248,178	2,721,986	501,759	497,262	999,021	344	68	1,070	148
Jhang	6,652	...	...	...	6,652	6,837·4	4,375,899	...	1,573,450	1,392,547	270,834	3,236,831	53,226	1,085,842	1,139,068	180	34	1,279	99
Montgomery ...	4,771	...	211	211	4,560	4,611·6	2,951,402	351,760	1,140,870	946,349	161,025	2,248,214	76,919	274,449	351,390	243	6	1,054	82
Lahore	3,704	...	102	102	3,602	3,604·9	2,307,155	173,347	1,514	623,340	266,054	890,928	640,851	602,029	1,242,880	104	199	856	126
Amritsar	1,601	...	54	54	1,547	1,557·7	996,923	2,924	1,344	92,328	118,260	211,932	270,760	511,307	782,067	...	72	335	61

No. 1.—Return of Area of the Districts of the Punjab for the year ending 30th September 1900—concluded.

[Columns 2 to 6 (*b*) in square miles; columns 14 to 17 in miles; the rest in acres.]

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in the Returns.			Forests.	Uncultivated other than Forests.				Cultivated.			Mileage of Communications.			
		Feudatory or Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.	6 (*a*). According to the Survey of India, square miles.	6 (*b*). Square miles.	6 (*c*). The same in acres.		8 (*a*). Available for cultivation. Unappropriated and owned by Government.	8 (*b*). Available for cultivation. Others.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Current fallows.	Actually cropped.	Total.	Water (navigable rivers).	Metalled roads.	Unmetalled roads.	Railways.
Gurdáspur ...	5,015	3,126	...	3,126	1,889	1,823·4	1,166,987	7,045	404	99,233	215,877	315,514	235,232	609,196	844,428	80	27	582	48
Siálkot	1,991	...	...	...	1,991	1,979·9	1,2?7,104	1,536	3,207	169,520	154,518	327,245	435,308	503,015	938,323	30	50	785	30
Gujrát	2,051	...	164	164	1,887	1,922·6	1,230,478	53,362	2,202	180,114	168,752	351,068	531,072	294,976	826,048	72	56	629	82
Gujránwála ...	3,198	...	102	102	3,096	2,980·0	1,907,192	8,251	57,080	653,603	143,190	853,873	436,345	608,723	1,045,068	82	70	1,319	116
Shahpur	4,840	...	...	...	4,840	4,738·1	3,032,382	748,164	1,979	1,217,818	316,898	1,536,695	465,391	282,132	747,523	112	13	839	75
Jhelum	3,995	...	...	...	3,995	3,977·9	2,545,845	226,024	60,546	184,034	1,046,383	1,290,963	835,516	193,342	1,028,858	127	28	1,080	74
Ráwalpindi ...	4,850	...	...	...	4,850	5,047·2	3,230,165	454,950	2,697	268,451	1,190,370	1,461,518	751,078	562,619	1,313,697	178	197	1,329	228
Hazára	3,391	...	220	220	3,171	2,843·1	1,819,588	303,690	7	368,429	714,419	1,082,855	80,386	352,657	433,043	...	46	405	...
Peshávar	2,605·3	...	...	...	2,605·3	2,607·3	1,668,678	21,641	9,324	344,260	403,812	757,396	413,479	476,162	889,641	146	102	620	56
Kohát	2,609·7	...	...	...	2,609·7	2,734·8	1,750,302	...	1,134	192,691	1,239,536	1,433,361	154,749	162,192	316,941	84	158	560	...
Bannu	3,847	...	...	...	3,847	3,828·6	2,45?,301	...	95,248	642,850	844,593	1,582,691	479,979	387,631	867,610	76	69	721	90
Dera Ismail Khan	9,440	...	...	...	9,440	9,305·4	5,955,436	3,915	609,631	3,176,317	1,328,299	5,114,247	369,384	467,890	837,274	120	108	1,225	93
Dera Gházi Khan	4,918	...	...	...	4,918	5,030·8	3,219,727	34,433	108,576	1,296,252	825,084	2,229,912	559,973	395,409	955,382	215	32	714	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3,635	...	507	507	3,128	3,150·4	2,016,249	47,814	247,802	943,100	285,765	1,476,667	131,814	359,954	491,768	277	27	559	64
Total ...	140,122	38,324	8,064	46,392	102,830	102,751·5	65,761,619	4,067,336	5,380,714	16,337,727	12,070,667	33,708,118	14,918,351	12,977,804	27,896,165	2,057	2,373	23,730	2,220

No. 2.—Climate of the Punjab during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Stations.	Rainfall in inches.				Temperature in shade (in Degrees Fahr).									Prevailing Winds.		
					May 1900.			*July* 1900.			*December* 1900.					
	January to May 1900.	June to September 1900.	October to December 1900.	Total annual.	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	Maximum (Highest).	Mean.	Minimum (Lowest).	January to May 1900.	June to September 1900.	October to December 1900.
Hissar ...	1·66	16·19	0·81	18·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ...	1·00	10·28	0·42	11·70	114·8	92·4	69·6	115·3	? 94·7	77·0	79·7	58·1	39·1	N. E.	S. E	S. E.
Rohtak ...	1·05	19·31	1·71	22·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	2·71	27·35	1·12	31·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	2·84	29·55	1·22	33·61	110·7	93·0	72·1	109·2	89·5	77·0	79·7	60·7	46·6	N. W.	E.	W.
Karnál ...	3·15	40·58	2·45	46·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala ...	3·51	26·47	2·32	32·30	110·9	?	...	111·9	86·6	74·0	75·0	57·2	39·0	N. W.	S E.	N. W.
Simla ...	13·71	41·84	3·77	59·32	77·4	63·6	48·8	82·6	65·7	56·1	54·5	42·7	31·7	N.	S.	N. E.
Dharmsála ...	17·73	132·95	8·40	159·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ...	6·40	49·64	2·05	58·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	3·30	36·14	2·38	41·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ...	3·88	38·08	1·41	43·37	111·9	90·4	70·1	115·4	89·9	74·1	76·1	57·6	41·1	W.	S. E.	W.
Ferozepore ...	1·98	24·79	0·49	27·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	1·34	2·16	0·58	4·08	114·5	92·8	62·0	114·5	97·3	82·1	79·3	58·7	40·5	N. E.	S. W.	N. E.
Jhang ...	2·93	4·58	0·76	8·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	0·85	2·44	0·44	3·73	114·0	91·3	59·5	117·0	...	...	79·5	56·4	36·5	N. E.	S. W.	S. E.
Lahore ...	1·66	18·65	0·87	21·18	114·1	89·9	65·9	116·6	93·8	72·9	78·2	56·6	39·0	N.	S. E.	N.
Amritsar ...	3·19	25·90	0·75	29·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	6·84	43·33	2·36	52·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	5·02	21·94	1·55	28·51	111·8	90·0	69·1	118·5	91·8	73·1	74·5	56·7	39·6	N.	E.	N. E.
Gujrát ...	5·75	19·13	1·05	25·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwála ...	3·42	15·36	1·09	19·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	4·38	4·90	1·46	10·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum ...	10·41	27·32	1·76	39·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	11·20	17·64	3·76	32·60	106·0	82·7	60·0	117·0	89·7	71·1	75·0	54·2	35·0	N. W.	N. E.	Calm.
Murree ...	27·52	41·23	9·70	78·45	84·3	66·4	48·0	94·4	69·8	54·9	56·7	42·7	29·5	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.
Abbott-abad ...	21·08	27·17	7·50	55·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	7·94	2·55	0·91	11·40	106·0	82·5	61·0	118·0	93·6	72·4	73·2	53·6	33·4	S.	N.	S.
Kohát ...	8·64	8·29	1·03	17·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	7·97	5·43	0·87	14·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3·52	2·34	0·71	6·57	111·2	87·6	61·1	118·2	95·4	74·1	78·3	55·2	33·5	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1·78	2·30	0·66	4·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	2·11	2·79	0·47	5·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1900-01.

Showing the Area in Square Miles, Population, &c., according to the Census of 1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in square miles.	Population (according to Census of 1901).	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.
												Rs.	Rs.
	Hissar	5	5,217	781,717	Hissar, 17,647	964	16	24	36	26	681	...	7,89,700
	Rohtak	4	1,797	630,672	Rohtak, 20,323	491	10	21	20	7	433	...	8,70,518
	Gurgaon	5	1,984	746,208	Gurgaon, 4,765	1,171	10	19	25	8	503	...	11,60,442
DELHI	Delhi	3	1,290	689,039	Delhi, 208,575	714	16	31	24	12	1,030	...	9,06,618
	Karnál	4	3,153	883,225	Karnál, 23,559	1,383	15	23	40	15	665	...	10,20,272
	Ambala	5	1,851	815,880	Ambala, 78,638	1,718	22	28	28	16	806	...	8,13,335
	Simla	2	101	40,351	Simla with Kasumpti and Jatogh, 14,505	45	4	8	12	2	263	...	44,833
	Kángra	6	9,978	768,124	......	715	18	21	34	10	413	...	8,84,330
	Hoshiárpur	4	2,244	989,782	Hoshiárpur, 17,549	2,117	19	29	48	12	480	...	15,72,432
JULLUNDUR ...	Jullundur	4	1,431	917,587	Jullundur, 67,735	1,216	19	29	24	5	457	...	16,36,939
	Ludhiána	3	1,455	673,097	Ludhiána, 48,649	864	14	23	54	13	508	...	10,86,636
	Ferozepore	5	4,302	958,072	Ferozepore, 49,341	1,503	22	36	44	16	670	...	10,73,545
	Mooltan	5	6,107	710,626	Mooltan, 87,394	1,351	18	33	44	25	796	...	7,98,096
	Jhang	6	6,652	1,002,656	Jhang and Maghiána, 24,382	1,896	14	23	37	18	686	...	19 29.798
	Montgomery ...	4	4,771	497,706	......	1,371	9	20	40	15	449	...	4,00,134
LAHORE	Lahore	4	3,704	1,162,109	Lahore, 202,964	1,533	27	40	26	13	1,409	...	11,65,219
	Amritsar	3	1,601	1,023,828	Amritsar, 162,429	1,042	20	34	30	12	852	...	12,22,544
	Gurdáspur	4	1,889	940,334	Batála, 27,365	2,244	15	17	21	8	547	...	16,07,556
	Siálkot	5	1,991	1,083,909	Siálkot, 57,956	2,348	25	23	25	13	579	...	16,21,186
	Gujrát	3	2,051	750,548	Gujrát, 19,410	1,336	16	20	28	5	351	...	8,89,635
RAWALPINDI ...	Gujránwála	4	3,198	890,577	Gujránwála, 29,224	1,331	16	23	32	12	507	...	10,68,802
	Shahpur	3	4,840	524,259	Bhera, 18,680	789	12	18	54	19	445	...	6,26,066
	Jhelum	4	3,995	594,018	Jhelum 14,951	974	14	19	35	16	496	...	4,84,772
	Ráwalpindi	6	4,85	930,535	Ráwalpindi 87,688	1,708	27	39	36	17	893	...	9,53,247
	Hazára	4	3,391	560,288	Abbott-abad, 7,764	1,264	12	13	65	16	629	...	4,01,770
PESHAWAR ...	Peshâwar	5	2,605	788,707	Peshâwar, 95,147	793	19	33	38	9	1,117	...	12 05.379
	Kohát	3	2,609	217,865	Kohát, 30,762	278	12	15	70	20	463	...	1,20,272

DERAJAT ...	Bannu	4	3,847	4,07,592	... ...	504	15	19	52	29	582	...	4,68,101
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	9,440	5,27,087	Dera Ismail Khan, 31,737	767	16	28	50	15	677	...	5,62,737
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4	4,918	4,44,922	Dera Ghazi Khan, 23,731	683	24	29	30	8	514	...	5,30,883
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,635	4,05,656	.. ...	700	14	22	40	19	388	...	6,82,593
	GRAND TOTAL ...	129	1,10,897	22,356,976		35,813	510	760	65	12	28,378	* 1,71,90,088	2,86,03,790
GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE ...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 5,51,78,545

NOTE 1.—The figures for the year under report are open to final revision and adjustment in the next Report. The corresponding figures for the previous year 1899-1900 are as follows :—

				Rs.
Total cost of Administration	...	...	...	1,77,18,229
Land Revenue and Rates ...	...	...	...	2,68,08,900
Gross Revenue ...	...	...	...	5,19,80,470

NOTE 2.—It is to be noted that the Census enumeration of the Chenab Colony, containing an area of 3,706 square miles and a population of 791,861 (males 453,861, females 338,000), was made separately from that of the rest of the districts of Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery from which the colonized area has been taken.

Out of the total area and population of the colony 611 square miles and 133,780 persons are connected with that part which lies within the Gujránwála District, and these figures have been included in the district figures above. Of the rest of the area of the colony 2,935 square miles are situated within the limits of the Jhang District, and 160 within the limits of the Montgomery District, the exact population however recorded for these areas cannot be given separately, for the Census returns by villages do not show the district in which each village is situated. In the figures above, therefore, the population of the part of the colony within the Montgomery District has been ascertained by multiplying the number of square miles comprised within that district by the average population per square mile (214) calculated from the returns for the whole of the colony and the number remaining after deducting from the total population of the colony the actual figures for Gujránwála and the estimated figures for Montgomery has been included in the figures for Jhang.

NOTE 3.—The enumeration of the tracts noted below which was made in the Census of 1901 gave the following results :—in the Kurram 54,257 inhabitants were recorded, with 106 villages ; the trans-frontier Biluch country was found to have 24,087 inhabitants ; the Malakand, Dir, Swat and Chitrál returned a population of 8,128 ; and in the Shirani Country a population of 12,371 was recorded, with 92 villages.

* These figures comprise the following heads :—

Major heads.	*Amount.*
	Rs.
3—*Land Revenue* (District and General Administration) and 18—Administration	34,14,117
6—Stamps	1,85,274
7—Excise	58,810
8—Provincial Rates	...
10—Assessed Taxes	11,369
19 A & B—Law and Justice	42,32,089
20—Police	35,75,404
22—Education	12,88,971
24—Medical	12,84,348
30—Stationery and Printing	4,37,916
45—Civil Works	27,01,790
Total ...	1,71,90,088

† The particular items corrected up to the 26th September 1900 which make up this gross Revenue are as follows :—

Major heads.	*Amount.*
	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	2,43,74,973
IV—Stamps	42,80,172
V—Excise	26,01,184
VI—Provincial Rates	42,28,330
VIII—Assessed Taxes	14,79,608
X—Registration	3,47,117
XII—Interest	3,03,110
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,02,384
XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails	2,32,129
XVII—Police	8,30,881
XIX—Education	1,47,922
XX—Medical	65,250
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,25,401
XXII—Receipts in aid, &c.	1,19,940
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	73,646
XXV—Miscellaneous	3,99,551
XXIX—Major Works	1,36,59,877
XXX—Minor Works	7,28,350
XXXII—Civil Works	7,78,720
Total ...	5,51,78,545

No. 4.—STATEMENT OF POPULATION OF THE PUNJAB BASED ON THE CENSUS OF MARCH 1901.

DISTRICTS.	Number of occupied houses.	ADULTS. Of 15 and over.		YOUTHS. Of 10 to 14.		CHILDREN. Below 10.		TOTAL POPULATION. All ages.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes	
Hissar	100,225	263,973	226,895	57,630	47,905	96,564	88,750	418,167	363,550	781,717	149·8
Rohtak	93,438	205,995	183,578	42,374	34,978	84,848	78,899	333,217	297,455	630,672	351·0
Gurgaon	73,613	237,054	219,334	46,454	35,479	106,[illegible]35	100,952	390,443	355,765	746,208	376·1
Delhi	91,211	238,756	200,079	42,134	32,243	90,974	84,853	37[illegible],864	317,175	689,039	534·1
Karnál	129,735	301,277	253,762	61,460	46,061	116,208	104,449	478,053	404,272	883,225	280·1
Ambala	143,567	296,261	237,050	55,113	40,975	100,207	85,274	451,581	364,299	815,880	440·8
Simla	7,659	20,791	9,390	2,226	1,618	3,147	3,179	26,164	14,187	40,351	399·5
Kángra	158,618	253,039	232,390	51,136	42,316	94,931	94,312	309,106	369,018	768,124	76·9
Hoshiárpur	187,045	3[illegible]8,691	296,419	66,194	51,090	130,959	116,419	525,854	463,9[illegible]8	989,782	441·1
Jullundur...	154,768	305,527	270,599	62,257	44,945	128,906	105,353	496,690	420,897	917,587	641·2
Ludhiána	126,690	231,848	196,009	45,533	33,635	91,784	74,198	369,165	303,932	673,097	462·0
Ferozepore	119,537	321,302	265,773	67,876	52,984	135,128	115,[illegible]09	524,306	433,766	958,072	222·7
Mooltan	132,570	231,181	186,089	45,452	33,971	111,937	101,996	388,570	322,056	710,626	116·3
Jhang	140,478	337,998	258,656	66,332	48,179	154,965	135,526	559,295	443,361	1,002,656	150·7
Montgomery	73,843	157,775	131,215	34,317	27,[illegible]75	76,514	70,610	268,606	229,100	497,706	104·3
Lahore	181,199	392,887	318,692	79,535	58,552	168,027	144,416	640,449	521,660	1,162,109	313·7
Amritsar...	142,303	336,519	291,588	73,213	48,190	150,123	124,195	559,855	463,973	1,023,828	639·5
Gurdáspur	133,554	307,830	262,610	65,892	45,885	136,229	121,888	509,951	430,383	940,334	497·8
Siálkot	170,253	342,328	317,146	68,477	48,986	162,454	144,518	573,259	510,650	1,083,909	544·4
Gujrát	102,313	234,311	226,225	46,595	38,076	108,496	96,845	389,402	361,146	750,548	365·9
Gujránwála	138,877	295,514	247,154	55,408	40,383	134,308	117,780	485,260	405,317	890,577	278·5
Shahpur	103,116	162,572	151,214	33,185	27,384	77,387	72,517	273,144	251,115	524,259	108·3
Jhelum	104,438	178,239	186,680	37,007	29,864	84,925	77,303	300,171	293,847	594,018	148·7
Ráwalpindi	161,037	301,478	268,300	61,135	46,208	132,565	120,849	495,178	435,357	930,535	191·8
Hazára	101,398	167,243	144,979	40,804	29,900	91,661	85,701	299,708	260,580	560,288	165·2
Peshávar	122,060	258,934	214,386	49,441	35,400	120,207	110,339	428,582	360,125	788,707	302·7
Kohát	29,551	75,196	54,422	11,961	8,547	35,017	32,722	122,174	95,691	217,865	83·5
Bannu	67,809	127,729	110,139	23,303	16,998	66,389	63,034	217,421	190,171	407,592	105·9
Dera Ismail Khan*	105,376	167,934	144,697	33,322	23,949	82,369	73,668	284,773	242,314	527,087	55·8
Dera Gházi Khan	79,621	139,407	116,398	27,469	19,335	75,684	66,569	242,620	202,302	444,922	50·5
Muzaffargarh	76,004	127,999	107,332	28,111	19,339	64,097	58,778	220,207	185,449	405,656	111·6
TOTAL	3,551,906	7,347,678	6,329,290	1,481,354	1,110,650	3,213,955	2,872,901	12,044,135	10,312,841	22,356,976	201·6

* The age details of 1,148 males enumerated in Wána (included in Dera Ismail Khan) are not available.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab based on the Census of March 1901—concluded.

Districts.	Christians. European.	Christians. Eurasian.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Total.	Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
Hissar	119	81	53	253	28,642	544,799	202,009	6,014	781,717	Hariána, Bágri and Punjabi.
Rohtak	32	7	41	80	94	533,723	91,687	5,088	630,672	Hindustáni.
Gurgaon	45	12	221	278	99	499,373	242,548	3,910	746,208	Urdu and Hindustáni.
Delhi	981	135	2,042	3,158	294	510,532	167,290	7,765	689,039	Hindustáni.
Karnál	889	65	225	1,179	12,294	623,507	241,412	4,743	883,225	Ditto.
Ambala	3,315	88	959	4,362	58,073	510,105	240,710	2,630	815,880	Hindustáni and Punjabi.
Simla	2,194	236	368	2,798	544	30,299	6,675	35	40,351	Pahári, Urdu and Punjabi.
Kángra	157	25	203	385	1,220	722,554	39,672	4,293	768,124	Pahári and Punjabi.
Hoshiárpur	25	3	785	813	71,126	603,710	312,958	1,175	989,782	Punjabi.
Jullundur	1,192	245	276	1,713	125,817	368,051	421,011	995	917,587	Ditto.
Ludhiána	518	14	415	947	164,919	269,076	235,937	2,218	673,097	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,629	39	240	1,908	228,355	279,099	447,615	1,095	958,072	Punjabi and Bágri.
Mooltan	1,642	124	198	1,964	4,662	133,560	570,254	186	710,626	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Jhang	64	9	5,420	5,493	67,722	242,254	687,164	23	1,002,656	Punjabi and Jangali.
Montgomery	47	4	314	365	22,602	118,837	355,892	10	497,706	Punjabi.
Lahore	3,545	761	2,990	7,296	159,701	276,375	717,519	1,218	1,162,109	Ditto.
Amritsar	505	81	1,492	2,078	264,329	280,985	474,976	1,460	1,023,828	Ditto.
Gurdáspur	264	9	4,198	4,471	91,756	380,636	463,371	100	940,334	Punjabi and Dogri.
Siálkot	1,238	39	10,662	11,939	50,982	302,012	716,953	2,023	1,083,909	Punjabi.
Gujrát	214	5	241	460	24,893	69,346	655,838	11	750,548	Ditto.
Gujránwála	64	10	5,592	5,666	71,950	208,557	603,464	940	890,577	Ditto.
Shahpur	39	31	21	91	12,756	68,489	442,921	2	524,259	Ditto.
Jhelum	147	13	111	271	15,070	51,801	526,725	151	594,018	Ditto.
Ráwalpindi	6,857	243	514	7,614	32,234	86,269	803,283	1,135	930,535	Punjabi, Pothowári, Hindki, Ghebi, Jandáli, Sawain and Khatri.
Hazára	81	3	17	101	4,036	23,031	533,120	...	560,288	Hindki, Punjabi, Gujri and Pashtu.
Pesháwar	4,057	20	211	4,288	11,318	40,183	732,870	48	788,707	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Kohát	172	...	145	317	3,344	14,480	199,722	2	217,865	Ditto ditto.
Bannu	114	10	71	195	3,154	39,012	365,174	57	407,592	Pashtu, Punjabi and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	170	16	76	262	6,515	66,114	454,181	15	527,087	Derawal, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Gházi Khan	61	10	81	152	1,026	54,503	389,098	143	444,922	Derawal, Jatki and Biluchi.
Muzaffargarh	5	11	17	33	3,225	52,221	350,177	...	405,656	Mooltani and Punjabi.
Total	30,382	2,349	38,199	70,930	1,542,752	8,003,583	12,692,226	47,485	22,356,976	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1900-01.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
	Rs.		Rs.			
(1) Patiála	...	1,586,030	66,00,000	6,089	None.	Slate quarry and lead, marble stone and copper mines. Gram, berara, jowár, bájra, wheat, moth, múng, cotton, gur, shakkar and all other grains.
(2) Baháwalpur	...	720,662	22,00,000	516	"	Indigo, rice, wheat, gram, cotton, oil-seeds, jowár, maize, silk lungís, striped silks and cotton carpets.
(3) Jínd	...	282,051	13,25,000	1,726	"	Rice, sugarcane, indigo and wheat, &c.
(4) Nábha	...	297,949	13,50,000	1,512	"	Wheat, gram, sugarcane, cotton, maize, barley, wheat and gram mixed, oil-seeds, rape-seed, makki, moth, indigo, múng, bájra and jowár.
(5) Kapurthala	1,31,000	314,269	20,00,000	1,542	"	Wheat, barley, gram, tobacco, melons, masur and sainji, moth, cotton, fodder, makki, sugarcane, maize, rice and moth.
(6) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	136,687	5,12,000	557	"	Sugarcane, dhán, kulthi, til, maize, mandwa, kangni, makki, cholái, rice, wheat, cotton, ginger, haldi, bari and opium.
(7) Mandi	1,00,000	174,045	4,28,199	667	"	Wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, maize, másh, shakkar, iron, salt and timber.
(8) Kahlúr (Biláspur)	8,000	90,873	1,57,000	1,021	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(9) Bashahr	3,945	80,572	85,000	...	"	Ditto.
(10) Máler Kotla	...	77,506	4,51,000	368	"	Wheat, gram, barley, Indian-corn, melons, water-melons, poppy, anise-seed, garlic, moth, mustard, sugarcane, ajwáin, methi, cotton, onions, jowár, sarson and vegetables.
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	5,000	52,551	1,30,000	266	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(12) Keonthal	...	22,499	66,000	60	"	Ditto.
(13) Farídkot	...	...	4,25,000	508	"	Wheat, barley, gram, jowár, másh, sugarcane, bájra, tárámíra and moth, &c.
(14) Chamba	5,000	128,005	3,50,000	386	"	Wheat, barley, Indian-corn, phulun kodra, rice, tobacco, honey, various timbers, iron, edible pine, nuts, fruits, wool, ghi, carraway seed, dye stuffs and hops.
(15) Suket	11,000	54,676	1,32,697	40	"	Wheat, rice, pulses; and deodár timber for sleepers.
(16) Kalsia	...	68,072	1,93,546	142	"	Wheat, gram, maize, cotton, rice, jowár and bájra.
(17) Pataudi	...	21,913	85,886	60	"	Bájra, jowár, pea, gur, múng, moth, cotton, cumin, turmeric, barley, wheat, gram and rape-seed.
(18) Loháru	...	15,234	72,000	55	"	Bájra, moth and gur.
(19) Dujána	...	24,175	78,000	152	"	Bájra, moth, múng, jowár, másh, goár, wheat, tobacco, rape-seed, barley and gram.

(20) Bághal	3,600	25,720	50,000	80		
(21) Baghát	603	9,490	30,000	48	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(22) Jubbal	2,520	21,172	1,52,000	100	"	Ditto.
(23) Kumhársain	2,000	11,735	25,000	...	"	Ditto.
(24) Bhajji	1,440	13,309	23,000	100	"	Ditto.
(25) Mailog	1,440	8,969	20,000	16	"	Ditto.
(26) Balsan	1,080	6,704	9,000	50	"	Ditto.
(27) Dhámi	720	4,505	15,000	25	"	Ditto.
(28) Kothár	1,000	4,195	11,000	10	"	Ditto.
(29) Kunhiár	180	2,168	4,000	20	"	Ditto.
(30) Mangal	72	1,227	900	10	"	Ditto.
(31) Bija	180	1,131	500	...	"	Ditto.
(32) Darkuti	...	518	800	...	"	Ditto.
(33) Taroch	288	4,411	40,000	...	"	Ditto.
(34) Sángri	...	2,774	2,400	...	"	Ditto.
Feudatory States.						
Kaneti	900	2,575	4,000	...	...	Tributaries of Bashahr.
Dalti	150	1,489	550	25	...	
Koti	500	7,959	25,000	12	...	Do. of Keonthal.
Theog	500	5,654	5,000	25	...	
Madhan	250	3,704	2,000	25	...	
Ghoond	250	1,927	2,000	8	...	
Ratish	...	449	625	8	...	
Ráwin (Raingarh)	One musk pod	823	3,000	30	...	Do. of Jubbal.
Dhadi	8	247	1,400	4	...	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1900-01.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
(1) Bhupendar Singh of Patiála ...	Mahárája.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	10	Under the instruction of a Native tutor. Is a minor.	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	Mahárája Sir Rajindar Singh died on 8th November 1900. The young Mahárája Bhupendar Singh being a minor, the State is administered by a Council of Regency. A Political Agent for the Phulkián States was appointed on 16th January 1901.
(2) Muhammad Bahâwal Khán of Baḥáwalpur.	Nawáb	Daudputra ...	18	Knows English and Persian ...	Is being initiated into the conduct of State affairs.	No.	No.	No.	Nawáb Sir Sádik Muhammad Khán died on 14th February 1899, and the State is now administered by a Council of State officials under the control of a Superintendent appointed by the British Government.
(3) Ranbír Singh of Jínd ...	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Phulkián.	22	Ditto ...	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on 10th November 1899. A Political Agent for the Phulkián States was appointed on 16th January 1901.
(4) Sir Híra Singh of Nábha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do ...	58	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A son and heir was born to the Rája on the 4th March 1883. A Political Agent for the Phulkián States was appointed on 16th January 1901.
(5) Sir Jagatjít Singh of Kapurthala, K. C. S. I.	Do.	Ahlúwália ...	28	Knows English and Persian, and also knows French.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Rája on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 18th May 1892.
(6) Surindar Bikram Parkásh of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Rájpút ...	34	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rája Sir Shamsher Parkásh died on 2nd October 1898, and Rája Surindar Bikram Parkásh was installed on the *gaddi* and invested with full powers on 27th October 1898 by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
(7) Bije Sain of Mandi	Do.	Do. ...	55	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Is assisted in the administration of the State by Wazir Padha Jiwa Nand.

(8) Bije Chand of Kahlúr (Bilâspur)	Do.	Chandeli Rájpút	28	Knows English and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council.
(9) Shamsher Singh of Bashahr ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	63	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	The administration is carried on by Lála Mangat Rám, Manager.
(10) Muhammad Ibráhim Ali Khán of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán ...	44	Can read and write English and Persian.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Nawáb being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(11) Ishri Singh of Hindúr (Nálagarh)	Rája	Rájpút ...	69	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council.
(12) Bije Sain of Keonthal ...	Do.	Do. ...	22	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The administration is conducted by a Manager.
(13) Balbír Singh of Farídkot ...	Do.	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	31	Knows English and Gurmukhi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No.	Succeeded to the *gaddi* on 16th December 1898.
(14) Shám Singh of Chamba ...	Do.	Rájpút ...	35	Can read and write English ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	The Rája attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the *gaddi* on the 10th November 1884.
(15) Dusht Nikandan Sain of Suket	Do.	Do. ...	35	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(16) Ranjít Singh of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját ...	19	Under instruction. Is a minor	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17) Muzaffar Ali Khán of Pataudi	Nawáb	Afghán ...	41	...	...	Do.	Do.	Has.	Nawáb Mumtáz Hussain Khán died on 7th December 1898. The succession of Muzaffar Ali Khán to Chiefship was recognized by the Supreme Government in June 1899.
(18) Sir Amír-ud-dín Ahmad Khán of Lohárú, K. C. I. E.	Do.	Do. ...	41	Knows Persian, Arabic and English	Administers his State	...	...	Do.	Succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 27th February 1885, his father, the late Nawáb Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khán, having died on 31st October 1884.
(19) Muhammad Mumtáz Ali Khán of Dujána.	Do.	Do. ...	36	Knows Persian	Do.	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	
(20). Dhián Singh of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájpút ...	59	Knows Hindi	Do.	Do.	...	Has.	
(21) Dalíp Singh of Baghát, C. I. E.	Rána	Do. ...	41	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	Do.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1900-01—concluded.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
(22) Gián Chand of Jubbal	Rána	Rájpút ...	14	...	Is a minor	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	Rána Padam Chand died on 25th November 1898. The administration of the State is conducted by Wazír Bhagwán Dás. Rána Gián Chand was formally installed in October 1899.
(23) Híra Singh of Kumhársain ...	Do.	Do. ...	56	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The administration of the State is conducted by a Council of three elders aided by Pandit Dhanwant Rái, Manager.
(24) Durga Singh of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do. ...	58	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	The State is administered by a Council of *Ahlkárs* of the State under superintendence of the Rána.
(25) Ragunáth Chand of Mailog ...	Do.	Do. ...	39	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Ruler of the State has been granted the title of Rána as a personal distinction.
(26) Bír Singh of Balsan	Do.	Do. ...	37	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(27) Híra Singh of Dhámi	Do.	Do. ...	24	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(28) Jagjít Singh of Kothár ...	Do.	Do. ...	15	...	Is a minor ...	Do.	Do.	No.	Rána Jái Chand died in April 1896, and his son being a minor, the State is administered by Gián Singh, Wazír.
(29) Tek Singh of Kunhiár	Thákur	Do. ...	66	Knows Hindi ...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	No.	
(30) Tilok Singh of Mangal ...	Rána	Do. ...	50	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(31) Udai Chand of Bíja	Thákur	Do. ...	74	Do ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Rámsaran Singh of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do. ...	58	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(33) Kidár Singh of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do. ...	36	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(34) Hari Singh of Sángri	Rái	Do. ...	50	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—Survey and Settlement, Punjab, 1900-01.*

SURVEY.				SETTLEMENT.				
						Revenue demand in		
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	Settlements last expired.	Settlements now current.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
				Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
				Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.	1,436	2,68,959	2,14,889	
				Settlements in progress ...	4,629	19,74,778	...	
No. 18 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical	7,547·5	...	Settlements completed and sanctioned.	29,716	1,72,54,397	1,99,92,367	
				Total ...	35,781	1,94,98,134	2,02,07,256	

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1900.

No. 8.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF

1	2	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5
	AREA IN ACRES.				
		Deduct		*Balance of area fully assessed.*	
DISTRICT.	Total area by survey, less feudatory.	Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	26,692	43,710	3,268,478	2,553,579
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,151	4,973	1,133,956	950,913
Gurgaon	1,269,760	26,042	182,428	1,061,290	332,802
Delhi	825,600	10,556	14,171	800,873	277,495
Karnál	2,017,920	189,105	13,466	1,815,349	1,019,407
Ambala	1,184,680	...	798	1,183,882	264,531
Simla	64,600	1,322	43,295	19,983	9,646
Kángra	6,385,920	46,691	5,541,471	797,758	341,468
Hoshiárpur	1,436,160	6,928	4,265	1,424,967	555,382
Jullundur	915,650	2,660	46,540	866,450	450,075
Ludhiána	931,390	30,510	41,007	859,873	428,943
Ferozepore	2,753,280	153,807	634,349	1,965,124	753,891
Mooltan	3,908,738	10,910	88,239	3,809,589	991,533
Jhang	4,257,482	643,759	1,515,285	2,098,438	750,880
Montgomery	3,053,396	63,950	1,594,624	1,394,822	270,761
Lahore	2,370,590	43,896	504,258	1,222,436	583,947
Amritsar	1,024,640	16,005	31,985	976,650	501,943
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	7,994	49,393	1,151,573	837,940
Siálkot	1,274,240	7,253	7,136	1,259,851	499,199
Gujrát	1,312,640	5,735	137,726	1,169,179	820,615
Gujránwála	2,046,274	26,382	735,800	1,284,092	581,287
Shahpur	3,097,600	47,445	1,133,359	1,916,796	457,926
Jhelum	2,556,800	47,583	10,955	2,498,262	1,006,738
Ráwalpindi	3,104,000	60,963	1,588,420	1,454,617	889,744
Hazára	2,170,240	583,191	558,119	1,028,930	328,961
Pesháwar	1,667,392	441,520	108,956	1,116,916	510,034
Kohát	1,670,208	351,475	...	1,318,733	247,060
Bannu	2,462,080	393,875	107,027	1,961,178	389,170
Dera Ismail Khan	6,041,600	471,331	709,966	4,860,303	426,418
Dera Gházi Khan	3,147,578	310,304	70,860	2,766,414	922,079
Muzaffargarh	2,326,342	286,855	605,709	1,433,778	359,269
TOTAL ...	70,974,710	4,325,890	16,128,290	50,520,540	19,313,636

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1900.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.						INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS	
Total Land Revenue of District (i.e., *on area shown in column* 2).			Population of district (*i.e.*, of area shown in column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5)	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
7,28,802	30,410	7,59,212	776,006	0 15 8	7,52,457	0 3 8	0 4 9	4	83,946
9,33,243	25,594	9,58,837	590,475	1 10 0	9,49,301	0 13 5	1 0 0	2	28,583
11,69,995	36,581	12,06,576	668,9[illegible]9	1 12 10	11,85,218	1 1 10	3 9 0	2	39,161
7,90,684	59,928	8,50,612	638,689	1 5 4	8,35,855	1 0 8	3 0 2	2	205,190
8,11,337	2,57,191	10,68,528	861,160	1 3 10	10,10,027	0 8 11	0 15 10	4	76,751
7,13,230	4,36,370	11,49,600	859,009	1 5 5	11,00,010	0 14 10	4 2 6	3	102,768
15,941	1,533	17,474	41,618	0 6 9	15,941	0 12 9	1 10 5	1	13,279
7,17,223	2,09,009	9,26,232	763,030	1 3 5	8,93,157	1 1 11	2 9 10	...	...
13,27,347	1,08,429	14,35,776	1,011,659	1 6 8	14,26,759	1 0 0	2 9 1	2	33,184
13,80,943	1,06,818	14,87,761	907,583	1 10 3	14,82,878	1 11 5	3 4 9	3	87,310
9,26,781	1,84,746	11,11,527	648,722	1 11 5	10,84,650	1 4 2	2 8 6	2	64,450
9,04,434	2,12,507	11,16,941	886,676	1 4 2	10,38,839	0 8 5	1 6 1	2	50,437
6,87,540	28,437	7,15,977	634,266	1 2 1	7,08,705	0 3 0	0 11 5	1	74,562
8,61,310	16,711	8,78,0[illegible]1	434,009	2 0 4	7,93,531	0 6 1	1 0 11	2	36,766
3,47,055	19,180	3,66,235	499,521	0 11 9	3,57,358	0 4 1	1 5 1	...	...
8,53,043	1,36,131	9,89,174	1,075,379	0 14 9	9,57,847	0 8 5	1 10 3	4	207,483
10,40,613	2,16,508	12,57,121	992,697	1 4 3	12,34,760	1 4 3	2 7 4	1	135,766
14,17,909	1,13,748	15,31,657	943,922	1 10 0	15,25,222	1 5 2	1 13 1	1	27,223
14,05,247	83,649	14,88,896	1,119,847	1 5 3	14,83,070	1 2 10	2 15 6	2	55,087
7,85,124	56,672	8,41,796	760,875	1 1 8	8,34,445	0 11 5	1 0 3	2	29,115
8,34,878	1,62,856	9,97,734	690,169	1 7 2	9,82,475	0 12 3	1 11 1	2	42,571
5,68,419	45,013	6,13,432	493,588	1 3 11	6,05,269	0 5 1	1 5 2	1	17,428
6,91,391	38,995	7,30,386	609,056	1 3 2	9,25,546	0 4 8	0 11 6	2	27,933
9,11,042	64,324	9,75,366	887,194	1 1 7	7,59,142	0 10 7	1 1 3	1	73,795
2,36,327	79,266	3,15,593	516,288	0 9 9	2,97,373	0 4 7	0 14 6	1	10,163
9,18,659	1,75,961	10,94,620	711,943	1 8 7	8,39,970	0 12 0	1 10 4	4	107,137
1,29,967	61,124	1,91,091	195,148	0 15 8	1,04,835	0 1 3	0 6 9	1	27,003
4,04,746	33,444	4,38,190	372,276	1 2 10	4,11,621	0 3 4	1 0 11	...	...
4,16,660	1,15,281	5,31,941	486,201	1 1 6	4,78,108	0 1 7	1 1 11	1	26,884
4,11,287	78,147	4,89,434	404,031	1 3 5	4,77,480	0 2 9	0 8 3	1	27,886
5,64,965	11,473	5,76,438	381,095	1 8 2	5,75,573	0 6 5	1 9 8	...	...
2,39,06,142	32,06,036	2,71,12,178	20,861,061	1 4 10	2,61,27,422	0 8 3	1 5 8	54	1,712,861

No. 9.—SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

SEPTEMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	139	990	43,045	34,921	9,073
	Right of occupancy	32	53	772	733	341
	Total ...	171	1,043	43,817	35,654	9,414
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	174	530	3,284	3,099	3,066
	Right of occupancy	10	12	68	67	70
	Total ...	184	542	3,352	3,166	3,136
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	287	859	8,003	6,559	8,684
	Right of occupancy	40	87	243	240	282
	Total ...	327	946	8,246	6,799	8,966
DELHI.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	558	1,259	8,287	6,022	8,943
	Right of occupancy	21	43	92	90	150
	Total ...	579	1,302	8,379	6,112	9,093
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	242	674	15,367	6,814	5,714
	Right of occupancy	5	6	6	6	12
	Total ...	247	680	15,373	6,820	5,726
AMBALA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	534	1,444	4,958	4,381	6,764
	Right of occupancy	45	83	198	192	368
	Total ...	579	1,527	5,156	4,573	7,132
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	14	32	61	29	70
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14	32	61	29	70
KANGRA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,054	2,709	5,202	3,729	6,078
	Right of occupancy	79	180	183	159	204
	Total ...	1,133	2,889	5,385	3,888	6,282
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	3	4	...	...	118
	Ownership	3,251	8,560	19,062	15,573	33,405
	Right of occupancy	2,716	6,412	6,085	5,715	13,715
	Total ...	5,970	14,976	25,147	21,288	47,238
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,505	4,664	6,284	5,760	12,266
	Right of occupancy	169	309	362	359	789
	Total ...	1,674	4,973	6,646	6,119	13,055
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	5	5	11,724	9,177	5,620
	Ownership	2,436	6,686	22,322	20,824	34,540
	Right of occupancy	119	250	495	492	833
	Total ...	2,560	6,941	34,541	30,493	40,993

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH

1900.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
	Area transferred.				*Area transferred.*		
Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,714	78,338	68,765	21,446	246	2,289	1,965	690
1,538	16,905	16,008	6,666	48	364	351	149
5,252	95,243	84,773	28,112	294	2,653	2,316	839
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,798	30,478	29,433	26,038	194	1,543	1,453	1,281
488	1,550	1,514	1,676	16	42	41	50
3,286	32,028	30,947	27,714	210	1,585	1,494	1,331
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,046	25,805	22,313	34,435	304	1,802	1,661	1,874
668	2,740	2,656	4,014	36	109	92	147
3,714	28,545	24,969	38,449	340	1,911	1,753	2,021
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,996	21,062	17,511	29,859	302	1,011	900	1,379
717	2,221	2,138	3,895	41	37	36	63
3,713	23,283	19,649	33,754	343	1,048	936	1,442
1	224	158	5	...	...	...	...
4,612	56,457	39,089	40,360	502	1,861	1,247	2,066
641	1,923	1,772	2,254	5	8	8	14
5,254	58,604	41,019	42,619	507	1,869	1,255	2,080
142	1,713	1,269	154	2	14	9	1
4,776	25,764	22,598	46,455	916	1,337	1,226	2,032
843	2,227	2,116	3,650	59	49	49	103
5,761	29,704	25,983	50,259	977	1,400	1,284	2,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	499	190	378	30	48	26	43
3	19	8	14	...	...	...	...
111	518	198	392	30	48	26	43
54	419	234	2	...	...	...	...
11,692	57,260	27,787	41,806	1,305	2,400	1,392	2,386
800	1,423	1,112	708	68	91	67	63
12,546	59,102	29,133	42,516	1,373	2,491	1,459	2,449
71	9	8	639	2	1	1	3
4,905	38,751	24,836	50,084	1,789	1,996	1,580	3,666
4,247	7,877	6,335	14,863	334	204	186	478
9,223	46,637	31,179	65,586	2,125	2,201	1,767	4,147
52	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
3,615	19,649	17,612	41,863	5,145	5,957	5,709	12,590
798	1,911	1,875	5,154	237	253	242	553
4,465	21,560	19,487	47,022	5,383	6,210	5,951	13,143
16	8	5	10	...	...	...	...
2,851	20,988	19,307	28,482	2,096	2,859	2,737	4,332
294	916	879	1,466	36	90	88	133
3,161	21,912	20,191	29,958	2,132	2,949	2,825	4,465

No. 9.—Sales, Mortgages, Redemptions and

September

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including ... by order		
			Area transferred.	
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,487	22,304	20,785
	Right of occupancy	470	3,165	3,121
	Total ...	1,957	25,469	23,906
Rohtak.	Superior ownership and Tálukdari	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,299	8,585	8,418
	Right of occupancy	128	289	289
	Total ...	2,427	8,874	8,707
Gurgaon.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,917	18,404	17,878
	Right of occupancy	826	1,909	1,897
	Total ...	7,743	20,313	19,775
Delhi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,725	9,057	8,473
	Right of occupancy	475	982	964
	Total ...	4,200	10,039	9,437
Karnal.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,822	10,149	8,830
	Right of occupancy	183	405	388
	Total ...	3,005	10,554	9,218
Ambala.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	11	140	106
	Ownership	7,006	11,557	10,694
	Rihgt of occupancy	732	961	944
	Total ...	7,749	12,658	11,744
Simla.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	123	157	71
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...
	Total ...	123	157	71
Kangra.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	3	21	8
	Ownership	3,777	10,409	6,712
	Right of occupancy	159	175	144
	Total ...	3,939	10,605	6,864
Hoshiarpur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	21	...	...
	Ownership	8,962	17,670	12,214
	Right of occupancy	3,512	3,234	2,924
	Total ...	12,495	20,904	15,138
Jullundur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,059	10,060	9,586
	Right of occupancy	840	994	987
	Total ...	6,899	11,054	10,573
Ludhiana.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,403	13,011	12,372
	Right of occupancy	268	522	518
	Total ...	5,671	13,533	12,890

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,105	2,09,247	677	9,729	8,980	3,177	1,11,217
1,313	40,809	71	517	495	218	4,797
8,418	2,50,056	748	10,246	9,475	3,395	1,16,014
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,154	3,65,873	694	3,506	3,415	3,174	1,06,367
311	10,139	20	47	47	61	1,825
8,465	3,76,012	714	3,553	3,462	3,235	1,08,192
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,558	7,53,747	2,088	6,342	6,187	8,206	2,05,920
2,781	95,084	222	558	543	829	19,480
27,339	8,48,831	2,310	6,900	6,730	9,035	2,25,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,737	6,62,961	1,410	4,277	4,204	6,920	2,64,044
1,696	48,596	152	310	309	560	10,296
15,433	7,11,557	1,562	4,587	4,513	7,480	2,74,340
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,333	4,57,496	1,333	6,041	4,882	6,743	1,89,568
720	26,166	53	140	136	242	8,874
11,053	4,83,662	1,386	6,181	5,018	6,985	1,98,442
16	146	6	910	572	40	279
16,548	9,02,688	3,116	7,470	6,924	10,820	4,26,542
1,923	64,191	232	361	356	729	22,318
18,487	9,67,025	3,354	8,741	7,852	11,589	4,49,139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	11,057	125	153	78	156	7,616
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	11,057	125	153	78	156	7,616
4	30	2	11	5	3	...
11,203	4,24,702	3,585	10,976	6,141	11,128	3,26,724
190	8,937	101	120	100	138	5,100
11,397	4,33,669	3,686	11,107	6,246	11,269	3,31,824
222	6,685	12	...	...	150	1,849
25,762	18,10,299	6,247	12,937	9,284	19,269	9,24,288
7,776	4,06,322	2,249	2,079	1,945	5,341	1,81,178
33,760	22,23,306	8,508	15,016	11,229	24,760	11,07,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,044	12,71,237	4,981	8,870	8,516	19,134	8,15,995
3,005	1,35,754	629	871	867	2,826	78,839
25,049	14,06,991	5,610	9,741	9,383	21,960	8,94,834
...	...	1	...	...	2	59
17,872	12,19,872	2,913	8,048	7,634	11,217	5,92,585
831	51,502	132	285	284	473	18,898
18,703	12,71,374	3,046	8,333	7,918	11,692	6,11,542

No. 9.—SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

SEPTEMBER

1	2	26	27	28
		SALE AND PERMANENT		
			Area transferred.	
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
HISSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,880	32,616	27,158
	Right of occupancy	186	1,980	1,868
	Total ...	2,075	34,596	29,026
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	490	2,588	2,376
	Right of occupancy	2	11	11
	Total ...	492	2,599	2,387
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	558	2,565	2,402
	Right of occupancy	41	146	144
	Total ...	599	2,711	2,546
DELHI.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	564	4,174	3,379
	Right of occupancy	52	136	128
	Total ...	616	4,310	3,507
KARNAL.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	11	10
	Ownership	1,068	8,440	5,156
	Right of occupancy	34	106	104
	Total ...	1,104	8,557	5,270
AMBALA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	14	1,215	588
	Ownership	1,758	6,392	4,704
	Right of occupancy	148	382	372
	Total ...	1,92[illegible]	7,989	5,664
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	106	92	51
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...
	Total ...	106	92	51
KANGRA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	4	2
	Ownership	2,639	8,749	4,627
	Right of occupancy	73	89	69
	Total ...	2,714	8,842	4,698
HOSHIARPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	11	23	23
	Ownership	2,739	5,122	3,735
	Right of occupancy	339	399	317
	Total ...	3,089	5,544	4,075
JULLUNDUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,657	3,671	3,375
	Right of occupancy	147	203	191
	Total ...	2,804	3,874	3,566
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,300	2,818	2,600
	Right of occupancy	47	86	85
	Total ...	1,347	2,904	2,685

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	...	...	...	...
7,967	4,76,344	384	5 430	4,456	2,051
699	25,793	826	8,744	7,427	3,721
8,666	5,02,137	710	14,174	11,883	5,722
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,237	1,66,425	829	4,568	4,287	4,759
17	72	145	425	414	440
2,254	1,66,497	974	4,993	4,701	5,199
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,242	1,30,468	2,349	7,545	7,155	10,187
231	7,423	397	1,574	1,498	3,037
3,473	1,37,891	2,746	9,119	8,653	13,224
...	...	...	...	...	...
5,762	3,31,160	1,130	6,410	4 478	9,188
331	4,970	217	840	811	2,582
6,093	3,36,130	1,347	7,250	5,289	11,770
...	98	1	...	...	...
5,742	3,57,487	1,221	12,750	6,454	8,874
154	13,885	99	479	378	553
5,896	3,71,470	1,321	13,229	6,832	9,427
58	1,568	10	353	216	26
7,074	4,96,192	1,961	9,103	6,939	10,164
510	20,531	382	1,243	1,150	1,841
7,642	5,18,291	2,353	10 759	8,305	12,031
...	...	...	...	...	...
98	8,402	32	43	16	564
...	...	1	...	...	1
98	8,402	33	43	16	565
...	...	5	44	1	...
7,275	4,98,275	9,068	69,802	5,602	8,380
75	3,116	1,165	2,736	2,226	3,752
7,350	5,01,391	10,238	72,582	7,829	12,132
104	4,955	4	...	...	62
7,104	6,10,964	4,184	9,322	5,083	12,058
796	46,342	3,744	5,052	3,953	14,547
8,004	6,62,261	7,932	14,374	9,036	26,667
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,598	6,72,604	2,003	4,729	3,866	8,627
444	28,113	446	1,137	1,112	2,635
7,042	7,00,717	2,449	5,866	4,978	11,262
...	...	1	...	...	...
3,904	3,56,883	1,742	4,437	3,459	4,962
118	6,664	100	233	229	396
4,022	3,63,547	1,843	4,670	3,688	5,358

No. 9.—SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

SEPTEMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		PARTITIONS.				
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,217	4,165	48,574	40,450	18,632
	Right of occupancy	238	579	3,078	3,025	2,150
	Total ...	1,455	4,744	51,652	43,475	20,782
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	693	611	4,952	3,096	3,940
	Ownership	1,973	3,708	60,423	29,237	30,862
	Right of occupancy	27	59	629	462	284
	Total ...	2,693	4,378	66,004	32,795	35,086
JHANG.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	12	12	9	6	...
	Ownership	435	634	7,740	1,474	1,781
	Right of occupancy	2	7	70	69	34
	Total ...	449	653	7,819	1,549	1,815
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	72	243	16,483	6,118	2,493
	Right of occupancy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	72	243	16,483	6,118	2,493
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	198	901	21,968	10,887	7,719
	Right of occupancy	6	12	77	68	76
	Total ...	204	913	22,045	10,955	7,795
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	419	1,353	6,398	4,779	7,136
	Right of occupancy	21	39	82	74	193
	Total ...	440	1,392	6,480	4,853	7,329
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	300	811	5,263	3,468	5,120
	Right of occupancy	20	63	171	171	422
	Total ...	320	874	5,434	3,639	5,542
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,040	2,843	9,468	8,015	13,023
	Right of occupancy	180	346	484	479	1,032
	Total ...	1,220	3,189	9,952	8,494	14,055
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	323	872	4,700	3,357	2,516
	Right of occupancy	16	21	34	34	51
	Total ...	339	893	4,734	3,391	2,567
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	133	539	16,990	7,566	5,153
	Right of occupancy	4	16	172	172	7
	Total ...	137	555	17,162	7,738	5,160
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	446	1,508	28,882	9,331	5,078
	Right of occupancy	11	25	35	35	43
	Total ...	457	1,533	28,917	9,366	5,121

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Transferred by Inheritance.				Gifts and Exchanges.			
Cases.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred. Total.	Area transferred. Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
50	3,2[illegible]6	2,749	415	2	10	9	9
2,598	63,248	53 444	30 561	1,872	8,365	6,754	3,187
1,114	10,043	9,525	6,005	218	810	791	411
3,762	76.507	65,718	36,981	2 092	9.185	7,564	3,607
216	18,394	9 068	10,023	24	1.5[illegible]3	522	448
2,716	65,042	24,327	23,855	721	8 940	4,235	4,665
213	2,292	1,265	1,273	14	157	107	100
3,145	85,728	34,660	35,151	759	10,6[illegible]9	4,864	5,213
49	3,928	738	408	1	4	...	...
1,852	69 219	10,616	14,337	141	964	300	533
437	13,832	12,561	4 994	650	12,561	10,029	237
2,338	77,979	23,915	19,739	792	13.529	10,329	770
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
877	33 639	11,843	6,393	53	4,025	883	339
76	2,616	1,655	420	2	31	20	2
953	36,255	13,498	6,813	55	4,056	903	341
5	2,627	796	852	...	...	...	...
2,543	56,755	35,159	29,815	283	2,471	1,534	1,396
562	4,752	3,003	2,612	17	367	79	34
3,110	63,134	38,958	33,279	300	2,838	1,613	1,430
25	1,435	1,142	1,163	...	...	...	...
3,315	25,263	22,439	36,[illegible]81	1,108	1,633	1,484	2,485
689	1,895	1,821	3,572	27	39	39	94
4,029	28,593	25,402	41,116	1,135	1,672	1,523	2,579
2	23	23	55	...	...	...	...
3,778	28,273	24,905	47,446	605	1,593	1,477	2,743
866	2,272	2,091	4,177	16	18	18	29
4,646	30,568	27,019	51,678	621	1,611	1,495	2,772
5	7	5	13	...	...	...	...
3,314	32,798	25,809	41,480	873	3.643	2,390	4,558
890	1,749	1,650	3,556	71	119	119	273
4,209	34,554	27,464	45,049	944	3.762	2,509	4,831
1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...
2,537	26,504	20,593	21,394	446	1,901	1,608	1,828
549	1,548	1,469	1,782	16	51	50	61
3,087	28,055	22,065	23,178	462	1,952	1,658	1,889
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,341	34,804	21,588	24,644	167	2,428	1,357	1,754
329	3.527	3,365	1,428	10	163	124	2
1,670	38,331	24.953	26,072	177	2,591	1,481	1,756
2	51	42	167	...	...	...	...
1,432	37,442	18,193	17,641	314	2,762	1,008	1,009
117	1,144	853	725	6	41	41	72
1,551	38,637	19,088	18,533	320	2,803	1,049	1,081

No. 9.—Sales, Mortgages, Redemptions and

September

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including by order		
			Area transferred.	
Districts	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Ferozepore.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	7	63	63
	Ownership	8,399	29,707	28,091
	Right of occupancy	2,594	7,686	7,588
	Total ...	11,000	37,456	35,742
Mooltan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	33	4,664	2,243
	Ownership	1,525	29,794	14,744
	Right of occupancy	20	248	161
	Total .	1,579	34,706	17,148
Jhang.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	16	3,053	409
	Ownership	981	10,708	3,245
	Right of occupancy	14	133	29
	Total ...	1,011	13,894	3,683
Montgomery.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	418	8,750	3,502
	Right of occupancy	6	42	38
	Total ...	424	8,792	3,540
Lahore.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,999	24,875	18,539
	Right of occupancy	416	1,382	1,257
	Total ...	4,415	26,257	19,796
Amritsar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,898	14,599	14,221
	Right of occupancy	730	1,051	1,046
	Total ...	7,628	15,650	15,267
Gurdaspur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	2	2
	Ownership	7,399	15,105	14,259
	Right of occupancy	532	781	711
	Total ...	7,933	15,888	14,972
Sialkot.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	1	1
	Ownership	10,074	17,040	16,262
	Right of occupancy	881	978	971
	Total ...	10,957	18,019	17,234
Gujrat.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	7,572	12,062	11,579
	Right of occupancy	940	1,056	1,051
	Total ...	8,512	13,118	12,630
Gujranwala.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,341	12,800	9,337
	Right of occupancy	33	269	259
	Total ...	1,374	13,069	9,596
Shahpur.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,290	15,451	9,525
	Right of occupancy	70	296	243
	Total ...	2,360	15,747	9,768

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Acres.	Acres.		
58	1,132	1	2	2	2	...
18,465	16,09,320	2,403	9,508	8,553	6,234	3,97,569
5,287	3,46,804	676	2,065	2,036	1,577	82,140
23,810	19,57,256	3,080	11,575	10,591	7,813	4,79,709
3,001	2,933	15	1,799	1,127	4,563	1,424
16,074	8,58,389	1,020	18,903	9,180	11,549	4,77,199
220	2,760	18	197	152	214	1,684
19,295	8,64,082	1,053	20,899	10,459	16,326	4,80,307
...	2,697	11	1,298	203	24	2,142
4,483	3,42,032	776	8,237	2,605	3,585	1,58,995
47	1,704	5	53	17	13	397
4,530	3,47,333	792	9,588	2,825	3,622	1,61,534
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,324	1,26,172	185	4,473	2,066	1,137	48,055
23	1,122	4	23	19	18	421
2,347	1,27,294	189	4,496	2,085	1,155	48,476
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,075	11,36,106	2,530	15,900	12,306	11,257	5,72,531
1,383	65,936	186	701	663	811	26,352
16,458	12,02,042	2,716	16,601	13,059	12,068	5,98,883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,397	17,18,737	5,602	13,883	13,415	22,276	10,57,036
2,266	1,04,818	505	768	761	1,669	52,423
25,663	18,23,555	6,107	14,651	14,176	23,945	11,09,459
6	278	...	...	...	...	...
27,676	10,33,745	5,085	12,885	12,431	23,655	6,69,201
1,570	53,517	406	780	716	1,502	33,938
29,252	10,87,540	5,491	13,665	13,147	25,157	7,03,139
2	61	...	...	...	...	...
29,094	14,31,994	4,188	10,849	10,232	18,380	6,40,534
2,977	82,934	297	537	532	1,263	29,616
31,173	15,14,989	4,485	11,386	10,764	19,643	6,70,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,782	7,75,588	3,925	7,046	6,599	8,364	3,52,898
1,296	79,392	354	516	512	667	25,813
14,078	8,54,980	4,279	7,562	7,111	9,031	3,78,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,036	3,31,995	763	7,393	5,528	7,893	1,54,879
383	8,626	13	119	112	128	2,267
11,419	3,40,621	776	7,512	5,640	8,021	1,57,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,481	2,82,051	1,207	14,285	6,695	6,877	1,99,241
366	9,505	34	141	123	181	4,852
8,847	2,91,556	1,241	14,426	6,818	7,058	2,04,093

No. 9.—SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND

SEPTEMBER

1	2	26	27	28
			SALE AND PERMANENT	
			Area transferred.	
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
FEROZEPORE.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	40	40
	Ownership	1,815	15,829	12,418
	Right of occupancy	475	4,274	4,089
	Total ...	2,291	20,143	16,547
MOOLTAN.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	85	5,417	2,919
	Ownership	2,164	31,892	14,251
	Right of occupancy	39	412	278
	Total ...	2,288	37,721	17,448
JHANG.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	3	23	13
	Ownership	847	9,340	3,392
	Right of occupancy	8	67	20
	Total ...	858	9,430	3,425
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	247	5,105	1,750
	Right of occupancy	3	94	79
	Total ...	250	5,199	1,829
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,099	12,607	5,650
	Right of occupancy	43	254	229
	Total ...	1,142	12,861	5,879
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,132	3,463	2,763
	Right of occupancy	34	41	40
	Total ...	1,166	3,504	2,803
GURDASPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	701	3,131	2,731
	Right of occupancy	29	105	105
	Total ...	730	3,236	2,836
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	2	2	2
	Ownership	1,669	7,118	5,869
	Right of occupancy	47	81	78
	Total ...	1,718	7,201	5,949
GUJRAT.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,249	4,763	4,155
	Right of occupancy	40	71	69
	Total ...	2,289	4,834	4,224
GUJRANWALA.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	871	9,625	5,505
	Right of occupancy	21	74	72
	Total ...	892	9,699	5,577
SHAHPUR.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	82	75
	Ownership	2,074	18,801	5,444
	Right of occupancy	35	161	141
	Total ...	2,110	19,044	5,660

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
38 6,870 1,847	75 8,44,412 1,61,113	4 3,918 1,279	655 100,905 10,258	583 84,313 8,237	222 10,934 3,441
8,755	10,05,600	5,201	111,818	93,133	14,597
3,400 15,941 449	16,167 11,08,319 2,406	457 4,902 565	44,794 107,085 13,887	19,223 34,230 6,050	19,635 1,04,018 3,819
19,790	11,26,892	5,924	165,766	59,503	1,27,472
... 3,354 24	708 3,96,407 1,594	3 756 99	6 10,222 3,715	5 2,637 771	... 4,624 366
3,378	3,98,709	858	13,943	3,413	4,990
... 1,020 9	... 1,29,874 1,048	... 218 32	... 6,960 892	... 1,611 450	... 2,128 172
1,029	1,30,922	250	7,852	2,061	2,300
... 5,721 233	... 6,51,965 21,595	1 1,047 204	2,494 11,568 3,114	267 6,964 2,066	108 19,876 2,686
5,954	6,73,560	1,252	17,176	9,297	22,670
... 4,977 94	... 4,15,461 4,673	... 2,714 288	... 9,938 720	... 7,690 696	... 2,08,670 15,410
5,071	4,20,134	3,002	10,658	8,386	2,24,080
... 4,739 280	... 2,63,967 4,882	... 2,100 273	... 10,018 825	... 7,201 791	... 15,125 1,453
5,019	2,68,849	2,373	10,843	7,992	16,578
5 10,226 189	50 6,35,712 10,117	... 3,352 627	... 9,810 1,488	... 8,254 1,441	... 1,19,690 9,368
10,420	6,45,879	3,979	11,298	9,695	1,29,058
... 5,060 83	... 4,07,819 6,570	... 1,734 138	... 5,741 279	... 5,050 274	... 6,001 430
5,143	4,14,389	1,872	6,020	5,324	6,431
... 7,043 197	... 2,64,540 3,189	2 948 48	6 14,410 351	6 10,026 333	6 11,655 509
7,240	2,67,729	998	14,767	10,365	12,170
87 4,663 160	... 7,41,011 5,652	... 695 42	... 10,254 490	... 4,712 453	... 5,029 448
4,910	7,46,743	737	10,744	5,165	5,477

No. 9.—Sales, Mortgages, Redemptions and

September

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Partitions.				
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
				Acres.	Acres.	
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,637	7,249	66,882	39,693	23,080
	Right of occupancy	660	1,486	5,802	5,167	3,477
	Total ...	3,297	8,735	72,684	44,860	26,557
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,129	2,138	22,378	10,965	6,756
	Right of occupancy	248	459	839	762	766
	Total ...	1,377	2,597	23,217	11,727	7,522
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,681	2,454	19,560	9,362	5,988
	Right of occupancy	717	1,465	4,591	2,907	2,196
	Total ...	2,398	3,919	24,151	12,269	8,184
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	576	1,840	16,713	13,333	14,346
	Right of occupancy	34	83	244	216	631
	Total ...	610	1,923	16,957	13,549	14,977
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	130	260	2,065	1,769	708
	Right of occupancy	10	23	174	140	24
	Total ...	140	283	2,239	1,909	732
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,086	2,569	26,592	12,795	6,218
	Right of occupancy	35	61	659	301	87
	Total ...	1,121	2,630	27,251	13,096	6,305
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	32	44	3,543	743	100
	Ownership	1,686	3,540	37,978	16,549	9,502
	Right of occupancy	839	1,009	9,468	4,835	3,126
	Total ...	2,557	4,593	50,989	22,127	12,728
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	2	9	9	1
	Ownership	1,243	1,683	15,289	9,213	5,562
	Right of occupancy	6	13	96	73	42
	Total ...	1,250	1,698	15,394	9,295	5,605
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	16	19	62	44	9
	Ownership	1,178	2,340	16,863	9,334	7,378
	Right of occupancy	49	85	244	219	172
	Total ...	1,243	2,444	17,169	9,597	7,559
Grand Total.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	762	697	20,299	13,075	9,788
	Ownership	28,096	70,057	587,084	355,406	3,07,654
	Right of occupancy	6,359	13,286	35,453	27,262	31,577
	Total ...	35,217	84,040	642,836	395,743	3,49,019

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.				GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.			
Cases.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Number of transactions.	*Area transferred.* Total.	*Area transferred.* Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
4	898	379	25	...	...	...	...
3,473	60,337	35,244	21,962	3,025	5,952	4,183	2,826
1,363	8,076	6,257	3,399	287	489	388	230
4,840	69,311	41,880	25,386	3,312	6,441	4,571	3,056
27	18,285	7,423	978	1	2	1	2
5,075	82,272	46,166	34,212	939	7,789	4,297	2,023
2,449	9,389	8,253	5,908	156	381	289	491
7,551	109,946	61,842	41,048	1,096	8,172	4,587	2,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,233	25,486	12,123	10,546	783	4,550	1,976	1,013
3,674	11,247	5,748	5,298	315	986	492	490
5,907	36,733	17,871	15,844	1,098	5,536	2,468	1,503
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,477	53,692	44,531	41,184	1,601	2,700	2,451	4,334
225	1,686	1,520	2,238	85	181	178	254
3,702	55,378	46,051	43,422	1,686	2,881	2,629	4,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,162	10,095	6,558	3,532	231	544	347	236
67	588	436	175	18	58	53	15
1,229	10,683	6,994	3,707	249	602	400	251
17	1,078	253	35	1	3	1	2
3,999	61,116	30,737	14,576	561	4,989	3,014	1,603
160	2,154	955	349	8	77	59	37
4,176	64,348	31,945	14,960	570	5,069	3,074	1,642
947	64,820	20,736	1,797	35	7,832	2,356	179
3,433	120,315	27,813	21,788	1,288	14,857	4,306	2,601
874	30,298	7,198	7,608	292	1,927	943	559
5,254	215,433	55,747	31,193	1,615	24,616	7,605	3,339
29	383	79	13	5	18	11	3
3,170	47,364	24,200	13,090	530	3,926	2,527	1,391
120	1,018	662	480	9	32	20	14
3,319	48,765	24,941	13,583	544	3,976	2,558	1,408
127	3,618	1,422	1,602	16	335	181	98
2,552	25,446	8,759	11,346	516	4,486	1,989	2,728
90	976	455	421	7	22	16	15
2,769	30,040	10,636	13,369	539	4,843	2,186	2,841
1,842	121,139	46,532	18,313	90	9,742	3,091	745
99,990	1,325,161	791,488	8,27,389	28,886	111,630	68,026	75,591
25,901	150,814	107,155	1,00,780	3,104	19,757	15,015	5,173
127,733	1,597,114	948,175	9,46,482	32,080	141,129	86,132	81,509

No. 9.—Sales, Mortgages, Redemptions and

September

1	2	16	17	18
		Mortgages with possession, including by order		
			Area transferred.	
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,919	16,063	12,860
	Right of occupancy	948	2,392	1,993
	Total ...	5,867	18,455	14,853
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	3	4	4
	Ownership	3,235	11,972	9,215
	Right of occupancy	926	1,060	968
	Total ...	4,164	13,036	10,187
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,771	12,035	8,050
	Right of occupancy	2,342	3,739	2,600
	Total ...	8,113	15,775	10,650
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,066	14,954	12,476
	Right of occupancy	262	662	657
	Total ...	5,328	15,616	13,133
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,448	4,675	3,986
	Right of occupancy	57	266	202
	Total ...	1,505	4,941	4,188
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	9,368	68,808	38,253
	Right of occupancy	249	1,836	1,238
	Total ...	9,617	70,644	39,491
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	81	18,662	6,073
	Ownership	2,757	51,980	17,587
	Right of occupancy	616	8,768	3,670
	Total ...	3,454	79,410	27,330
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	23	22	7
	Ownership	3,647	27,555	16,948
	Right of occupancy	42	297	253
	Total ...	3,712	27,874	17,208
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	13	251	84
	Ownership	1,826	11,277	5,571
	Right of occupancy	67	441	304
	Total ...	1,906	11,969	5,959
Grand Total.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	215	26,883	9,000
	Ownership	137,514	541,574	384,282
	Right of occupancy	19,338	46,019	37,415
	Total ...	157,067	614,476	430,697

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH 1900—continued.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TRANSFERS FOR DEBT OF COURT.		REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
			Area redeemed.			
Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of releases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees
			Acres.	Acres.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,973	5 86,043	2,670	10 973	8,343	5,721	3,00,707
1,796	84,665	365	1 084	943	887	31,530
10,769	6,71,608	3 035	12,057	9,286	6,608	3,32,237
5	322	6	7	6	7	341
7 319	4,11 605	2 626	9,439	6,596	7,051	2,81,653
1,979	56,363	592	907	871	1,597	53,034
9 303	4,68,290	3,224	10,355	7,473	8,655	3 35,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,776	6,52 183	4,120	9 235	6,469	6,080	3,69,623
3,139	1,76,126	1,506	2,626	1 880	2 540	98,663
10,915	8 28,309	5,635	11,861	8,349	8 620	4,68,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,699	6,92,477	3,738	10,748	9,765	25,070	5 50,120
1,263	42,549	172	453	449	1,106	23,195
27,962	7 35,026	3,910	11,201	10,214	26,176	5,73,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,127	1,69 936	1,149	3 994	3,400	1,870	1,10 514
58	5,138	24	81	72	40	1,709
2,185	1,75,074	1,173	4,075	3,472	1 910	1,12,223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,786	14,46,201	8,183	62,778	34,736	16,434	9,22,539
522	31,727	114	1,395	627	295	15,462
19,308	14,77,928	8,297	64,173	35,363	16,729	9,38,001
458	12,430	35	14,944	4,701	490	15 576
12,600	4,81 892	1 633	32,590	12,083	9,017	2,38,237
2,061	60,760	202	5,029	1,852	1,109	14 923
15,119	5,55,082	1,870	52,563	18,636	10,616	2,68,736
3	1,721	7	12	5	2	154
9,993	6,91,989	1 982	14,689	9,245	5,815	2,75 756
85	9,446	11	91	85	20	3,018
10,081	7,03,156	2,000	14,792	9,335	5,837	2,78,928
87	2,065	6	64	20	41	634
6,825	3,82,662	917	7,158	3,182	4,151	1,44,571
356	9,403	16	73	44	44	964
7,268	3,94,130	939	7,295	3,246	4,236	1,46,169
3,862	20,500	102	19,047	6,641	5,324	22,458
4,27,449	2,32,52,096	81 880	363,315	249 764	3,02,360	1,18,92,724
46,723	21,20 795	9,361	22,929	17,548	27,098	8,54,006
4,78,034	2,54,03,391	91,343	405,291	273 953	3,34,782	1,27,69,188

No. 9.—Sales, Mortgages, Redemptions and
September

1	2	26	27	8
				SALE AND PERMANENT
			Area transferred.	
Districts.	Nature of rights transferred.	Number of transfers.	Total.	Of which cultivated.
			Acres.	Acres.
Jhelum.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,335	14,943	9,829
	Right of occupancy	664	1,395	1,184
	Total ...	5,999	16,338	11,013
Rawalpindi.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	6	58	44
	Ownership	7,261	15,957	11,281
	Right of occupancy	943	1,506	1,348
	Total ...	8,210	17,521	12,673
Hazara.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,179	5,684	3,131
	Right of occupancy	933	1,974	1,107
	Total ...	3,112	7,658	4,238
Peshawar.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	3,884	12,663	10,424
	Right of occupancy	183	448	428
	Total ...	4,067	13,111	10,852
Kohat.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	...	...	...
	Ownership	788	2,558	1,704
	Right of occupancy	43	255	175
	Total ...	831	2,813	1,879
Bannu.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	1	799	442
	Ownership	3,593	13,477	7,975
	Right of occupancy	54	5,305	1,241
	Total ...	3,648	19,581	9,658
D. I. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	114	14,498	4,133
	Ownership	2,921	40,054	9,263
	Right of occupancy	467	3,263	1,390
	Total ...	3,502	57,815	14,786
D. G. Khan.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	15	33	...
	Ownership	2,342	15,489	7,110
	Right of occupancy	49	279	210
	Total ...	2,406	15,801	7,320
Muzaffargarh.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	56	2,255	1,074
	Ownership	1,650	10,096	3,600
	Right of occupancy	44	294	165
	Total ...	1,750	12,645	4,839
Grand Total.	Superior ownership and Tálukdári	313	24,460	9,365
	Ownership	60,589	329,822	187,808
	Right of occupancy	5,223	23,891	15,737
	Total ...	66,125	378,173	212,910

OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH
1900—concluded.

29	30	31	32	33	34
TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.		OTHER TRANSFERS.			
			Area transferred.		
Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
			Acres.	Acres.	
...	...	75	1,218	1,011	411
7,411	7,88,466	19,129	71,379	25,249	12,970
1,037	91,937	2,305	4,051	3,191	1,718
8,448	8,80,403	21,509	76,648	29,451	15,099
9	3,105	1	27	27	3
8,529	10,81,073	763	3,801	2,418	2,847
1,762	1,06,203	511	1,101	957	1,295
10,300	11,90,381	1,275	4,929	3,402	4,145
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,680	3,28,582	3,636	61,606	36,639	83,644
1,439	90,185	3,373	21,126	16,276	46,541
4,119	4,18,767	7,009	82,732	52,915	1,30,185
...	...	2	34	34	24
22,647	8,11,369	6,771	29,845	26,876	82,872
1,441	38,385	215	729	688	57,485
24,088	8,49,754	6,988	30,608	27,598	1,40,381
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,274	92,274	1,785	7,905	3,833	16,157
116	3,322	200	5,782	1,181	858
1,390	95,596	1,985	13,687	5,014	17,015
127	350	1	125	58	72
4,274	5,44,139	2,589	15,029	7,737	95,115
35	9,587	103	561	290	2,542
4,436	5,54,076	2,693	15,715	8,085	97,729
521	20,619	238	69,933	14,729	2,001
7,429	5,24,653	9,425	149,831	29,286	36,766
805	34,748	6,070	46,941	22,023	12,035
8,755	5,80,020	15,733	266,705	66,038	50,802
4	659	70	774	174	95
4,022	4,48,451	2,025	20,494	8,414	1,07,391
181	5,567	196	838	281	150
4,207	4,54,677	2,291	22,106	8,869	1,07,636
839	18,701	67	3,410	1,090	432
4,839	4,04,039	4,251	40,905	12,298	15,259
3,201	4,784	475	4,660	2,317	1,657
8,879	4,27,524	4,793	48,975	15,705	17,348
5,192	67,135	942	123,873	37,424	23,097
1,89,722	1,49,87,737	97,661	831,905	377,233	10,40,585
16,957	7,64,466	24,065	144,271	87,964	1,95,888
2,11,871	1,58,19,338	122,668	1,100,049	522,621	12,59,570

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab for the Agricultural Year ending 30th September 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Description of Revenue.	1898-99.		1899-1900.								
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realization of balances of previous years.	Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collection during the year.	Outstanding balance at the end of the agricultural year 1899-1900.	Number of sales for arrears of land revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue as in past year	2,21,98,425	2,12,71,399	2,21,89,490	1,77,21,665	62,930	1,77,84,595	...	...	66,17,043	...	...
Added to roll during the year	+ 82,143	...	+ 1,24,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off roll during the year	− 55,539	...	− 1,33,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribute	2,77,341	2,96,897	2,77,341	2,91,941	...	2,91,941	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included above.	39,12,436	38,08,837	37,91,619	35,55,911	1,02,176	36,58,087	...	...	4,06,682	...	...
Total	2,64,14,806	2,53,77,133	2,62,49,515	2,15,69,517	1,65,106	2,17,34,623	...	...	70,23,725	...	...

No. II.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Railway, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1900.

Total of all grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average annual pay of				Total annual cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		Men.					Officers.		Men.				
Remaining on 1st January 1900 from last year.	Recruited in 1900.	Total for 1900.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1900.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Assistant District Superintendents. Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,410	1,511	21,921	395	1,345	20,181	102	3,297	339	16,443	9,818	10,350	41	5,026	328	108	84	31,13,818	5,87,681	37,01,499

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1900.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians	111	Christians ... ... '5
Muhammadans	13,003	Muhammadans ... ... 64'43
Brahmins	1,460	Brahmins ... ... 7'23
Rájpúts	1,073	Rájpúts ... ... 5'31
Sikhs	1,975	Sikhs ... ... 9'78
Gurkhás	3	Gurkhás ... ... '0014
Kúkás	1	Kúkás ... ... '0049
Mazbis	16	Mazbís ... ... '07
Hindús of all other castes	2,536	Other denominations ... 12'53
Other religions	3	
Total	20,181	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans	89	Europeans ... ... '44
Eurasians	13	Eurasians ... ... '064
Natives	20,079	Natives ... ... 99'49
Total	20,181	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 1900 *(Magistrates' Cases).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Under Section 202.	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Under Section 156 (3).	Number otherwise investigared before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. Not referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Not referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in conviction.	Referred to the Police for investigation. *Ending in discharge or acquittal.* Under Section 202	*Ending in discharge or acquittal.* Under Section 156 (3).	*Ending in conviction.* Under Section 202.	*Ending in conviction.* Under Section 156 (3).	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	" " coin	...	7	...	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3a	255 to 263a	" " stamps	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	" " Govt. Promissory Notes	...	7	3	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3c	489a to 489d	" " Cur. and Bank Notes...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216a ...	Harbouring an offender	1	18	7	2	...	1	2	10	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5	224, 225, 225b and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	11	153	41	4	38	6	37	86	...	3	34	23	...	2	1	4	71	14	5
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	34	1,056	389	211	5	111	305	384	6	23	248	45	6	...	...	1	14	29	31
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servants or soldier ...	1	9	3	2	...	2	1	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	47	1,258	445	225	43	120	347	501	6	26	297	77	6	2	1	5	43	45	41

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Opreations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Retnrn of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 1900 (*Magistrates' Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17	18	19
						Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.							Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.								
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.						
															Ending in discharge or acquittal.		*Ending in conviction.*				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Under Sectin 202.	Under Section 156 (3).	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under Section 202.	Under Section 156 (3).	Under Section 202.	Under Section 156 (3).	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note D.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder ... by thags	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits	...	5	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10		,, robbers	...	7	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	2	41	12	26	1	1	23	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
13	307	Attempt at murder	3	49	15	28	...	3	32	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	15	4	7	...	3	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	92	23	34	2	19	49	23	...	...	8	4	2	1	1	1	40	5	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	22	3	8	...	6	12	7	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	15	5	7	...	1	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or dettering public servant.	1	20	1	3	...	...	6	14	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	39	825	258	92	2	64	131	474	2	19	158	50	14	...	7	...	33	31	196
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	65	31	4	...	3	7	31	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	22
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	24	7	6	...	8	11	7	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	193	60	10	...	23	39	103	1	2	49	14	1	...	1	...	50	4	33
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	28	639	217	220	7	77	281	178	...	5	96	9	13	3	1	2	16	43	12
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	69	31	13	...	5	18	24	...	...	15	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	13	6	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	22	744	248	79	1	82	122	395	1	16	226	76	8	6	2	7	39	19	37
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		TOTAL	113	2,876	924	558	15	298	762	1,287	5	43	585	169	40	10	12	10	30	121	309
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	4	68	19	38	...	8	49	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	19	13	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	27	14	9	...	1	11	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means ...	7	68	21	33	...	16	43	11	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	..	...	4	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling-house ..	1	35	28	5	...	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	10	636	239	245	3	68	300	107	...	...	64	3	3	1	...	...	...	26	10
		Robbery ... { Other robberies	35	491	202	191	1	63	245	64	2	1	36	2	3	...	...	..	...	20	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	48	793	173	157	6	222	340	328	1	1	182	75	9	1	1	...	9	45	14
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	22	482	168	96	4	41	132	202	2	5	112	45	4	...	...	...	...	17	19
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	20	449	178	148	...	54	194	95	3	...	50	13	11	...	2	...	15	16	2
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4	647	189	42	...	50	81	380	1	3	153	36	2	...	1	...	33	8	179
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	25	11	1	...	8	5	9	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, or dakaits, robbers and thieves.	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	151	3,743	1,257	972	14	534	1,412	1,206	9	10	609	179	35	2	4	...	10	140	229

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part I.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 1900 (*Magistrates' Cases*)—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number remaining for disposal from previous year. (4)	Number of complaints and cases instituted, *suo motu*, by a Magistrate. (5)	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code). (6)	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Under Section 202. (7)	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police. Under Section 156 (3). (7)	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process. (8)	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. (9)	Number remaining for trial. (10)	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact. (11)	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed. (12)	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried. Not referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. (13)	Not referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in conviction. (14)	Referred to the Police for investigation. Ending in discharge or acquittal. Under Section 202. (15)	Ending in discharge or acquittal. Under Section 156 (3). (15)	Ending in conviction. Under Section 202. (16)	Ending in conviction. Under Section 156 (3). (16)	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16. (17)	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year. (18)	Under foot-note D. (19)
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	50	1,725	700	142	2	138	254	817	2	4	403	53	9	...	2	...	18	63	285
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	9	3	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	100	...	1
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	5	3	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	51	1,739	706	142	2	139	255	825	2	5	406	54	9	...	3	...	25	63	287
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	6	70	26	33	...	3	32	18	...	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... Of cattle	132	2,416	960	717	14	306	943	620	...	6	341	127	26	1	5	1	18	108	8
		Theft ... ... Ordinary	213	5,381	2,152	1,168	12	378	1,459	1,971	17	48	1,220	315	60	1	12	1	18	170	145
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	119	3,312	1,152	405	2	551	780	1,493	5	6	1,035	168	26	...	5	...	16	165	82
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	4	65	20	8	...	5	10	38	1	...	14	18	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5	186	41	43	1	45	57	92	...	...	38	36	4	...	1	...	20	11	2
46a	419 and 420	Cheatnig	17	514	210	65	...	36	84	237	7	3	160	25	2	...	2	...	50	34	14
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	182	8,475	2,786	310	5	603	706	5,160	147	8	2,096	433	19	...	8	1	32	241	2,347
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	4	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	678	20,423	7,348	2,752	34	1,927	4,074	9,629	177	71	4,913	1,124	141	2	33	3	20	733	2,602
		Total of preceding classifications I to V	1,040	30,079	10,680	4,649	108	3,018	6,850	13,448	199	155	6,810	1,603	231	16	53	18	22	1,102	3,468

	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	127	51	6	...	10	22	57	...	4	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	137	3,836	149	350	234	60	256	3,568	...	...	577	2,387	122	41	181	96	63	57	107
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gaming Act	...	20	...	...	3	1	2	18	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	3	100	1	...
52		" " Excise Laws	7	89	...	1	...	4	1	95	...	2	38	53	...	...	...	1	100	1	...
53		" " Opium Laws	1	114	...	...	1	...	...	115	...	1	31	52	...	...	...	...	...	30	1
54		" " Railway Laws	1	83	32	1	6	...	...	51	...	...	8	32	...	...	...	6	100	5	...
55		" " Salt and Customs Laws	2	111	...	...	1	...	...	113	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	1	100	1	1
56		" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	2	990	28	12	1	2	6	958	...	...	162	774	1	...	1	1	66	9	10
		Total ...	154	5,381	262	370	246	77	287	4,985	...	7	864	3,428	123	41	182	108	63	105	127
	Offences under other Local or Special Laws declared to be cognizable (detail).																				
58	Act XIII of 1889 ...	Cantonment Act	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	5	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act VII of 1878 ...	Forest Laws	3	460	7	...	...	...	...	456	...	...	101	341	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
60	Act V of 1871 ...	Prisoners Act	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act III of 1877 ...	Registration Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act IV of 1872 ...	Punjab Laws Act	1	44	4	1	...	...	3	38	...	...	7	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	659	11	1	...	...	3	651	...	...	114	523	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,200	36,079	10,953	5,020	354	3,095	7,140	19,084	199	162	7,788	5,554	354	57	235	126	47	1,219	3,597

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1900 (Persons in Magistrates' Cases).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	50	...	...
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	9	3	...	...	12	...	12	9	2	18	1	...

3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	6	...	...	7	5	7	5	2	28	...	...
3c	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	...	28	...	...	28	28	28	21	1	4	...	6
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	95	80	...	4	171	15	180	115	47	29	24	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	901	1,743	28	131	2,442	258	2,517	1,911	352	15	140	268
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	18	...	...	19	1	19	12	7	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,010	1,879	28	135	2,683	307	2,767	2,075	413	17	165	274
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	8	100	1	...
11		Murder ... ,, poison	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
12		Other murders	4	2	...	...	6	...	3	4	...	...	2	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	5	2	...	...	7	5	7	7	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	43	4	...	...	47	4	47	19	22	54	4	3
16	377	Unnatural offence	9	...	...	...	9	1	9	8	1	11	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	4	1	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	16	1	6	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	466	793	24	47	1,188	180	1,177	491	158	24	41	578
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	6	...	...	6	2	8	3	5	62	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	85	171	7	...	249	26	275	150	21	12	4	100

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 31*st December* 1900 (*Persons in Magistrates' Cases*)—contiuned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying there with and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	312	204	3	8	505	79	537	448	32	7	50	22
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	15	61	...	1	75	35	76	53	3	5	...	20
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or ulawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	8	1	...	...	9	1	4	9	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	338	477	2	19	794	36	806	547	149	21	52	78
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,325	1,729	36	75	2,943	369	2,997	1,768	402	19	161	801

CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*

30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	5	1	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { By other means ...	17	3	...	...	20	3	19	14	6	30	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { In dwelling house ...	16	7	...	...	23	...	15	19	...	...	4	...
		Robbery { On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	222	112	...	4	330	80	361	312	11	3	23	27
		Robbery { Other robberies ...	81	42	...	7	116	4	120	87	6	6	16	11
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	480	715	9	132	1,053	74	1,062	814	213	20	28	44
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	118	296	...	3	411	27	400	284	71	20	25	36
36	464, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	127	109	21	19	195	24	187	161	27	14	12	6
37	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	224	864	7	10	1,071	655	1,061	459	70	13	9	533
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	...	6	...	...	6	6	6	2	1	33	...	3
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	1,290	2,165	37	175	3,241	873	3,247	2,168	405	16	117	660

CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*

40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	300	1,937	16	155	2,068	187	2,099	1,085	104	9	96	861
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	10	4	...	1	13	...	11	9	4	30	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3
		TOTAL	310	1,944	16	156	2,084	190	2,113	1,094	108	9	96	864

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part II.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1900 (Persons in Magistrates' Cases)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons									
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	33	15	1	...	47	4	51	30	6	17	2	13
44	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	1,037	785	55	60	1,701	40	1,725	1,280	319	20	103	37
		Theft ... Ordinary	1,432	2,393	68	97	3,660	457	3,617	3,028	404	12	193	242
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,101	932	53	71	1,909	113	1,941	1,553	235	13	134	67
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	71	31	1	1	101	...	101	72	24	25	3	2
46	419, 420	Cheating	57	70	1	...	126	5	118	83	28	25	16	4
46a	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	325	141	3	19	444	11	450	319	69	18	44	23
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	1,183	13,069	47	745	13,460	293	12,905	6,095	928	13	552	6,119
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5,239	17,436	229	993	21,448	923	20,908	12,460	2,013	14	1,047	6,507
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	9,174	25,153	346	1,534	32,399	2,662	32,032	19,565	3,341	...	1,586	9,106

	Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	12	150	...	1	161	51	163	102	18	15	...	45
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2,652	1,195	150	59	3,636	64	3,683	777	2,846	79	54	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gaming Acts	78	118	...	2	194	...	194	38	142	79	14	...
52	"	" " Excise Laws	43	78	1	1	117	34	126	41	86	68	1	2
53	"	" " Opium Act	31	117	...	13	135	14	133	47	75	61	14	...
54	"	" " Railway Laws	16	41	...	5	52	1	52	11	39	78	2	1
55	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws ...	91	128	...	...	219	3	222	24	196	89	1	1
56	"	" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	8	3	...	...	11	...	11	6	5	45	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	345	843	...	...	1,188	6	1,073	218	956	81	5	11
		Total	3,276	2,673	151	81	5,713	173	5,659	1,264	4,363	78	91	68
	Offences under other special or local laws declared to be cognizable (detail).													
58	Act VII of 1878	Forest Laws	279	920	5	13	1,181	11	1,192	413	759	65	19	1
59	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment Act	...	301	...	...	301	...	259	20	281	93	...	...
60	Act V of 1871	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	...
61	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
62	Act IV of 1872	Punjab Laws Act	4	88	...	...	92	5	85	13	84	87	...	...
		Total	283	1,310	5	13	1,575	20	1,541	447	1,128	72	19	1
		GRAND TOTAL	12,733	29,136	502	1,628	39,687	2,855	39,232	21,276	8,832	29	1,696	9,175

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (Persons in Police Cases.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.).				
				Investigated by the Police.									In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1899.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Poice (*i. e.*, cloumns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	1	...	3	66	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting of commission of cognizable offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	1	...	3	66	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	197	...	...	197	100	9	208	21	1	...	...	...
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps	1	8	...	...	8	100	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3c	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender ... ... N	3	50	...	...	50	100	5	58	2	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	16	139	...	...	139	100	5	160	7	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembling	22	606	...	...	606	100	4	632	85	2	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	24	...	...	24	100	...	26	2	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	46	1,024	...	...	1,024	100	23	1,093	117	4	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*													
8		Murder — By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder — „ dakaits	9	39	...	...	39	100	...	48	...	...	...	1	...
10	302, 303, 396	Murder — „ robbers	16	81	...	...	81	100	2	99	1	...	1	...	...
11		Murder — „ poison	2	81	1	...	82	99	...	84	17	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	61	592	...	...	592	100	3	656	42	4	1	...	1
13	307	Attempts at murder	7	140	...	...	140	100	...	147	16	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	16	280	...	...	280	100	...	295	35	1	...	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	81	...	...	81	100	...	83	19	2	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offence...	2	80	...	...	80	100	...	82	18	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	4	71	...	...	71	100	1	76	10	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	178	...	...	178	100	...	183	33	1	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	98	1,956	1	7	1,964	99	3	2,058	707	5	...	...	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	5	75	...	...	75	100	...	80	35	1	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	6	57	1	...	58	98	...	64	4	1	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	27	440	...	...	440	100	1	468	90	...	1	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	21	331	2	...	333	99	15	369	94	3	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Reported during the year.							Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
				Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1899.	Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	7	1	...	8	97	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	9	...	...	9	100	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	28	598	...	...	598	100	3	629	85	3	1	...	...
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	76	...	...	76	100	1	81	11	...	...	...	...
		Total	315	5,177	6	7	5,190	99	29	5,527	1,219	21	4	1	2

		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	34	221	1	...	222	99	...	256	29	1	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	1	8	...	...	8	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1	11	...	...	11	100	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — By other means	9	142	...	...	142	100	...	151	18	...	1	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery... ... — In dwelling-house ...	2	28	1	...	29	89	...	31	6	...	...	...	...
		Robbery... ... — On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	6	101	...	...	101	100	...	107	21	...	...	...	...
		Robbery... ... — Other robberies	20	306	...	...	306	100	...	326	77	3	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	313	1	...	314	99	...	342	61	4	2	2	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	28	455	...	...	455	100	1	484	102	1	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	505	14 943	...	773	15,716	95	15	15,463	859	52	7	2	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3	196	...	...	196	100	...	199	25	1	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	3	9	...	...	9	100	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	640	16,738	3	773	17,514	96	16	17,397	1,200	62	10	4	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*													
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	94	...	...	94	100	...	98	26	...	...	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	32	...	...	32	100	...	33	6	...	...	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	126	...	...	126	100	...	131	32	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police station, or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1899.	Reported during the year. Investigated by the Police. Upon the report.	Reported during the year. Investigated by the Police. Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Reported during the year. Not investigated.	Reported during the year. Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report, column 5 to total.	Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i. e.*, columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate. (Accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code). In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	Not sent to Magistrate. In which no such order was passed, and the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Not sent to Magistrate. *In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.* Convicted.	Not sent to Magistrate. *In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.* Not convicted.	Not sent to Magistrate. *In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.* Pending at close of year.
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*													
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	57	...	...	57	100	...	58	7	1	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	180	3,858	2	...	3,860	99	7	4,047	369	29	4	1	...
		Theft ... Ordinary	301	9,957	3	16	9,976	99	40	10,301	964	43	4	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	29	438	1	...	439	99	2	470	58	2	...	...	...
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	3	47	...	...	47	100	2	52	3	...	...	...	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	186	3,899	2	...	3,901	99	122	4,209	832	18	4	1	...
46a	419, 420	Cheating	12	285	...	...	285	100	4	301	28	1	...	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-tresspass	8	252	1	...	253	99	...	261	30	1	...	...	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	12	...	...	12	100	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
		Total	720	18,805	9	16	18,830	99	177	19,711	2,292	95	12	2	...
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	1,726	41,870	18	796	42,684	98	245	43,859	4,860	182	26	7	2

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	17	...	...	17	100	...	18	9	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	13	2,039	450	...	2,489	92	1,151	3,653	45	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gaming Act	1	93	...	...	93	100	1	95	...	...	...	...	...
52		" " Excise Laws	4	229	...	...	229	100	6	239	12	2	...	...	...
53		" " Opium laws	1	127	...	...	127	100	7	135	11	...	...	...	...
54		" " Railway Laws	3	112	...	...	112	100	...	115	13	1	...	...	...
55		" " Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	16	688	...	...	688	100	67	771	25	2	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	9,579	1	...	9,580	99	1,084	10,665	19	...	...	...	...
58	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15	Cantonment Act	...	2,511	32	...	2,543	99	...	2,543	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28 ...	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	9	257	...	...	257	100	...	266	4	1	...	...	...
64	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act V of 1871, Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	1	7	...	...	7	100	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	166	479	...	...	479	100	17	662	15	...	...	...	...
69	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	1	64	...	...	64	100	2	67	3	...	...	...	...
72	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	...	11	...	...	11	100	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
73	44 and 45 Vic., Chaps. 58 and 156...	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
74	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	14	...	...	14	100	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	217	16,233	483	...	16,716	97	2,335	19,268	158	6	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,943	58,103	501	796	59,400	98	2,580	63,127	5,018	188	26	7	2

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Offence. (3)	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended. (17)	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year. (18)	Cases sent before the Magistrate. (19)	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year. (20)	Total of cases before the Courts. (21)	Number ending in discharge or acquittal. (22)	Number ending in conviction. (23)	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23. (24)	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law of fact. (25)	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed. (26)	Number still under trial at close of the year. (27)	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*D*). (28)
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	117	Abetting of commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	16	4	166	11	177	57	89	61	14	...	17	...
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	2	1	5	1	6	2	3	60	1	...	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

3a	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	4	1	51	8	59	24	20	31	4	...	11	...
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice	24	2	127	11	138	20	103	83	1	4	9	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	13	511	68	579	85	341	80	43	59	46	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	24	1	25	7	15	69	...	1	1	1
		TOTAL	67	21	884	101	985	196	571	74	63	64	84	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder — By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder — „ dakaits	14	4	29	8	37	7	23	77	...	...	6	1
10		Murder — „ robbers	36	11	50	8	58	17	36	68	...	...	5	...
11		Murder — „ poison	10	5	52	13	65	29	19	40	4	...	13	...
12		Other murders	179	27	402	108	510	147	248	63	15	3	83	14
13	307	Attempts at murder	32	3	96	10	106	26	54	67	5	2	19	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	31	14	215	37	252	38	136	78	12	34	30	2
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	...	60	6	66	21	31	60	10	2	2	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	5	2	57	3	60	20	25	56	11	2	2	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	34	11	21	2	23	1	17	94	3	...	2	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	2	139	2	141	26	90	78	17	...	8	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt, for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	...	4	4	8	2	5	71	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	177	45	1,123	105	1,228	166	503	75	40	66	69	384
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	8	3	33	4	37	17	18	51	1	...	1	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	5	2	52	9	61	12	37	76	...	3	6	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapons	34	22	321	25	346	46	123	73	16	31	18	112
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	34	10	228	20	248	55	125	69	34	5	22	7

No. 13—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*D*).
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.													
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	1	6	...	6	5	1	17	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	8	...	8	2	3	60	2	...	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	41	19	480	35	515	155	282	65	22	20	31	5
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	5	59	2	61	9	31	77	8	3	5	5
		Total	659	186	3,435	401	3,836	801	1,807	69	200	171	324	533

	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	89	16	121	26	147	34	88	72	3	...	17	5
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	9	6	15	5	7	58	...	1	...	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	3	2	6	1	7	3	4	57	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means ...	46	5	81	9	90	28	53	65	...	3	4	2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... In dwelling-house ...	11	2	12	2	14	5	7	58	...	1	1	...
		Robbery ... ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	41	4	41	4	45	15	26	63	2	...	2	...
		Robbery ... ... Other robberies ...	87	12	147	15	162	48	93	66	9	2	8	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	132	16	125	30	155	88	42	32	8	7	8	2
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	81	17	283	21	304	133	131	50	16	5	18	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10,082	447	4,014	253	4,267	1,010	2,990	75	91	7	159	10
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	31	...	142	8	150	37	97	72	8	1	5	2
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	1	...	10	1	11	2	4	67	...	1	4	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	4	2	6	2	2	50	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL	10,604	522	4,995	378	5,373	1,410	3,544	72	139	28	226	26
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	2	61	6	67	19	23	55	6	1	5	13
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	...	25	1	26	6	15	71	...	1	1	3
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	11	2	86	7	93	25	38	60	6	2	6	16

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part III.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (Persons in Police Cases)—concluded.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence was only committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases disposed of under foot-note (*D*).
1	2	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	2	1	47	2	49	13	32	71	2	...	1	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... { Of cattle	1,225	160	2,259	138	2,397	467	1,746	79	52	39	92	1
45	406 to 408	Theft { Ordinary	3,104	279	5,907	211	6,118	944	4,825	84	148	34	143	21
		Criminal breach of trust	113	21	276	15	291	59	194	77	13	6	17	2
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	13	1	35	1	36	8	22	73	1	...	5	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	351	139	2,864	178	3,042	608	2,054	77	122	81	131	46
46a	419, 420	Cheating	26	11	235	18	253	44	139	76	18	13	34	5
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	12	3	215	8	223	41	129	76	22	1	6	24
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	9	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4,855	616	11,839	571	12,410	2,184	9,145	80	378	174	429	100
	Total of preceding Classifications I to V		16,196	1,347	21,239	1,458	22,697	4,616	15,105	76	786	139	1,069	682

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	1	6	3	9	1	8	89	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	12	3,590	153	3 743	346	3,082	90	143	7	157	8
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gaming Act	...	1	94	3	97	13	76	85	7	...	1	...
52		" " Excise Laws	5	2	218	7	225	32	177	85	7	...	9	...
53		" " Opium Laws	1	...	123	2	125	13	100	88	6	...	6	...
54		" " Railway Laws	26	3	72	4	76	14	57	80	1	1	3	...
55		" " Salt and customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	38	34	672	53	725	109	496	82	55	1	63	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6	1	10,639	79	10,718	1,115	9,478	89	8	3	112	2
58	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	2,543	23	2,566	359	2,173	86	...	...	34	...
59	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82, 86 ...	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act X of 1885, Section 651 ...	Escapes from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 21.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1871, Sections 25, 28	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	15	6	240	8	248	25	192	88	9	1	20	1
64	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act V of 1871, Section 29	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act VI of 1868, Section 52	Post Office Act	1	...	7	...	7	3	4	57	...	...	...	...
67	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82 ...	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	138	4	505	11	516	23	438	95	25	...	30	...
69	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16 ...	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act IV of 1874, Section 6	Foreign recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1872, Section 47	Punjab Laws Act	...	...	64	...	64	8	52	86	2	...	2	...
72	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25 ...	Telegraph Act	7	...	4	...	4	1	1	50	1	...	1	...
73	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156 ...	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
74	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	14	...	14	1	11	91	...	...	2	...
		TOTAL	245	64	18,795	346	19,141	2,063	16,347	89	266	13	440	12
		GRAND TOTAL	16,441	1,411	40,034	1,804	41,838	6,679	31,452	82	1,052	452	1,509	694

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1900 (Persons in Police Cases).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Law undor which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year.	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report of information, column 5.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Persons disposed of under foot-note (*D*).
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
	117	Abetting of commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity Safety and Justice.*																		
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	258	...	...	10	3	5	1	...	24	267	98	119	54	103	33	18
3a	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	3	60	3	...	1

3b	466 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	..
3c	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	2	94	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	106	38	30	44	27	30	8
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	3	288	...	16	...	...	3	3	...	12	297	95	169	64	159	23	10
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	73	4,240	...	23	18	·4	5	30	22	659	5,040	1,270	2,540	65	2,300	535	696
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	10	16	61	15	1	1
		Total	80	5,012	...	39	29	·5	13	34	22	709	5,745	1,514	2,877	65	2,607	622	734
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... By thags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakaits	16	269	...	33	9	3	...	15	31	77	369	174	136	43	105	38	21
10		Murder ... „ robbers	...	118	...	12	1	·8	3	10	14	20	138	67	59	46	50	9	3
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	98	...	...	1	1	4	4	2	19	110	68	22	24	17	15	5
12		Other murders	20	1,068	2	108	22	2	19	21	83	294	1,404	707	407	36	333	219	72
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	211	...	16	2	9	1	3	4	14	222	80	76	48	73	50	17
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	543	2	5	6	·1	11	9	9	81	614	163	275	62	238	87	89
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	109	...	...	1	9	7	...	4	8	117	41	53	56	52	2	21
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	92	...	1	1	·1	2	1	...	3	92	33	37	52	34	2	20
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	33	10	18	64	17	3	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	141	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	141	27	90	76	8	8	18
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt, for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	38	3	24	88	·9	11	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	44	2,284	2	29	86	3	70	27	25	211	2,383	471	922	66	865	163	827
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	57	...	...	4	7	5	1	...	5	53	29	22	43	20	1	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	3	163	...	2	1	·6	2	1	...	33	195	54	106	66	105	22	13

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (*Persons in Police Cases*)—continued.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. (4)	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information. (5)	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false. (6)	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year. (7)	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate. (8)	Percentage of column 8 to column 5. (9)	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. (10)	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year. (11)	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate. (12)	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year. (13)	Total number of persons tried. (14)	Number discharged or acquitted. (15)	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour. (16)	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16. (17)	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5. (18)	Number under trial at close of the year. (19)	Persons disposed of under foot-note (*D*). (20)
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person*—concluded.																	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	583	...	...	24	4	10	3	4	36	595	102	194	65	189	28	272
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	616	...	14	18	2	30	4	3	50	606	204	230	52	220	62	124
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	9	3	25	3	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	8	66	8	3	5
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	935	...	11	17	1	5	9	7	100	1,023	369	470	56	452	88	96
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	79	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	77	13	38	74	36	9	17
		Total	125	7,455	6	232	197	2	169	113	186	968	8,242	2,628	3,190	54	2,914	820	[illegible]

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																		
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	33	926	...	85	20	2	21	25	28	219	1,138	463	479	50	411	136	62
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	86	51	28	35	20	...	7
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	10	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	11	6	5	45	4	...	...
		By other means	...	187	...	10	4	2	...	1	2	33	217	84	110	56	102	14	9
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... In dwelling-house	...	28	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	31	11	16	59	16	1	3
		On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	100	4	1	1	1	...	...	3	10	118	43	65	60	60	3	7
		Other robberies	7	295	...	10	4	1	4	...	1	34	329	125	171	57	159	14	19
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	2	276	...	...	2	7	7	3	54	105	425	249	95	27	81	24	57
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	445	...	3	15	3	8	8	5	31	452	215	182	45	170	28	27
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	59	6,803	...	89	69	1	51	54	84	532	7,302	2,536	4,379	63	4,202	277	112
37	449 to 452	House-trepass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	195	...	1	7	3	1	1	...	12	198	51	123	70	119	11	13
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	4	4	50	4	5	3
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves.	...	20	...	9	...	...	..	3	...	21	38	9	19	67	19	...	10
		TOTAL	106	9,354	4	211	123	1	92	95	177	1,034	10,361	3,847	5,676	59	5,367	513	329
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																		
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	168	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	11	177	59	50	45	49	34	34
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	6	23	79	211	2	4
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	...	202	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	12	212	65	73	52	70	36	38

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement A, Part IV.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1900 (*Persons in the Police Cases*)—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons or Police custody in on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police. (4)	Persons arrested by the Police. Upon the report or other information. (5)	Persons arrested by the Police. Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false. (6)	Persons not arrested because absconded in cases occurring during the year. (7)	Persons released by the station officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate (8)	Percentage of column 8 to column 5. (9)	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. (10)	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year (11)	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate. (12)	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year. (13)	Total number of persons tried. (14)	Number discharged or acquitted. (15)	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour. (16)	Percentage of number convicted on totals of columns 15 and 16. (17)	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information, column 5. (18)	Number under trial at close of the year. (19)	Persons disposed of under foot-note (*D*). (20)
		Class V.— *Minor offences against Property.*																	
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	66	24	38	61	37	1	3
44	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	22	3,513	4	68	35	·9	10	36	28	218	3,708	1,032	2,365	69	2,289	154	153
		Theft ... Ordinary	62	8,567	...	89	80	·9	47	52	29	383	8,862	1,942	6,433	76	6,243	218	269
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	3	342	...	41	1	·2	4	1	2	21	362	99	220	68	216	24	19
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	1	42	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	2	43	12	24	66	23	5	2
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	84	4,602	1	145	124	2	95	86	51	242	4,661	1,255	2,867	69	2,760	207	345
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	8	391	...	10	6	1	5	10	2	34	414	94	200	67	193	66	54
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1	334	1	1	3	·8	4	...	3	11	343	82	179	64	164	13	69
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	:	...	...
		Total	181	17,855	6	259	249	1	166	186	116	913	18,456	4,541	12,327	73	11,926	688	914
		Total of preceding Classifications I to V	492	39,878	16	741	599	4	411	428	501	3,636	43,016	12,595	24,143	65	22,884	2,679	[illegible]

CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*

49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	7	17	70	13	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	12	1,660	450	1	34	2	10	12	1,532	156	3,752	361	3,085	89	1,726	157	151
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gaming Acts	3	454	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	474	83	354	80	312	6	31
52	"	" " Excise Laws	2	323	...	...	4	1	3	...	1	15	334	69	242	77	241	13	10
53	"	" " Opium Laws	...	162	...	...	1	·6	...	...	1	3	165	29	122	80	121	8	6
54	"	" " Railway Laws ...	...	100	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	9	107	29	70	70	70	7	1
55	"	" " Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	"	" " Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	4	760	...	4	13	1	7	17	2	71	800	147	534	78	500	68	51
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	10,729	1	...	1	·009	2	...	1	77	10,806	1,132	9,551	80	9,223	111	12
58	Act XIII of 1889, Sections 13, 15.	Cantonment Act	...	2,511	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2,566	359	2,173	85	2,173	34	...
59	Act XXI of 1883, Sections 82 86.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act X of 1886, Section 651 ...	Escape from custody under Civil Procedure Code or warrant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act IX of 1874, Sections 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Sections 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Sections 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Laws	4	529	...	...	4	·7	30	...	1	22	522	75	388	83	386	35	24
64	Act XV of 1872, Sections 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act V of 1871. Section 29 ...	Prisoners Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act VI of 1898, Section 52 ...	Post Office Act	...	10	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	44	4	...	...
67	Act III of 1877, Sections 81, 82.	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XXVII of 1871, Sections 19, 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	1	523	...	18	4	·7	6	4	...	11	521	23	443	95	439	30	25
69	Act XXXI of 1871, Section 16	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act IV of 1874, Section 6 ...	Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Act IV of 1872, Section 47 ...	Punjab Laws Act	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	91	14	72	83	72	3	2
72	Act XIII of 1885, Section 25	Telegraph Act	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	33	1	1	...
73	44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 58 and 156.	Persons found purchasing soldiers' regimental necessaries, equipments, stores, &c.	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	2	66	2	...	2
74	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	11	91	11	2	...
		TOTAL	28	17,892	483	28	64	3	60	33	1,538	412	20,194	2,337	17,069	87	15,304	475	315
		GRAND TOTAL	520	57,770	499	769	663	1	501	461	2,039	4,048	63,210	14,932	41,212	73	38,188	3,154	3953

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen During the year 1900—continued.

Statement B, Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Pending at beginning of the year.							
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.							
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i. e.* total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting of commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*									
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 *a*, 227 and 229.	Offences against public justice	3	5	53	655	418	41	1,134	186
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	6	13	292	28	19	342	161
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	Fales evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	2	5	47	422	166	10	647	200
7	465 to 477 *a*	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	8	17	247	14	13	287	163
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	2	33	30	1	65	9
9	482 to 489	Making or using fales trade-marks	...	...	...	25	7	1	32	12
10	149, 153 *a* to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	1	63	12	7	70	10
		Total	6	24	133	1,737	675	92	2,583	741

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
11	312 to 316	Caus ng miscarriage	1	1	...	19	2	7	23	18
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	1	...	...	9	...	2	10	9
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3
		TOTAL	2	1	...	31	2	9	36	30
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	6	18	21	902	1	69	953	634
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	2	4	261	...	1	267	61
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3	33	262	11,560	2	55	11,865	4,032
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	31	1,618	...	10	1,640	766
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	10	171	705	26,669	1	105	27,568	9,080
		TOTAL	13	206	1,002	40,108	3	171	41,349	13,939
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
18	417 and 418	Cheating	5	17	79	2,173	2	54	2,288	1,331
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	10	19	783	26	42	844	402
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief, simple	2	20	96	4,245	40	51	4,406	1,547
		TOTAL	10	47	194	7 201	68	147	7,538	3,280
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
21	298	Offences against religion	1	2	1	183	...	4	188	88
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	2	45	1	1	48	17
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	11	118	271	6 138	4	201	6,658	2,766
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	3	35	887	27	3	778	327
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	4	42	2,936	2	29	2,986	1,197
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	1	1	11	316	41	6	370	123
27	291 *a*	Keeping a lottery office	...	13	...	140	1	10	154	49
28	Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	141	132	189	6,705	2,975	2,382	10,158	4,010
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	...	9	237	17	24	264	133
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	2	11	16	571	8	30	608	308
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	9	76	2,026	...	13	2,112	631
		TOTAL	157	293	652	20,184	3,076	2,703	24,324	9,649
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		25	50	179	7,826	1,182	165	9,265	1,618
		GRAND TOTAL	219	639	2,181	77,989	5,007	3 356	86,048	29,891

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement B., Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1900—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Law under which punishable. (2)	Offence. (3)	Number tried. Ending in discharge or acquittal. (12)	Number tried. Ending in conviction. (13)	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under investigation. With the Police. (14)	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under investigation. Otherwise under investigation. (15)	Number of cases pending at close of the year. Under trial. (16)	Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact. (17)	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed. (18)	Under foot-note (A). (19)
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed &c. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*									
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harhouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 *a*, 227 and 229.	Offences against public justice	372	487	7	6	65	1	1	10
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	95	50	1	10	9	...	...	16
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	243	154	...	8	34	...	...	8
7	465 to 477 *a*	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	67	32	1	9	12	1	...	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	32	21	...	...	3	...	...	2
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	7	6	...	...	5	...	...	2
10	149, 153 *a* to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	22	40	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total	838	790	9	33	130	2	1	40

		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	196	27	8	12	28	1	1	45
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	34	15	...	7	2	..	...	148
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2,295	604	2	37	332	11	1	4,551
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	762	97	...	...	23	...	...	1
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,685	1,274	4	86	607	413	3	11,416
		TOTAL	7,776	1,990	6	130	954	424	4	16,116
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
18	417 and 418	Cheating	644	100	4	20	66	8	...	106
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	279	87	1	8	9	2	...	36
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	993	426	2	28	118	3	...	1,294
		TOTAL	1,916	613	7	56	213	13	...	1,436
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
21	298	Offences against religion	39	12	...	1	12	...	1	35
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	10	6	...	1	...	...	...	14
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1,829	291	13	86	214	6	...	1,355
24	500 to 502	Defamation	162	34	...	5	32	1	...	217
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	586	159	3	7	58	...	...	966
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	63	169	...	...	4	...	...	11
27	291 *a*	Keeping a lottery office	25	63	1	2	1	...	...	13
28	Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1,949	2,888	216	35	162	3	...	895
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	87	19	...	1	13	...	...	11
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property	169	84	...	2	14	...	...	32
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	801	272	1	20	28	...	...	338
		TOTAL	5,720	4,007	234	160	538	10	1	3,907
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		1,912	4,294	16	60	191	2	...	1,130
		GRAND TOTAL	18,359	11,723	281	451	2,066	452	7	22,675

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—continued.

Statement B., Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1900 (Persons).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Persons against whom process issued.					Persons tried.				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Pesons under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	95	1,064	689	43	1,805	54	765	846	...	128	18
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	7	217	28	5	247	22	139	58	...	7	22
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Fales evidence, fales complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	68	401	189	18	641	19	367	193	...	48	19
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged document not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	14	193	27	15	219	6	151	37	...	22	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	32	61	...	97	...	52	43	...	2	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	25	1	5	20	...	16	1	...	3	1
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	114	57	...	175	...	62	113	...	...	...
		Total	192	2,046	1,052	86	3,204	101	1,552	1,291	...	210	63
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	4	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	1	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	4	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	1	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389	Extortion	62	708	1	78	693	69	462	46	...	44	126

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime showing the Results of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1900—concluded.

Statement B., Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year ending 31st December 1900 (*Persons*)—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Persons against whom process issued.					Persons tried.				
Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Under foot-note C.
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	631	20,281	24	1,550	19,386	1,663	5,303	1,089	...	590	11,150
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	11	...	...	11	2	4	4	...	...	1
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,754	49,292	30	3,924	47,152	4,423	12,383	2,896	...	1,448	27,455
		Total	2,385	69,584	54	5,474	66,549	6,088	17,690	3,989	...	2,038	38,606

	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
18	417 and 418	Cheating	114	1,425	4	68	1,476	65	1,048	141	...	79	153
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	31	858	30	95	824	60	507	119	...	56	103
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	268	8,032	195	620	7,875	507	2,925	939	...	307	3,354
		TOTAL	413	10,316	229	783	10,175	632	4,480	1,199	...	442	3,610
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion	9	265	...	2	272	20	115	25	...	12	105
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	66	2	1	67	9	16	8	...	...	35
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	482	7,205	7	476	7,218	423	3,333	581	...	431	2,627
24	500 to 502	Defamation	46	950	...	19	977	22	312	48	...	62	534
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	62	3,570	2	285	3,349	322	977	235	...	80	1,776
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	28	576	95	27	672	41	265	323	...	9	42
27	291 A.	Keeping a lottery office	...	21	...	...	21	...	6	9	...	...	6
28	Cases under Chapter VIII C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	832	14,432	10,841	743	25,362	1,004	8,687	10,703	...	477	5,197
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	35	451	26	...	512	72	198	158	...	28	62
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	65	729	25	11	808	44	459	174	...	58	90
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	47	1,561	2	79	1,531	113	786	267	...	25	358
		TOTAL	1,606	29,826	11,000	1,643	40,789	2,070	15,154	12,531	...	1,182	10,832
	Offences under other special and local laws not cognizable by the Police (detail).		387	15,341	2,022	1,026	16,424	485	5,466	7,393	...	432	3,218
		GRAND TOTAL	5,045	127,885	14,361	9,092	137,839	9,445	44,806	26,451	...	4,349	56,455

No. 14.—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab on the last day of the year 1900, with the Cost of Tribunals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.					
											Original.		Appeals.			
Name of Province.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.
Province of Punjab. Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ...	110,667	20,860,913	14	32	130	6	15	42	147	313	240,051	51,608	15,541	2,192	Rs. 29,41,980	Rs. 34,12,656
Criminal ...			13	31	130	6	14	41	164	544	108,029	70,237	15,707	610		
Revenue ...			6	31	130	1	7	40	113	344	22,869	5,012	2,819	1,411		
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,857	34.067	4,213	Rs. 29,41,980	Rs. 34,12,656

18. Remarks.

	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	5	1
	District Judges	15	17
	Additional Judges	...	...
	Subordinate Judges... ...	2	8
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges...	10	7
	Munsifs	...	88

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Number of Persons.					
Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,942	1,057	1,026	7,564	4,029	3,109	10	416	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	293	130	128	188	113	47	...	28	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C. ...	1,116	1,030	1,036	2,049	915	970	8	156	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C. ...	1,356	1,080	1,063	1,682	868	682	8	124	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C. ...	218	191	191	285	126	138	...	21	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C. ...	89	82	84	135	70	64	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	738	645	624	1,276	531	735	1	9	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	234	114	108	314	259	44	...	11	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, I. P. C. — Offences affecting life	1,511	1,231	1,121	2,586	1,209	1,000	26	351	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	85	42	27	41	19	19	...	3	
Hurt	34,475	24,164	19,539	52,568	46,812	4,728	25	1,003	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,959	935	859	2,417	2,087	239	...	91	
Criminal force and assault	13,115	9,515	7,744	19,481	17,288	1,741	14	438	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	1,146	465	404	1,067	741	250	11	65	
Rape	178	82	79	131	64	59	...	8	
Unnatural offence	104	70	67	111	67	43	...	1	

No. 15.—Statement of Offences Reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Number of Persons.					
Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	20,740	14,008	10,929	18,100	7,952	9,640	51	457	
	Extortion	972	334	295	776	663	61	...	52	
	Robbery and dacoity	2,276	888	692	2,556	1,308	1,046	31	171	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	1,039	573	559	968	628	286	...	54	
	Criminal breach of trust	3,735	1,826	1,648	2,249	1,650	473	15	111	
	Receiving of stolen property	4,182	3,183	2,827	4,392	1,441	2,766	37	148	
	Cheating	3,006	1,370	1,318	2,215	1,660	383	13	159	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	71	34	37	71	56	15	...	...	
	Mischief	6,407	4,253	3,720	10,416	8,401	1,688	17	310	
	Criminal trespass	24,046	18,774	10,092	22,459	16,023	5,715	41	680	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.		380	167	175	325	216	59	...	50	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX		51	38	32	59	40	10	...	9	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		6,745	4,254	3,739	7,690	6,780	617	20	273	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		726	425	413	777	697	51	...	29	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII		3,065	2,064	1,748	3,608	3,286	233	1	88	
Offences under special and local laws		44,746	38,603	36,982	78,852	31,325	46,472	30	1,025	
Total		180,746	131,627	109,306	247,408	157,324	83,383	359	6,342	

No. 16.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and Section 485	21	21	1	20	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	7,735	33,629	17,382	15,674	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Security for good behaviour ...	7,015	7,812	1,663	6,055	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	86	345	217	125	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	274	904	633	227	
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	1,192	1,332	5	1,327	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ...	2	2	...	2	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,386	1,382	1,086	278	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	712	1,049	489	527	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, Section 563, against convicted offenders released under Section 562.	116	177	47	130	
Total	18,539	46,653	21,523	24,365	

No. 17.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Persons whose cases were disposed of.															
				Convicted.													
				On regular trial.				On summary trial.									
						Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.				*Youthful offenders dealt with under Section 31, Act VIII of 1897.*							
Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.	Sentence passed.	Released on probation, Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.	Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	4,976	3	2,833	2,092	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	47	1,805	7	4,394	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	24,802	58	16,881	7,054	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	688	10,872	13	31,923	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	191,719	195	124,637	53,839	145	3	4	5,996	36	15	...	1,970	4,879	81,880	12	239,773	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates	12,088	19	7,173	2,472	...	...	...	2,208	...	...	...	10	206	6,465	7	12,644	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	477	...	31	413	27	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	337	4	31	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	14,038	78	5,244	7,731	37	...	...	583	4	...	...	114	247	5,672	22	21,624	
Courts of Sessions	2,298	13	677	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	225	826	45	11,311	
Chief Court	267	...	36	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	172	51	28	
Total ...	250,665	366	157,512	74,893	225	3	4	8,792	40	15	...	2,487	6,328	108,029	11	321,728	

No. 18.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.																	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
																	Rs	Rs.	Rs									
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14.	...	...	...	150	88	...	1,769	...	...	..	1,582	180	6	1	...	...	10,099	9,267	151	140	97	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	1,898	58	...	4,447	250	1,308	127	3,540	868	30	9	...	..	38,568	27,729	3,365	303	1,258	521	1	...	..	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	15,274	814	...	31,760	3,502	16,026	2,028	26,176	4,984	430	161	9	...	2,92,872	2,03,178	13,559	2,912	9,893	5,271	40	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	310	26	...	4,269	137	66	19	4,057	206	6	...	...	...	10,824	8,990	428	63	248	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	37	5	...	5	364	9	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	147	147	50	7	29	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	2,798	63	...	1,731	381	4,320	84	661	682	220	147	19	2	1,00,656	64,596	14,632	117	538	827	1,463	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Sessions	...	346	...	550	...	139	151	8	173	161	28	80	20	23	...	...	10,695	2,706	...	1	57	227	299	127	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	161	31	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	161	377	...	21,022	1,054	139	44,132	4,642	21,902	2,419	36,049	7,002	713	341	28	2	4,63,861	3,16,613	32,185	3,543	12,120	6,897	1,807	128	...	...	...	...

No. 18 A.—Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during the year 1900.

Part I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under.		*6 to* 10.		11 *to* 15		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.			
Offences for which awarded.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I.P.C.	181	7	451	17	468	14	317	8	150	12	255	21	1,613	288
" 380, "	28	...	75	...	98	7	88	2	26	3	57	2	331	55
" 381, "	9	...	59	...	54	...	28	...	13	...	26	1	148	22
" 382, "	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, "	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	22	...	70	...	131	2	129	...	49	2	151	5	515	46
" 412, "	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	5	...	12	...	15	...	15	1	5	...	8	...	50	11
5. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in Section 444, I.P.C.	6	...	15	...	30	2	48	...	16	...	19	...	123	13
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	7	...	23	...	32	1	39	1	5	1	21	2	117	15
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	26	...	38	...	81	...	82	3	40	...	78	4	317	35
8. Offences under Section 52f of the Prisons Act, 1894.	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	...
9. Offences under Section 19, Act XXVI of 1871.	3	1	16	...	6	...	12	1	8	...	3	...	46	4
10. Offences under Section 325, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Offences under Section 279, Indian Penal Code.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12. Offences under Section 454, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
13. Offences under Section 457, Indian Penal Code.	...	2	6	9	28	2	41	...	5	2	40	...	122	13
14. Offences under Section 392, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
15. Offences under Section 291, Indian Penal Code.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

No. 18 A.—continued.

PART I.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.	
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.			
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
In lieu of other punishments—concld (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
16. Offences under Section 456, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
17. Offences under Section 406, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18. Offences under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Offences under Section 376, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
20. Offences under Section 354, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
21. Offences under Secrion 408, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22. Offences under Sections 323-324, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23. Offences under Section 235, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24. Offences under Section 333, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
25. Offences under Section 429, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
26. Offences under Section 437, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27. Offences under Section 304 Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
28. Offences under Section 269, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
29. Offences under Section 19, Act XI of 1878.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30. Offences under Act VI of 1878 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
31. " " " VII of 1878	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
TOTAL ...	290	10	758	26	968	28	812	17	319	20	674	35	3,449	508

No. 18 A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL.
In addition to other punishments.								
(Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in ...	Section 378, I. P. C.	...	6	25	52	16	110	209
	" 380, "	...	2	4	7	4	20	37
	" 381, "	...	1	2	5	...	8	16
	" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ...	" 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 389, "	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	" 411, "	...	4	7	10	6	47	74
	" 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.		...	...	...	4	1	7	12
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.		...	...	1	...	2	9	12
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.		...	1	3	8	12	35	59
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...		1	5	7	27	7	66	113
8. Offences under Section 52 of Prisons Act, 1894		...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9. Offences under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871		...	5	18	14	1	7	45

No. 18 A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
In addition to other punishments—concluded.							
(Sections 3 and 4.)							
B.—Section 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 194, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " 195, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	1	2	...	2	5
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C.	...	...	1	1	2	2	6
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... Section 463, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 467, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 459, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	3	6	10
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
16. Offences under Section 326, I. P. C.	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
17. " " " 302, "	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
18. " " " 428, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	[illegible]
19. " " " 429, "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
20. " " " 457, "	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Total	1	24	69	135	58	356	643

No. 18 A—concluded.

PART. III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section* 5, *Act VI*, 1864, *on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	STRIPES.												
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30		
OFFENCE.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction	TOTAL.
Offences under Section 376, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 377, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " " 326, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 391, " ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6
" " " 337, " ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 429, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 454, " ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 448, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 457, " ...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 406, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 369, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " 428, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " 241, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
" " " 403, " ...	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
" " " 379, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences under Section 130, Act IX of 1890.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offences under Section 126, Act IX of 1890.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences under Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	2
TOTAL ...	1	1	12	...	12	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	34

PART IV.—*Showing the Relative Number of Times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which Whipping might have been awarded.*

1	2	3
Punishments.	Number.	REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	4,634	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	14,546	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	19,180	
4 Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	24	

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	(Showing number of persons dealt with under Section 106 (3) of the Code or under Section 8, clause (2), of the Reformatory Schools Act.)
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	11,282	3	2,485	4,583	3	1,511	2,215	34	80	...	368	10	14
To Courts of Sessions	9,809	14	3,969	2,382	5	1,408	1,568	1	42	...	420	15	61
To Chief Court { by persons convicted ...	1,874	3	289	660	6	293	324	...	8	...	291	71	...
To Chief Court { by Government from judgments of acquittal.	34	...	2	12	7	2	1	...	...	...	10	72	...
Total ...	22,999	20	6,745	7,637	21	3,214	4,108	35	130	...	1,089	16	75
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,085	...	2,058	...	...	...	...	...	783	112	132	12	...
By Courts of Sessions	1,861	...	1,443	...	...	...	...	...	137	191	90	18	...
By Chief Court	3,463	...	1,764	391	53	344	475	12	84	...	340	39	...
Total ...	8,409	...	5,265	391	53	344	475	12	1,004	303	562	15	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,408	20	12,010	8,028	74	3,558	4,583	47	1,134	303	1,651	...	75

No. 20.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.										
Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	11,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	94	162	613	1	80	...	154	1,655	13,235	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	157,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,908	614	1,989	5,855	1	1,443	2	719	18,531	176,149	
Small Cause Courts	18,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,441	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,863	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,812	886	1,559	4,239	1	554	18	506	11,575	15,438	
Chief Courts of Districts	1,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	199	289	735	3	311	6	217	2,308	4,013	
Total ...	193,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,819	1,793	3,999	11,442	6	2,368	26	1,596	34,069	227,276	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
III.—Revenue Courts.																		
Other Subordinate Courts	...	14,622	121	...	4,728	1,714	21,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	7	102	...	392	35	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	14,629	223	...	5,120	1,749	21,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,721	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	
Grand Total ...	193,207	14,629	223	...	5,120	1,749	21,721	12,819	1,793	3,999	11,442	6	2,396	26	1,596	34,077	249,005	

No. 21.—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.										
Value of Suits.	Not exceeding Rs 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
Courts in the Interior.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,056	6,515	2,896	1,596	156	...	...	...	16	8,56,582	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	32,210	81,837	36,779	24,390	635	...	...	...	298	1,02,67,802	
Small Cause Courts	4,238	8,237	3,222	2,744	...	...	...	...	...	10,59,098	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	529	1,861	1,911	7,475	2,725	478	7	1	451	48,69,041	
Chief Courts of Districts	54	207	159	757	796	1,498	159	64	319	69,71,608	
Total	39,087	98,657	44,967	36,962	4,312	1,976	166	65	1,084	2,40,24,131	
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	5,766	9,798	3,152	1,967	226	35	...	...	341	11,56,770	
Collectors' Courts	153	127	61	48	21	3	...	...	123	47,208	
Total	5,919	9,925	3,213	2,015	247	38	...	...	464	12,03,978	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Chief Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Grand Total	45,006	1,08,682	48,180	39,077	4,559	2,014	166	65	1,456	2,52,28,109	

No. 22.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

Part I.—*Civil Suits.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	15,433	...	3,140	1,987	3,059	2,464	158	98	27	2,489	604	1,407	145	43	29
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	205,650	142	39,641	29,088	30,891	33,509	3,706	8 9	240	38,795	9,234	19,515	1,994	34	24
Small Cause Courts	20,814	1	2,536	2,007	5,808	3,691	256	81	35	3,642	1,055	1,702	198	24	18
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	20,603	48	3,333	1,838	1,793	1,588	616	152	34	5,021	2,263	3,917	996	74	52
Chief Courts of Districts	5,325	7	533	434	532	462	107	90	21	1,343	553	1,243	395	86	56
Total	267,825	198	49,183	35,354	42,083	41,714	4,843	1,310	357	51,290	13,709	27,784	3,728	45	26
II.—Divisional Courts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	416	...
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	416	...
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Other Subordinate Courts	26,260	...	5,282	3,026	3,190	2,396	633	190	94	5,478	2,128	3,843	601	58	41
District Courts	632	...	78	80	2	26	12	2	...	129	123	180	125	23	32
Total	26,892	...	5,360	3,106	3,192	2,422	645	192	94	5,607	2,251	4,023	726	57	40
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Court	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	259	...
Total	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	259	...
Grand Total	294,731	198	54,543	38,460	45,275	44,136	5,488	1,502	451	56,903	15,964	31,811	4,455	46	26

No. 22 A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of cases disposed of.												Average duration of cases.	
				Without contest.				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*					
Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte.*	Dismissed *ex parte.*	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year	Contested.	Uncontested.
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	2,147	...	592	63	123	234	60	3	...	706	228	138	1	25	17
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	35,362	25	9,525	1,314	1,292	1,504	510	7	3	12,158	5,596	3,430	74	20	13
Small Cause Courts	1,639	...	666	96	124	75	15	...	...	449	147	67	2	14	12
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,591	...	1,608	133	66	124	80	2	...	1,991	700	487	22	25	13
Chief Courts of Districts	11,146	3	1,984	203	145	618	125	...	1	5,815	1,227	1,025	141	24	21
Total	55,485	28	14,375	1,809	1,750	2,553	790	12	4	21,119	7,898	5,147	240	21	12
II.—Divisional Courts	1,291	1	575	1	...	19	255	...	...	191	208	41	21	52	9
Total	1,291	1	575	1	...	19	255	...	...	191	208	41	21	52	9
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Other Subordinate Courts	4,617	...	2,152	106	89	100	42	13	23	1,427	473	192	2	29	18
District Courts	615	...	544	1	4	2	4	...	...	21	11	28	...	26	12
Total	5,232	...	2,696	107	93	102	46	13	23	1,448	484	220	2	29	34
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.															
Chief Court	24	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	14
Total	24	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	14
Grand Total	62,032	29	17,646	1,917	1,843	2,694	1,091	25	27	22,758	8,590	5,412	263	22	12

No. 23.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

Part I.—*Appeals from Decrees.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte.*				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	460	8	51	37	5	1	3	1	148	37	73	42	54	18	38	48
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	7,330	21	1,443	319	151	28	72	49	2,170	577	1,305	628	567	56	36	15
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	9,106	140	1,090	283	32	12	38	8	2,759	792	1,328	590	2,034	863	99	189
Total	16,896	169	2,584	639	188	41	113	58	5,077	1,406	2,706	1,260	2,655	937	54	252
B.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts and other Revenue Courts ...	3,213	...	218	166	247	10	16	10	1,112	237	528	275	394	88	54	29
Total	3,213	...	218	166	247	10	16	10	1,112	237	528	275	394	88	54	29
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Chief Court of Province ... ... { Appeals from Original decrees ...	217	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	2	196	182	630	...
Chief Court of Province { Do. Appellate decrees ..	2,692	...	179	50	10	7	3	2	565	127	243	93	1,413	1,246	538	6
Total	2,909	...	182	54	10	7	3	2	570	131	246	95	1,609	1,428	584	6
Grand Total	23,018	169	2,984	859	445	58	132	70	6,759	1,774	3,480	1,630	4,658	2,453		287

No. 23A.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

Part II.—*Miscellaneous Appeals.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.							
Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
Courts in the Interior.																
A.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	54	1	6	2	1	...	1	...	17	1	7	13	5	...	35	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,130	18	212	83	38	7	17	14	252	15	189	215	70	3	30	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	962	13	228	65	8	...	5	4	194	19	114	149	163	43	67	1
Total	2,146	32	446	150	47	7	23	18	463	35	310	377	238	46	44	1
B.—Revenue Courts																
Collectors' Appellate Courts and other Revenue Courts	1,612	...	376	60	55	2	21	1	401	22	387	86	201	50	43	...
Total	1,612	...	376	60	55	2	21	1	401	22	387	86	201	50	43	...
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from Original decrees	175	1	66	15	2	...	1	1	26	5	2	7	49	23	196	...
Chief Court of Province { Do. Appellate decrees	245	...	59	3	5	...	...	...	40	5	27	19	87	64	211	...
Total	420	1	125	18	7	...	1	1	66	10	29	26	136	87	153	...
Grand Total	2,566	33	571	168	54	7	24	19	529	45	339	403	374	133		1

No. 24.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Applications disposed of.							Number of Applications											
											On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given				
Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under Section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	9,414	35	2,237	1,543	4,282	1,318	48	1,21,811	67	169	385	1,763	131	...	268	44	420	41	...	6
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	155,558	586	27,828	23,664	83,137	20,343	1,233	19,24,009	271	2,298	5,448	24,851	2,529	62	6,306	64	4,947	22	24	1,037
Small Cause Courts	26,880	746	6,392	6,169	11,722	1,851	18	2,72,563	39	494	660	3,170	...	...	115	30	...	...	3	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14,906	83	4,672	1,915	5,791	2,445	229	4,58,507	28	124	334	1,883	163	6	379	91	2,721	89	8	21
Chief Courts of Districts	6,269	97	1,427	973	2,443	1,328	321	7,53,310	27	53	221	634	135	25	185	19	619	68	4	25
Total	213,207	1,547	42,556	34,264	107,375	27,285	1,849	35,30,200	432	3,138	7,048	32,301	2,958	93	7,253	248	8,707	220	39	1,089
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																				
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	11,045	6	3,880	1,470	4,302	1,387	118	1,11,737	134	188	363	2,088	80	22	161	8	1,219	15	...	142
District Courts	128	...	57	38	17	16	...	2,020	...	1	10	57	1	...	...	...	9	19	1	17
Total	11,173	6	3,937	1,508	4,319	1,403	118	1,13,757	134	189	373	2,145	81	22	161	8	1,228	34	1	159
Grand Total	224,380	1,553	46,493	35,772	111,694	28,688	1,967	36,43,957	566	3,327	7,421	34,446	3,039	115	7,414	256	9,935	254	40	1,248

No. 25.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.										Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of Insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.	
			Granted.		Rejected.									
Class of Courts.	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	311	95	33	30	76	...	...	77	73	32	4,61,886	2,97,475	1,54,790	1,51,645
Chief Courts of Districts	320	90	30	26	102	...	...	72	53	26	1,46,523	14,199	7,904	6,647
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	631	185	63	56	178	...	...	149	126	58	6,08,409	3,11,674	1,62,694	1,58,292

No. 26.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of the Punjab in the year 1900.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury Trials.				Number of accused persons in Trials with Assessors.				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	European trials.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors ...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sessions trials.
	Assessors ...	3	...	...	...	...	1,810	1,381	257	172	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,377	...	1,377	964	...	964	2,341	...	2,341	840	...	840	1,501	...	1,501	1,46	...	1,461	1,466	...	1,466
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	5	...	5			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	1,679	3	1,682	1,804	12	1,816	3,483	15	3,498	1,509	13	1,522	1,974	2	1,976	1,880	2	1,882	1,904	4	1,908
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	429	16	445	451	16	467	418	16	434	33	...	33	24	2	26			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...			
3	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	864	...	864	1,704	...	1,704	2,568	...	2,568	1,165	...	1,165	1,403	...	1,403	1,064	...	1,064	1,064	...	1,064
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Mung Rasúl ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	2,016	...	2,016	1,878	...	1,878	3,894	...	3,894	1,955	...	1,955	1,939	...	1,939	1,863	...	1,863	1,863	...	1,863
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	5,936	3	5,939	6,350	12	6,362	12,286	15	12,301	5,469	13	5,482	6,817	2	6,819	6,268	2	6,270	6,297	4	6,301
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	452	16	468	476	16	492	443	16	459	33	...	33	29	2	31			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...			
5	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	678	2	680	2,010	70	2,080	2,688	72	2,760	1,984	62	2,046	704	10	714	667	11	678	797	13	810
			Under-trial ...	172	2	174	1,436	29	1,465	1,608	31	1,639	1,520	31	1,551	88	...	88	126	2	128			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	21	...	21	24	...	24	20	...	20	4	...	4	4	...	4			
	Murree ...	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	115	4	119	115	4	119	115	4	119	...	...	...	3	...	3			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Ambala ..	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	741	8	749	1,301	43	1,344	2,042	51	2,093	1,317	47	1,364	725	4	729	747	6	753	775	7	782
			Under-trial ...	40	2	42	528	20	548	568	22	590	553	20	573	15	2	17	27	1	28			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	8	...	8	5	...	5	1	...	1			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	59	3	62	60	3	63	59	3	62	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Mooltan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	579	12	591	2,268	37	2,305	2,847	49	2,896	2,209	43	2,252	638	6	644	614	10	624			
			Under-trial ...	78	...	78	1,422	29	1,451	1,500	29	1,529	1,433	28	1,461	67	1	68	82	1	83	700	11	711
			Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	4	...	4			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	711	4	715	715	4	719	706	4	710	9	...	9	8	...	8			
			Under-trial ...	34	...	34	763	13	776	797	13	810	771	13	784	26	...	26	32	...	32	41	...	41
			Civil ...	3	...	3	21	...	21	24	...	24	22	...	22	2	...	2	1	...	1			
8	Lahore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	390	...	390	1,872	...	1,872	2,262	...	2,262	1,821	...	1,821	441	...	441	462	...	462			
			Under-trial ...	95	...	95	491	...	491	586	...	586	570	...	570	16	...	16	78	...	78	541	...	341
			Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	37	...	37	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	37	3	40	1,734	44	1,778	1,771	47	1,818	1,736	46	1,782	35	1	36	50	2	52	50	2	52
			Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kasúr ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	36	1	37	886	33	919	922	34	956	909	24	943	13	...	13	33	2	35	33	2	35
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

9	*Delhi* ...	*District Jail* ...	Convicted ...	454	9	463	1,734	56	1,790	2,188	65	2,253	1,683	61	1,744	505	4	509	573	8	581	606	9	615
			Under-trial ...	39	1	40	922	27	949	961	28	989	935	25	960	26	3	29	30	1	31			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	18	...	18	4	...	4	3	...	3			
	Gurgaon ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	5	...	5	685	12	697	690	12	702	683	12	695	7	...	7	10	...	10	35	...	35
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	665	12	677	681	12	693	660	11	671	21	1	22	25	...	25			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Peshâwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	294	7	301	1,590	43	1,633	1,884	50	1,934	1,393	42	1,435	491	8	499	391	12	403	486	15	501
			Under-trial ...	91	4	95	1,406	45	1,451	1,497	49	1,546	1,413	44	1,457	84	5	89	91	3	94			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	42	...	42	48	...	48	46	...	46	2	...	2	4	...	4			
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	6	...	6	335	6	341	341	6	347	341	6	347	...	...	...	9	...	9	58	3	61
			Under-trial ...	32	3	35	851	36	887	883	39	922	836	36	872	47	3	50	49	3	52			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		TOTAL ...	Convicted ...	3,151	38	3,189	12,549	271	12,820	15,700	309	16,009	12,180	277	12,457	3,520	32	3,552	3,481	47	3,528	4,126	62	4,188
			Under-trial ...	671	16	687	11,278	293	11,573	11,949	311	12,260	11,510	295	11,805	439	16	455	627	15	642			
			Civil ...	16	...	16	171	1	172	187	1	188	170	1	171	17	...	17	18	...	18			
11	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	285	6	291	1,146	31	1,177	1,431	37	1,468	1,029	33	1,06[illegible]	402	4	406	363	5	368	395	6	401
			Under-trial ...	21	1	22	691	30	721	712	31	743	692	28	720	20	3	23	29	1	30			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	17	...	17	23	...	23	21	...	21	2	...	2	3	...	3			
12	Dera Ismail Khan	Do. ...	Convicted ...	320	25	345	1,600	74	1,674	1,920	99	2,019	1,600	76	1,676	320	23	343	307	23	330	356	25	381
			Under trial ...	47	2	49	582	34	616	629	36	665	589	35	624	40	1	41	48	2	50			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	8	2	10	11	2	13	11	1	12	...	1	1	1	...	1			
	Bhakkar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	387	3	390	387	3	390	386	3	389	1	...	1	7	...	7	35	1	36
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	648	8	656	669	8	677	646	8	654	23	...	23	28	1	29			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	339	6	345	1,759	28	1,787	2,098	34	2,132	1,787	32	1,819	311	2	313	325	5	330	452	10	462
			Under-trial ...	114	1	115	1,205	46	1,251	1,319	47	1,366	1,268	45	1,313	51	2	53	124	5	129			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	17	...	17	20	...	20	19	...	19	1	...	1	3	...	3			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1900—continued.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	19	...	19	312	...	312	331	...	331	315	...	315	16	...	16	19	...	19	19	...	19
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	27	...	27	569	6	575	596	6	602	590	6	596	6	...	6	17	...	17	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Dera Gházi Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	290	6	96	1,151	20	1,171	1,441	26	1,467	1,151	22	1,173	290	4	294	265	5	270			
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	968	38	1,006	997	39	1,036	954	35	989	43	4	47	43	2	45	310	7	317
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	2	21	19	2	21	15	2	17	4	...	4	2	...	5			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	16	...	16	515	1	516	531	1	532	485	1	486	46	...	46	44	...	44			
			Under-trial ...	25	4	29	336	6	342	361	10	371	349	10	359	12	...	12	25	...	25	69	...	69
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	283	4	287	1,238	28	1,266	1,521	32	1,553	1,218	27	1,245	303	5	308	305	6	311			
			Under-trial ...	36	1	37	793	22	815	829	23	852	793	23	816	36	...	36	50	1	51	357	7	364
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	9	...	9	4	...	4	2	...	2			
16	Lahore ...	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	181	181	...	130	130	...	311	311	...	133	133	...	178	178	...	177	177			
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	6	6	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	178	178
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	211	1	212	704	22	726	915	23	938	686	20	706	229	3	232	206	3	209			
			Under-trial ...	36	...	36	686	24	710	722	24	746	705	24	729	17	...	17	43	1	44	252	4	256
			Civil ...	1	...	1	18	1	15	19	1	20	12	1	13	7	...	7	3	...	3			

18	Jullundur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	236	7	243	726	32	758	96[illegible]	39	1,001	759	32	791	203	7	210	227	5	23[illegible]			
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	274	29	303	282	30	312	275	27	302	7	3	10	15	2	17	242	7	249
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	234	...	234	242	...	242	229	...	229	13	...	13	8	...	8	8	...	8
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	205	3	208	1,193	26	1,219	1,398	29	1,427	1,122	25	1,147	276	4	280	296	7	303			
			Under-trial ...	35	...	35	626	25	651	661	25	686	631	23	654	30	2	32	41	2	43	338	9	347
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1			
		TOTAL ...	Convicted ...	2,185	239	2,424	10,419	395	10,814	12,604	634	13,238	10,22[illegible]	404	10,627	2,381	230	2,611	2,345	236	2,581			
			Under-trial ...	426	12	438	7,924	273	8,197	8,350	285	8,635	8,036	269	8,305	314	16	330	490	18	508	2,850	254	3,104
			Civil ...	15	...	15	109	7	116	124	7	131	105	6	111	19	1	20	15	...	15			
20	Jhelum	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	183	1	184	902	46	948	1,085	47	1,132	861	43	904	22	4	228	216	6	222			
			Under-trial ...	54	1	55	629	31	600	683	32	715	668	32	700	15	...	15	58	1	59	274	7	281
			Civil ...	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	315	17	332	324	18	342	324	18	342	...	...	...	16	1	17	16	1	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Shahpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	186	2	188	631	12	643	817	14	831	644	13	657	173	1	174	181	3	184			
			Under trial ...	43	3	46	508	15	523	551	18	569	524	18	542	27	...	27	35	1	36	220	4	224
			Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	4			
22	Gurdáspur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	110	4	114	612	22	634	722	26	748	554	21	575	168	5	173	149	3	152			
			Under-trial ...	131	1	132	565	30	595	696	31	727	660	29	689	36	2	38	60	2	62	210	5	215
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	8	...	8	2	...	2	1	...	1			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	126	2	128	988	19	1,007	1,114	21	1,135	952	15	967	162	6	168	176	3	179			
			Under-trial ...	33	...	33	430	17	447	463	17	480	420	14	434	43	3	46	42	2	44	220	5	225
			Civil ...	6	...	6	14	...	14	2	...	20	16	...	16	4	...	4	2	...	2			

No. 27.—Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Punjab during the year 1900—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Amritsar	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	71	...	71	1,074	36	1,110	1,145	36	1,181	1,102	33	1,135	43	3	46	51	2	53	51	2	53
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tarn Táran ...	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicted ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Hissar	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	144	3	147	741	39	780	885	42	927	752	33	785	133	9	142	182	5	187			
			Under-trial ...	48	...	48	714	14	728	762	14	776	741	12	753	21	2	23	47	1	48	231	6	237
			Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	528	10	538	545	10	555	532	10	542	13	...	13	24	1	25	24	1	25
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Rohtak	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	217	3	220	785	32	817	1,002	35	1,037	824	32	856	178	3	181	204	5	209			
			Under-trial ...	47	...	47	662	24	686	709	24	733	686	22	708	23	2	25	29	2	31	234	7	241
			Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31	28	...	28	3	...	3	1	...	1			
26	Karnál	Do. ...	Convicted ...	91	4	95	967	28	995	1,058	32	1,090	989	29	1,018	69	3	72	90	3	93			
			Under-trial ...	43	...	43	934	35	969	977	35	1,012	955	35	990	22	...	22	47	2	49	137	5	142
			Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Dharmsála ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	65	2	67	223	23	246	288	25	313	230	20	250	58	5	63	61	4	65			
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	127	12	139	137	12	149	129	12	141	8	...	8	10	...	10	72	4	76
			Civil ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	33	...	33	33	...	33	32	...	32	1	...	1	2	...	2			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	24	3	27	25	3	28	25	3	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	89	5	94	496	34	530	585	35	624	511	36	547	74	3	77	69	3	72			
			Under-trial ...	25	4	29	605	37	642	630	41	671	579	38	617	51	3	54	41	2	43	113	5	118
			Civil ...	4	...	4	14	...	14	18	...	18	16	...	16	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	Teri ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	95	...	95	95	...	95	87	...	87	8	...	8	2	...	2	2	...	2
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	21	...	21	1,054	35	1,089	1,075	35	1,110	999	35	1,034	76	...	76	71	2	73			
			Under-trial ...	97	2	99	1,075	45	1,120	1,172	47	1,219	1,141	47	1,188	31	...	31	61	3	64	132	5	137
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Bannu ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	47	1	48	690	49	739	737	50	787	701	46	747	36	4	40	45	2	47			
			Under-trial ...	69	...	69	1,077	76	1,153	1,146	76	1,222	1,066	74	1,140	80	2	82	74	3	77	121	5	126
			Civil ...	3	1	4	15	3	18	18	4	22	15	4	19	3	...	3	2	...	2			
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	1	2	57[illegible]	14	586	573	15	588	569	15	584	4	...	4	9	...	9			
			Under-trial ...	42	1	43	521	31	552	563	32	595	543	32	575	20	...	20	39	2	41	48	2	50
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Abbott-abad ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	46	2	48	432	27	459	478	29	507	437	27	464	41	2	43	75	4	79			
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	343	11	354	354	11	365	340	10	350	14	1	15	18	1	19	93	5	98
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Attock ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	154	5	159	163	5	168	163	5	168	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
32	Hoshiárpur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	31	...	31	317	9	326	348	9	357	321	9	330	27	...	27	35	...	35			
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	203	14	217	204	14	218	189	14	203	15	...	15	9	1	10	45	1	46
			Civil ...	2	1	3	7	1	8	9	2	11	7	2	9	2	...	2	1	...	1			
		Total ...	Convicted ...	1,357	30	1,387	9,446	389	9,835	10,803	419	11,222	9,378	374	9,752	1,425	45	1,470	1,565	43	1,608			
			Under-trial ...	761	13	774	10,585	463	1,048	11,346	476	11,822	10,876	458	11,334	470	18	488	669	27	696	2,251	70	2,321
			Civil ...	23	2	25	161	4	165	184	6	190	168	6	174	16	...	16	17	...	17			
33	Simla ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	10	...	10	129	4	133	139	4	143	122	4	126	17	...	17	13	...	13			
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	133	5	138	143	5	148	142	5	147	1	...	1	9	...	9	23	...	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	..	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	1	...	1			
		Grand Total ...	Convicted ...	12,639	310	12,949	38,893	1,071	39,964	51,532	1,381	52,913	37,372	1,072	38,444	14,160	309	14,469	13,672	328	14,000			
			Under-trial ...	1,892	41	1,933	30,372	1,052	31,424	32,264	1,093	33,357	31,007	1,043	32,050	1,257	50	1,307	1,824	62	1,886	15,547	390	15,937
			Civil ...	54	2	56	457	12	469	511	14	525	457	13	470	54	1	55	51	...	51			
		GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES ...		14,585	353	14,958	69,722	2,135	71,857	84,307	2,488	86,795	68,836	2,128	70,964	15,471	360	15,831	15,547	390	15,937	15,547	390	15,937

No. 28.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL

DURING THE

1	2		3		4		5	
Serial No.	Jails.		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,377	...	9	...	1,386	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	1,679	3	436	10	2,115	13
3		Mooltan do. ...	864	...	...	...	864	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ..	2,016	...	...	...	2,016	...
		Total ...	5,936	3	445	10	6,381	13
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	678	2	1,634	50	2,312	52
6		Ambala do. ...	741	8	536	31	1,277	39
7		Mooltan do. ...	579	12	2,112	31	2,691	43
8		Lahore do. ...	390	...	1,655	...	2,045	...
9		Delhi do. ...	454	9	1,493	54	1,947	63
10		Peshávar do. ...	294	7	1,491	43	1,785	50
		Total ...	3,136	38	8,921	209	12,057	247
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	285	6	847	25	1,132	31
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	320	25	1,121	37	1,441	62
13		Ferozepore do. ...	339	6	1,640	28	1,979	34
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	290	6	1,071	20	1,361	26
15		Gujránwála do. ...	283	4	948	22	1,231	26
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	181	...	36	...	217
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	211	1	629	21	840	22
18		Jullundur do. ...	236	7	514	28	750	35
19		Jhang do. ...	205	3	1,158	25	1,363	28
		Total ...	2,169	239	7,928	242	10,097	481
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	183	1	815	44	998	45
21		Shahpur do. ...	186	2	570	11	756	13
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	110	4	492	19	602	23
23		Amritsar do. ...	126	2	943	19	1,069	21
24		Hissar do. ...	144	3	689	39	833	42
25		Rohtak do. ...	217	3	726	32	943	35
26		Karnál do. ...	91	4	862	27	953	31
27		Dharmsala do. ...	65	2	215	23	280	25
28		Kohát do. ...	89	5	476	29	565	34
29		Gujrát do. ...	21	...	1,005	35	1,026	35
30		Bannu do. ...	47	1	649	44	696	45
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	46	2	405	26	451	28
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	31	...	306	7	337	7
		Total ...	1,356	29	8,153	355	9,509	384
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	10	...	127	4	137	4
		GRAND TOTAL ...	12,607	309	25,574	820	38,181	1,129

* Female convicts awarded long terms of imprisonment are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1900.

6										7			8			
RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										GRAND TOTAL.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.							A.		B.	
From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
783	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	2,341	...	2,341	402	...	...	...
1,303	2	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	3,483	15	3,498	720	2	...	...
1,701	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2,568	...	2,568	308	...	...	...
1,878	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	3,894	...	3,894	559	...	...	...
5,665	2	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	12,286	15	12,301	1,989	2	...	...
373	20	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	2,688	72	2,760	366	8	47	2
752	11	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	2,042	51	2,093	362	1	...	...
156	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,847	49	2,896	671	3	7	1
217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,262	...	2,262	515	...	67	...
239	2	...	...	2	...	..	...		...	2,188	65	2,253	325	4	...	...
99	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,884	50	1,934	223	7	13	1
1,836	38	...	...	2	...	16	2	...	...	13,911	287	14,198	2,462	23	134	4
299	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	37	1,468	148	6	...	1
479	37	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,920	99	2,019	642	13	...	...
119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,098	34	2,132	582	6	21	...
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	26	1,467	451	4	15	2
290	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	32	1,553	196	3	26	1
...	83	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	311	311	...	37	...	...
75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	23	938	84	4	3	...
212	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	39	1,001	118	7	...	...
35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	29	1,427	231	...	2	...
1,589	138	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11,686	630	12,316	2,452	80	67	4
87	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	47	1,[illegible]32	146	1	3	...
61	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	14	831	102	...	10	1
120	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		722	26	748	109	1	15	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,114	21	1,135	234	5	8	...
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		885	42	927	201	1	14	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,002	35	1,037	226	5	6	1
101	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	32	1,090	512	10	15	2
8	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	288	25	313	22	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	39	624	208	20	7	...
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	35	1,110	538	15	2	...
41	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	737	50	787	403	33	...	...
27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	29	507	164	8	1	...
11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	9	357	79	3	2	...
681	20	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		10,194	404	10,598	2,944	104	83	4
2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	139	4	143	23	...	...	...
9,773	198	...	...	6	...	256	13	...	...	48,216	1,340	49,556	9,870	209	284	12

all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail,

No. 28.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal

DURING THE

1	2		9									
			RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			A.		B.		C.		D.			
									By order of Government.			
									A.		B.	
Serial No.	JAILS.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
			M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	65	...	66	...	148	...	...	...	24	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	89	1	399	9	153	1	...	...	21	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	47	...	390	...	312	...	1	...	89	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	16	...	106	...	1,157	...	...	...	67	...
		Total ..	217	1	961	9	1,770	1	1	...	201	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	261	8	1,016	40	188	3	1	...	78	...
6		Ambala do. ...	121	11	523	33	224	2	1	...	50	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	209	4	1,122	32	118	3	...	...	70	...
8		Lahore do. ...	281	...	725	...	147	...	...	...	54	...
9		Delhi do. ...	150	7	950	47	139	2	...	...	68	...
10		Peshawar do. ...	116	1	882	32	108	...	...	...	33	1
		Total ...	1,138	31	5,218	184	924	10	2	...	353	1
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	107	3	618	19	122	4	...	...	22	...
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	63	5	811	53	69	5	...	...	6	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	175	2	844	23	96	...	...	...	40	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	35	...	558	16	79	...	1	...	7	...
15		Gujránwála do. ...	219	2	677	20	64	1	...	...	35	...
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	15	...	23	...	42	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	123	5	367	11	90	...	...	...	9	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	85	5	402	19	127	...	...	...	12	...
19		Jhang do. ...	201	5	596	19	56	1	...	...	26	...
		Total ...	1,008	42	4,873	203	703	53	1	...	157	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	174	4	468	37	49	1	1	...	12	...
21		Shahpur do. ...	116	1	301	8	62	2	1	...	45	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	53	2	294	17	66	1	...	...	10	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	200	5	434	5	48	...	...	...	13	...
24		Hissar do. ...	48	1	407	31	50	...	1	...	24	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	61	2	450	22	55	2	1	...	17	...
26		Karnál do. ...	39	...	339	14	71	...	...	...	10	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	24	1	147	17	23	...	...	...	9	...
28		Kohát do. ...	34	1	239	14	13	1	...	...	7	...
29		Gujrát do. ...	33	1	369	19	35	...	...	...	20	...
30		Bannu do. ...	15	1	245	8	30	3	...	...	2	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	58	5	181	13	17	1	...	...	13	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	71	...	155	4	9	2	...	...	4	...
		Total ...	926	24	4,029	209	528	13	4	...	186	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	11	...	84	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,300	98	15,165	609	3,925	77	8	...	901	1

*Female convicts awarded long terms of imprisonment are transferred from

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1900—concluded.

Transported beyond seas. (10)		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums. (11)		Escaped. (12)		Executed. (13)		Died. (14)		Remaining at end of the present year. (15)		Daily average. (16)		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
82	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	41	...	1,501	...	1,461	...	1,461
75	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	50	...	1,974	2	1,880	2	1,882
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1,403	...	1 064	...	1,064
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	49	...	1,939	...	1,863	...	1,863
157	...	11	...	2	...	2	...	158	...	6,817	2	6,268	2	6,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	10	...	704	10	667	11	678
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	725	4	747	6	753
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	638	6	614	10	624
...	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	6	...	441	...	462	...	462
10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	38	1	505	4	573	8	581
...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	491	8	391	12	403
29	...	2	...	...	...	62	1	83	1	3.504	32	3,454	47	3,501
...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	402	4	363	5	368
...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	320	23	307	23	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	19	...	311	2	325	5	330
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	290	4	265	5	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	303	5	305	6	311
...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	178	...	177	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	229	3	206	3	209
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	...	203	7	227	5	232
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	276	4	296	7	303
...	8	2	2	...	...	35	2	54	6	2,334	230	2,294	236	2,530
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	224	4	216	6	222
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	173	1	181	3	184
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	168	5	149	3	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	162	6	176	3	179
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	133	9	182	5	187
...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	178	3	204	5	209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	69	3	90	3	9[illegible]
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	58	5	61	4	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	74	3	69	3	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	76	...	71	2	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	36	4	45	2	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	41	2	75	4	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	...	35	...	35
...	...	4	...	...	...	46	2	25	3	1,419	45	1,554	43	1,597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	13	...	13
186	8	19	2	2	...	145	5	320	10	14,091	509	13,583	328	13,911

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, State of … admitted into the Jails of the …

1	2		3					
			Reli…					
			A.					
			Christians.					
			A.		B.		C.	
Serial No.	Jails.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1	...	3	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	3	...	...	...
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	5	...	...	...	2	...
6		Ambala do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Lahore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Delhi do. ...	1	...	1	...	2	...
10		Peshâwar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	1	...	5	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	...	...	...	...	13	...
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Gujránwála do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Jullundur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	15	...
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Shahpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Hissar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Rohtak do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Karnál do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gujrát do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Bannu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Grand Total ...	7	...	4	1	25	...

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS
PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900.

GION.								4 AGE.							
B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindús and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other classes.		A. Under 16 years.		B. 16 to 40 years.		C. 40 to 60 years.		D. Above 60 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
367	9	69	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	362	8	57	1	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
369	9	72	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	370	8	58	1	12	...
1,512	43	115	7	...	...	...	...	5	1	1,449	46	165	3	15	...
231	18	304	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	440	29	82	2	9	...
1,936	30	176	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	1,917	28	174	2	9	...
910	...	745	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1,349	...	248	...	41	...
636	21	853	23	...	...	...	...	28	1	1,178	43	251	10	36	...
1,446	41	44	2	...	...	1	...	5	2	1,219	34	236	7	31	...
6,671	153	2,237	56	...	...	1	...	72	5	7,552	180	1,156	24	141	...
570	22	264	3	...	...	...	...	12	1	689	12	104	11	42	1
1,086	36	35	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,022	36	96	1	1	...
903	16	737	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,335	26	282	1	22	...
1,010	19	61	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	935	18	120	1	12	1
605	19	342	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	768	18	154	4	18	...
...	23	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	5	...	...
342	8	287	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	464	15	136	6	24	...
283	15	231	13	...	...	...	...	5	1	388	23	97	4	24	...
1,004	23	153	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,012	23	120	2	21	...
5,803	181	2,110	60	...	...	...	...	41	3	6,614	202	1,109	35	164	2
742	42	73	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	656	42	120	1	30	...
531	10	39	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	475	9	79	2	13	...
238	12	250	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	409	17	64	2	8	...
449	7	491	12	...	...	...	...	11	...	809	17	105	2	18	...
263	6	426	33	...	...	...	...	10	2	517	32	141	5	21	...
274	9	452	23	...	...	...	...	10	...	466	19	213	13	37	...
442	18	420	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	731	24	113	2	32	[illegible]
27	1	188	22	...	...	...	...	2	1	182	16	25	5	6	1
447	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	419	28	44	1	6	...
889	29	116	6	...	...	...	...	10	2	789	29	186	4	20	...
632	42	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	42	70	2	5	...
385	25	20	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	357	25	47	...	...	...
162	1	144	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	251	5	46	1	6	1
5,481	231	2,668	124	...	...	...	...	83	7	6,635	305	1,253	40	182	3
34	3	91	1	...	...	†1	...	...	...	115	2	11	2	1	...
18,358	577	7,178	242	...	...	2	...	201	16	21,286	697	3,587	102	500	5

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF ... ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE

1	2		5					
			EDUCATION.					
			A.		B.		C.	
Serial No.	JAILS.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	4	...	...	...	5	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	7	...	...	...	429	10
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	...	...	...	434	10
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail...	5	...	1	...	1,628	50
6		Ambala do. ...	6	...	...	...	530	31
7		Mooltan do. ...	6	...	1	...	2,105	31
8		Lahore do. ...	22	...	9	...	1 624	...
9		Delhi do. ...	32	...	...	...	1,461	54
10		Peshávar do. ...	5	...	4	...	1,482	43
		Total ...	76	...	15	...	8,830	209
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	14	...	...	..	832	25
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	2	...	...	...	1,119	37
13		Ferozepore do. ...	8	...	1	...	1,631	28
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	2	...	1	...	1,068	20
15		Gujránwála do. ...	33	...	2	...	913	22
16		Lahore Female Jail* ...	...	1	...	...	...	35
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	2	...	...	...	627	21
18		Jullundur do. ...	4	...	...	...	510	28
19		Jhang do. ...	7	...	...	...	1,151	25
		Total ...	72	1	4	...	7,852	241
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	2	...	1	...	812	44
21		Shahpur do. ...	10	...	1	...	559	11
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	2	...	2	...	488	19
23		Amritsar do. ...	21	...	3	...	919	19
24		Hissar do. ...	24	...	2	...	663	39
25		Rohtak do. ...	31	...	2	...	693	32
26		Karnál do. ...	1	...	...	...	861	27
27		Dharmsála do. ...	3	...	3	...	209	23
28		Kohát do. ...	9	...	2	...	465	29
29		Gujrát do. ...	14	...	...	...	991	35
30		Bannu do. ...	7	...	1	...	641	44
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	20	...	2	...	383	26
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	30	1	3	...	273	6
		Total ...	174	1	22	...	7,057	354
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	9	...	1	...	117	4
		GRAND TOTAL ...	342	2	42	...	25,190	818

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900—concluded.

6											7		
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											TOTAL.		
Males.							*Females.*						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J	K.			
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed on mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
4	...	4	348	11	13	56	8	...	2	...	436	10	446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	7	352	11	13	57	8	...	2	...	445	10	455
40	7	33	1,129	47	80	298	28	5	12	5	1,634	50	1,684
11	1	37	219	33	46	189	10	1	7	13	536	31	567
13	35	310	1,052	113	96	493	26	1	3	1	2,112	31	2,143
34	6	44	876	101	18	576	...	...	...	...	1,655	...	1,655
31	5	39	783	82	97	456	36	2	16	...	1,493	54	1,547
54	24	57	1,035	67	64	190	26	10	6	1	1,491	43	1,534
183	78	520	5,094	443	401	2,202	126	19	44	20	8,921	209	9,130
10	3	46	473	33	69	213	15	1	9	...	847	25	872
16	19	...	928	1	...	157	37	...	...	...	1,121	27	1,158
14	...	41	1,406	20	20	139	21	1	5	1	1,640	28	1,668
14	...	1	687	19	2	348	14	...	4	2	1,071	20	1,091
14	1	21	517	170	22	203	15	1	6	...	948	22	970
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	6	...	...	36	36
2	...	8	400	25	8	186	13	...	7	1	629	21	650
8	...	7	398	20	...	81	23	1	3	1	514	28	542
5	...	6	889	19	...	239	19	1	5	...	1,158	25	1,183
83	23	130	5,698	307	121	1,566	187	5	45	5	7,928	242	8,170
28	4	5	570	55	9	144	39	...	5	...	815	44	859
5	...	1	426	18	11	109	7	2	2	...	570	11	581
4	9	5	402	...	...	72	16	1	1	1	492	19	511
19	3	24	479	16	25	377	7	...	9	3	943	19	962
11	1	1	462	19	3	192	18	1	20	...	689	39	728
17	...	69	400	24	46	170	20	8	2	2	726	32	758
5	...	2	399	30	10	416	20	...	7	...	862	27	889
7	3	8	138	14	4	41	18	2	3	...	215	23	238
7	...	6	435	6	...	22	22	1	6	...	476	29	505
9	...	3	815	64	48	66	30	3	2	...	1,005	35	1,040
21	2	4	533	4	48	37	38	...	4	2	649	44	693
8	3	14	337	14	17	12	17	...	4	5	405	26	431
4	1	...	164	21	6	110	3	...	4	...	306	7	313
145	26	142	5,560	285	227	1,768	255	18	69	13	8,153	355	8,508
17	1	46	25	15	7	16	4	...	...	...	127	4	131
433	128	845	16,729	1,061	769	5,609	580	42	160	38	25,574	820	26,394

all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	F.	I. B. For a term. M.	F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	2	3	4																						5		
1	Lahore Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6
		C ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	9
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	1	...	4	...	9	...	19	...	45	...	422	...	693	...	93	...	186	...	29	...	...	...	1,501	...	1,501
2	Montgomery Central Jail	A ...	14	1	1	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
		B ...	81	3	31	...	21	...	13	2	9	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	158	5	173
		C ...	15	1	45	...	71	...	44	1	37	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	2	233
		D ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total of admissions ...	...	110	5	82	1	97	1	66	3	50	...	20	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	436	10	446
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ..	...	7	...	10	1	24	1	199	...	160	...	357	...	860	...	98	...	161	...	98	...	...	...	1,974	2	1,975
3 (... 1,000 prisoners.)	Mooltan Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	305	...	493	...	368	...	853	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1,403	...	1,403

4	Jails holding	Mung Rasûl Central Jail	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	...	...	...	...	40	...	180	...	470	...	876	...	311	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939	...	1,939
		Total	A ...	...	14	1	1	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
			B ...	...	81	3	3[illegible]	...	21	...	13	2	9	...	[illegible]	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	174	5	179
			C ...	...	15	1	46	...	72	...	44	1	37	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	2	235
			D ...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
		Total of admissions ...		...	110	5	84	1	98	1	66	3	50	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	445	10	455
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	8	...	14	1	147	1	703	...	1,171	...	2,223	...	2,017	...	253	...	350	...	131	...	...	...	6,817	2	6,819
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Râwalpindi District Jail	A ...	...	33	3	17	1	9	...	85	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	8	159
			B ...	...	336	21	124	10	51	2	146	...	7	...	12	1	31	...	...	...	25	4	9	...	35	2	826	40	836
			C ..	...	13	...	89	1	152	...	115	...	69	1	89	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	2	643
			D ...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total of admissions ...		...	432	24	233	12	213	2	347	4	84	1	111	1	145	...	...	...	25	4	9	...	35	2	1,634	50	1,684
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	102	2	78	...	79	1	162	1	69	2	78	1	113	...	2	...	12	2	...	...	9	1	704	10	714
6		Ambala District Jail	A ...	...	55	3	6	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	7	73
			B ...	...	106	19	77	1	28	2	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	238	23	261
			C ...	...	10	...	20	...	77	...	63	...	41	1	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	1	225
			D ...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total of admissions ...		...	171	22	106	5	107	2	84	...	47	1	14	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	536	31	567
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	8	...	...	...	26	...	291	1	262	...	100	...	16	1	1	...	11	2	9	...	1	...	725	4	729
7		Mooltan District Jail	A ...	...	47	2	6	1	8	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	5	90
			B ...	...	338	8	109	6	97	3	207	4	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	790	21	811
			C ..	...	29	1	165	...	437	...	269	4	197	...	46	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,166	5	1,171
			D ...	...	1	...	7	...	11	...	15	...	24	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71
		Total of admissions ...		...	415	11	287	7	553	3	515	10	239	...	74	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2,112	31	2,143
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	24	...	35	...	81	...	250	5	182	...	45	1	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	638	6	644
8		Lahore District Jail	A ...	...	27	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
			B ...	...	256	...	161	...	113	...	180	...	28	...	8	...	7	...	4	...	71	...	...	...	38	...	869	...	869
			C ...	...	24	...	121	...	142	...	132	...	143	...	130	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	...	732
			D ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total of admissions ...		...	308	...	287	...	260	...	317	...	173	...	141	...	47	...	5	...	74	...	...	...	38	...	1,655	...	1,655
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	21	...	35	...	30	...	154	...	17[illegible]	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	441	...	441

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

Jails holding over 500 prisoners—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Jails. (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	4. Number according to length of sentence. A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding two years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. For life. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. For a term. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	5. Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
9	Delhi District Jail	A	93	6	23	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	9	135
		B	315	16	109	6	102	5	47	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	602	28	630
		C	91	6	118	3	214	6	139	2	108	...	22	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	17	724
		D	2	...	9	...	9	...	13	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	58
	Total of admissions	...	501	28	259	12	334	11	199	3	145	...	25	...	14	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	1,493	54	1,547
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	11	...	44	...	130	3	108	1	123	...	61	...	12	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	3	...	505	4	509
10	Peshâwar District Jail	A	33	4	4	2	9	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	7	115
		B	254	10	77	8	55	2	92	3	22	2	45	...	7	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	16	...	585	26	611
		C	57	...	169	...	178	3	123	1	123	3	60	1	58	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	10	783
		D	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
	Total of admissions	...	344	14	251	10	248	6	279	4	151	5	115	1	65	2	5	...	16	1	1	...	16	...	1,491	43	1,534
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	17	...	50	2	122	3	119	1	94	1	52	...	25	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	5	...	491	8	499
	Total	A	288	18	60	11	39	1	179	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	36	610
		B	1,655	71	657	31	446	14	689	8	94	2	82	1	43	...	4	...	122	6	19	...	97	2	3,910	138	4,048
		C	224	7	682	4	1,200	9	841	7	681	5	358	1	250	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,243	35	4,278
		D	4	...	24	...	30	...	34	...	58	...	41	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	194
	Total of admissions	...	2,171	99	1,423	46	1,715	24	1,743	21	839	7	483	2	298	2	11	...	122	6	19	...	97	2	8,921	209	9,130
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	183	2	242	2	468	7	1,084	9	909	3	354	2	186	1	3	...	41	5	12	...	22	1	3,504	32	3,536

Jails holding over 300 prisoners.

11	Siálkot District Jail	A ...	35	2	7	1	3	...	104	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	6	155
		B ...	131	5	42	...	59	2	114	3	10	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	364	14	378
		C ...	40	2	73	2	61	...	63	1	44	...	31	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	5	324
		D ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions ...	...	206	9	122	3	127	2	283	7	56	3	41	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	847	25	872
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	9	...	23	...	58	1	56	1	118	...	115	2	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	402	4	406
12	Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	A ...	11	...	4	1	6	...	146	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	2	177
		B ...	115	8	87	7	70	8	173	4	37	...	39	1	23	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	560	28	588
		C ...	8	...	40	2	74	...	77	2	71	2	64	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	7	350
		D ...	...	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43
	Total of admissions ...	...	134	8	134	10	159	8	401	7	129	2	116	2	31	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	1,121	37	1,158
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	62	2	74	7	57	2	62	5	25	3	26	3	9	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	320	23	343
13	Ferozepore District Jail	A ...	25	3	6	...	11	...	15	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	5	67
		B ...	300	6	107	2	68	2	253	1	16	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	3	...	16	1	792	12	804
		C ...	24	1	98	1	198	2	181	3	156	2	66	2	37	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	11	776
		D ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total of admissions ...	...	349	10	213	3	279	4	455	6	185	2	74	2	38	...	5	...	23	...	3	...	16	1	1,640	28	1,668
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	14	...	31	...	63	1	86	1	66	...	11	...	18	...	5	...	11	—	...	...	6	...	311	2	313
14	Dera Gházi Khan District Jail	A ...	12	3	...	1	2	...	20	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5	41
		B ...	70	3	46	2	33	1	157	2	53	...	60	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	10	1	8	...	444	12	456
		C ...	26	...	49	1	177	1	148	...	101	...	35	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	3	544
		D ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50
	Total of admissions ...	...	108	6	98	4	213	2	339	3	184	...	99	1	4	1	1	...	7	2	10	1	8	...	1,071	20	1,091
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	7	...	17	...	68	1	101	1	68	...	14	...	5	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	290	4	294
15	Gujránwála District Jail	A ...	31	2	6	...	...	...	46	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	93
		B ...	207	3	67	7	39	3	66	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	1	...	395	16	411
		C ...	37	...	72	...	119	2	94	...	80	1	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	3	445
		D ...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total of admissions ...	...	277	5	147	7	163	5	211	2	96	2	42	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	1	...	948	22	970
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	3	...	26	...	57	2	97	1	69	2	40	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	303	5	308
16	Lahore Female Jail †	A ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		B ...	...	6	...	11	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	28	28
		C ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	7	...	12	...	7	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	36	36
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	22	...	41	...	41	...	35	...	3	...	26	...	4	...	...	...	178	178

No 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

holding over 300 prisoners—concluded.

Serial No. (1)	Jails (2)	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.* (3)	A. Not exceeding one month. M.	A. F.	B. Above one and not exceeding three months. M.	B. F.	C. Above three and not exceeding six months. M.	C. F.	D. Above six months and not exceeding one year. M.	D. F.	E. Above one year and not exceeding five years. M.	E. F.	F. Above two years and not exceeding five years. M.	F. F.	G. About five years and not exceeding ten years. M.	G. F.	H. Exceeding ten years. M.	H. F.	I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life. M.	I. A. F.	I. B. For a term. M.	I. B. F.	J. Sentenced to death. M.	J. F.	Total (5) M.	Total F.	Total.
17	Ludhiána District Jail	A	37	3	7	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	80
		B	100	6	57	2	37	...	65	1	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	276	9	285
		C	24	...	43	...	56	4	48	4	47	1	15	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	9	250
		D	...	...	2	...	7	...	13	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
	Total of admissions	...	161	9	109	2	100	4	159	5	64	1	18	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	629	21	650
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	12	1	14	...	39	...	77	2	60	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	229	3	232
18	Jullundur District Jail	A	13	3	10	...	11	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	4	48
		B	123	5	45	5	39	6	47	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	271	19	290
		C	25	3	33	1	53	...	35	1	31	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	5	194
		D	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total of admissions	...	162	...	88	6	106	6	97	4	37	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	514	28	542
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	14	...	...	...	24	5	63	2	66	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	203	7	210
19	Jhang District Jail	A	19	...	4	1	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	33
		B	199	5	122	8	74	2	65	3	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	477	19	496
		C	16	...	67	...	194	2	196	...	105	3	40	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	5	639
		D	..	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
	Total of admissions	...	234	5	194	9	272	4	271	3	116	3	43	1	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1,158	25	1,183
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	59	...	47	...	61	2	67	2	25	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	275	4	280

	Jails	Total	A ...		183	17	44	4	33	...	383	9	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665	30	695
			B ...		1,245	47	573	44	419	30	941	18	136	5	115	3	29	1	3	...	51	5	19	1	48	3	3,579	157	3,736
			C ...		200	6	475	8	932	12	842	15	633	10	294	3	89	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,474	55	3,529
			D ...		3	...	13	...	35	...	53	...	77	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	210
		Total of admissions ..		...	1,631	70	1,105	56	1,419	42	2,219	42	867	15	441	6	118	2	10	...	51	5	19	1	48	3	7,928	242	8,170
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	180	3	232	10	427	17	609	37	497	46	258	46	79	37	8	3	25	27	1	4	18	...	2,334	230	2,564
20	Jails holding under 500 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	A ...		37	2	7	...	1	1	71	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	21	137
			B ...		138	14	73	3	36	1	55	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	327	19	346
			C ...		11	...	53	1	75	1	64	2	45	...	96	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	4	374
			D ...		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...		...	186	16	133	4	113	3	191	21	48	...	99	...	26	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	815	44	859
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	60	...	37	...	35	...	35	4	25	...	9	...	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	224	4	228
21		Shahpur District Jail	A ...		5	...	2	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
			B ...		87	4	23	...	15	1	55	2	9	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	205	9	214
			C ...		36	...	52	1	76	...	67	...	69	...	34	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	1	343
			D ...		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...		...	128	4	78	2	92	1	135	2	78	...	42	...	9	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	570	11	581
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	11	...	4	...	32	...	33	1	51	...	31	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	173	1	174
22		Gurdáspur District Jail	A ...		6	...	1	1	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
			B ...		78	8	32	4	82	2	38	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	...	6	...	252	17	269
			C ...		...	...	20	...	39	...	61	1	69	...	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	1	208
			D ...		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...		...	84	8	54	5	137	2	107	2	70	1	13	...	5	...	...	...	10	1	6	...	6	...	492	19	511
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	2	...	7	1	33	2	96	1	12	...	12	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	168	5	173
23		Amritsar District Jail	A ...		15	...	6	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
			B ...		193	4	57	2	89	7	86	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	16	...	465	13	478
			C ...		40	...	62	...	80	...	107	1	81	5	33	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	6	419
			D ...		...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
		Total of admissions ...		...	248	4	129	2	177	7	207	1	100	5	48	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	16	...	943	19	962
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	7	...	22	2	65	3	30	1	20	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	162	6	163
24		Hissar District Jail	A ...		31	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4	43
			B ...		116	17	37	3	14	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	208	20	228
			C ...		47	3	64	3	59	4	95	2	92	3	43	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	15	445
			D ...		...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
		Total of admissions ...		...	194	24	107	6	73	4	119	2	98	3	45	...	33	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	689	39	728
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...		...	10	1	4	1	22	3	36	3	25	1	11	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	133	9	142

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Number according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Rohtak District Jail	A	24	4	6	...	8	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	49
		B	152	12	29	4	21	...	101	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	312	19	331
		C	17	1	47	1	76	3	109	3	64	...	20	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	8	354
		D	...	...	1	...	4	...	10	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Total of admissions	...	153	17	83	5	109	4	226	5	70	...	23	...	14	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	726	32	758
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	4	1	20	1	45	1	74	...	22	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	3	181
26	Karnál District Jail	A	21	1	3	1	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	37
		B	95	3	67	2	46	2	169	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	5	...	1	...	400	10	410
		C	1	...	41	...	80	4	139	10	107	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	14	404
		D	...	...	3	...	8	...	13	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
	Total of admissions	...	117	4	114	3	135	7	330	11	121	...	23	...	6	...	...	...	10	2	5	...	1	...	862	27	889
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	6	...	41	...	10	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	69	3	72
27	Dharmsála District Jail	A	7	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
		B	63	11	38	5	13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	16	136
		C	4	...	5	2	18	2	22	...	13	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6	76
		D	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total of admissions	...	74	12	45	7	34	2	37	...	16	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	215	23	238
	Total remaining on 31st December 1900	...	6	2	4	3	12	...	24	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	58	5	63

300 prisoners—concluded.

28	Jails holding under	Kohát District Jail	A ...	9	2	1	...	...	1	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	28
			B ...	40	2	80	5	30	4	21	4	10	6	8	1	2	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	206	22	228
			C ...	18	...	48	...	43	2	34	...	57	2	32	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	4	249
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	67	4	129	5	73	7	69	4	68	8	40	1	15	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	476	29	505
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	5	...	18	...	14	1	9	...	15	2	4	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	77
29		Gujrát-District Jail	A ...	29	4	17	2	6	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	6	200
			B ...	115	11	49	1	24	...	155	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	348	14	362
			C ...	17	1	67	3	151	4	80	4	98	2	39	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	15	478
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	161	16	133	6	181	4	377	6	98	2	41	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,005	35	1,040
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	8	...	15	...	18	...	29	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76
30		Bannu District Jail	A ...	8	1	5	...	16	...	47	19	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	20	102
			B ...	84	3	71	5	67	3	56	3	35	1	71	4	43	2	2	1	6	1	...	...	6	1	441	24	465
			C ...	...	...	7	...	17	...	36	...	19	...	25	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
			D ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total of admissions ...	...	92	4	83	5	103	3	140	22	62	1	100	4	55	2	2	1	6	1	...	...	6	1	649	44	693
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	...	1	7	...	13	1	5	1	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	36	4	40
31		Abbott-abad District Jail	A ...	17	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9	33
			B ...	67	2	25	...	23	...	58	11	23	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	207	16	223
			C ...	13	...	37	...	47	...	36	...	9	...	15	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	1	173
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	...	97	10	62	...	70	1	102	11	33	1	19	2	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	405	26	431
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	20	...	12	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	2	43
32		Hoshiárpur District Jail	A ...	11	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
			B ...	82	2	30	1	18	1	53	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	188	5	193
			C ...	17	...	22	...	33	...	11	...	9	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	104
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total of admissions ...	...	110	4	53	1	51	1	66	1	10	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	306	7	313
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	—	...	...	3	...	10	...	7	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	...	27
		Total	A ...	220	29	52	5	56	5	342	37	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	76	753
			B ..	1,310	93	611	35	478	21	867	28	101	9	103	6	57	2	4	1	82	6	12	...	54	3	3,679	204	3,883
			C ...	221	5	525	11	794	20	861	23	732	14	384	2	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,668	75	3,743
			D ...	...	...	15	...	20	...	37	...	33	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
		Total of admissions ...	...	1,751	127	1,203	51	1,348	46	2,107	88	872	23	512	8	208	2	4	1	82	6	12	...	54	3	8,153	355	8,508
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	139	5	194	8	323	15	391	11	186	4	90	...	62	...	1	...	12	1	3	...	18	1	1,419	45	1,464

No. 30.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1		2	3	4																														5		
				Number according to length of sentence.																																
				A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
				Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
Serial No.		Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	A ...	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30
			B ...	34	3	11	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	55	3	58
			C ...	6	...	7	...	10	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
			D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total of admissions ...	...	68	4	19	...	15	...	8	...	6	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	127	4	131
		Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
		Grand Total ...	A ...	733	66	158	21	129	7	911	52	31	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,968	146	2,114
			B ...	4,325	220	1,887	110	1,369	65	2,512	56	340	16	302	10	135	3	11	1	256	17	54	1	206	8	11,397	507	11,904
			C ...	666	[illegible]9	1,735	23	3,008	41	2,594	46	2,091	29	1,059	6	493	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,660	167	11,827
			D ...	7	...	54	...	89	...	126	...	172	...	98	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	549
		Grand Total of admissions ...	...	5,731	305	3,834	154	4,595	113	6,143	154	2,634	45	1,465	16	631	6	25	1	256	17	54	1	206	8	23,574	820	26,394
		Grand Total remaining on 31st December 1900 ...	...	510	10	683	21	1,370	40	2,791	37	2,769	53	2,725	48	2,344	38	265	3	428	33	147	4	59	2	14,091	309	14,400

* A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
† Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900 who had been previously convicted.

1	2		3			4									5			6					
Serial No.	Jails.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
						A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Montgomery do. ...	436	10	446	53	1	10	...	4	...	67	1	68	15	10	15	4	...	4	2	...	2
3		Mooltan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	445	10	455	53	1	11	...	5	...	69	1	70	16	10	15	4	...	4	2	...	2
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Râwalpindi District Jail ...	1,634	50	1,684	169	...	25	...	19	...	213	...	213	13	...	13	5	1	6	...	...	...
6		Umballa do. ...	536	31	567	18	1	17	...	7	...	42	1	43	8	3	8	5	...	5	1	...	1
7		Mooltan do. ...	2,112	31	2,143	274	...	124	...	75	...	473	...	473	22	...	22	3	...	3	2	...	2
8		Lahore do. ...	1,655	...	1,655	197	...	67	...	47	...	311	...	311	19	...	19	8	...	8	1	...	1
9		Delhi do. ...	1,493	54	1,547	97	1	59	...	54	...	210	1	211	14	2	14	24	1	25	1	...	1
10		Peshâwar do. ...	1,491	43	1,534	60	...	30	...	22	...	112	...	112	8	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,921	209	9,130	815	2	322	...	224	...	1,361	2	1,363	15	1	15	47	2	49	5	...	5

No. 31.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1900 who had been previously convicted—concluded.

1	2		3			4									5			6					
						Number previously convicted.												Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
			Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.		D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			A.			B.		
						Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Serial No.	Jails.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkor District Jail ...	847	25	872	86	1	29	...	42	...	157	1	158	19	4	18	11	1	12	3	..	3
12		D. I. Khan do. ...	1,121	37	1,158	268	...	34	...	14	...	316	...	316	28	...	27	2	...	2	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore do. ...	1,640	28	1,658	105	...	34	...	20	...	159	...	159	10	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	...
14		D. G. Khan do. ...	1,071	20	1,091	83	...	12	...	14	...	109	...	109	10	...	10	2	...	2	1	...	1
15		Gujránwála do. ...	948	22	970	82	1	46	...	36	...	164	1	165	17	5	17	8	...	8	1	...	1
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	36	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	629	21	650	70	1	27	...	51	...	148	1	149	24	5	23	1	...	1	1	...	1
18		Jullundur do. ...	514	28	542	28	...	17	...	28	...	73	...	73	14	...	13	5	1	6	...	...	...
19		Jhang do. ...	1,158	25	1,183	78	...	32	...	6	...	116	...	116	10	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	7,928	242	8,170	800	3	231	1	211	...	1,242	4	1,246	16	2	15	31	3	34	6	...	6

20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	815	44	859	63	1	17	1	5	...	84	2	86	10	5	10	6	...	6	2	...	2
21		Shahpur do. ...	570	11	581	57	...	8	...	4	...	69	...	69	12	...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...
22		Gurdáspur do. ...	492	19	511	63	...	11	...	9	...	83	...	83	17	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Amritsar do. ...	943	19	962	62	1	33	...	32	1	127	2	129	13	11	13	10	...	10	4	...	4
24		Hissar do. ...	689	39	728	56	...	10	...	13	...	69	...	79	11	...	11	8	2	10	2	...	2
25		Rohtak do. ...	726	32	758	43	...	20	...	3	...	66	...	66	9	...	9	8	...	8	3	...	3
26		Karnál do. ...	862	27	889	71	...	20	...	14	...	105	...	105	12	...	12	3	...	3	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála do. ...	215	23	238	20	...	5	...	11	...	36	...	36	17	...	15	2	1	3	...	...	...
28		Kohát do. ...	476	29	505	20	...	5	...	8	...	33	...	33	7	...	7	5	...	5	1	...	1
29		Gujrát do. ...	1,005	35	1,040	93	2	23	1	24	...	140	3	143	14	9	14	8	2	10	2	...	2
30		Bannu do. ...	649	44	693	18	...	12	...	18	...	48	...	48	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad do. ...	405	26	431	13	...	8	...	4	...	25	...	25	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Hoshiárpur do. ...	306	7	313	29	...	18	...	38	...	85	...	85	28	...	27	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,153	355	8,508	607	4	190	2	183	1	980	7	987	12	2	12	55	5	60	14	...	14
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	127	4	131	4	...	4	...	2	...	10	...	10	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,574	820	26,394	2,279	10	758	3	625	1	3,662	14	3,676	14	2	14	137	10	147	27	...	27

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by
Jails of the Punjab

1	2		3	4	5	
					OFFENCES	
					a.	
					RELATING TO WORK.	
					1	2
Serial No.	Jails.		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1,461	25	1,163	514
2		Montgomery Central Jail	1,582	5	703	313
3		Mooltan " "	1,064	4	811	238
4		Mung Rasúl " "	1,863	9	1,130	276
		Total	6,270	43	3,807	1,341
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	678	...	773	194
6		Ambala " "	753	...	1,281	298
7		Mooltan " "	624	4	1,139	483
8		Lahore " "	462	...	720	98
9		Delhi " "	581	4	312	262
10		Peshávar " "	403	...	756	158
		Total	3,501	8	4,991	1,493
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	368	2	199	82
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	330	...	242	32
13		Ferozepore District Jail	330	...	514	331
14		Dera Gházi Khan District Jail	270	2	351	70
15		Gujránwála District Jail	311	1	371	8
16		Lahore Female Jail	177	...	10	1
17		Ludhiána District Jail	209	...	96	50
18		Jullundur " "	232	...	172	50
19		Jhang " "	303	...	419	97
		Total	2,530	5	2,384	731
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	222	...	271	10
21		Shahpur " "	184	...	296	30
22		Gurdáspur " "	152	...	122	43
23		Amritsar " "	179	...	359	65
24		Hissar " "	187	...	110	70
25		Rohtak " "	209	...	257	39
26		Karnál " "	93	...	53	3
27		Dharmsála " "	65	...	83	13
28		Kohát " "	72	...	97	16
29		Gujrát " "	73	...	74	6
30		Bannu " "	47	...	99	2
31		Abbott-abad " "	79	3	44	5
32		Hoshiárpur " "	35	...	34	1
		Total	1,597	3	1,889	303
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	13	...	4	1
		GRAND TOTAL	13,911	59	13,075	3,850

Note.—The difference of 74 between the total of columns 4 and 5
(*a*) Prisoners who escaped and remained at large
(*b*) " who committed suicide ... ...
(*c*) One prisoner sent for trial, and whose case was

(*d*) Prisoners who were awarded two punishments
(*e*) " who escaped in previous years and

Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the during the year 1900.

DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

b.		c.		d.		e.	
Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.
425	210	1	50	1,016	335	2,605	1,129
440	217	...	24	856	518	1,999	1,672
168	69	14	41	394	200	1,387	528
133	23	22	58	419	203	1,704	560
1,166	519	37	173	2,685	1,256	7,695	3,289
116	63	...	1	305	75	1,194	333
54	38	1	2	407	136	1,743	494
84	78	...	8	420	302	1,645	851
27	4	...	...	79	42	826	144
7	20	...	5	38	53	367	340
30	33	1	7	110	62	897	260
318	236	2	23	1,359	670	6,670	2,422
58	40	...	...	148	96	405	218
41	9	1	...	59	16	343	57
20	13	...	...	123	52	657	397
28	9	3	5	94	25	476	109
86	5	...	...	135	4	592	17
...	1	...	...	34	6	44	8
40	33	...	...	62	49	198	132
55	11	...	1	78	46	305	108
68	13	...	...	204	36	701	146
396	134	4	6	937	330	3,721	1,192
39	2	...	...	95	5	405	17
35	35	...	...	75	19	406	83
18	20	...	...	50	48	190	113
25	5	...	...	83	25	467	95
23	12	...	...	85	66	218	148
24	26	...	1	36	23	317	79
9	...	...	...	26	...	88	3
4	3	...	...	19	4	106	19
2	1	...	...	12	5	111	22
9	2	...	...	17	15	100	23
10	...	...	...	24	6	133	8
8	7	...	2	25	22	77	36
4	...	...	...	16	1	44	2
210	113	...	3	563	239	2,662	648
1	1	...	3	...	2	5	7
2,091	1,003	43	208	5,544	2,497	20,753	7,558

and the figures shown in column 9 is due to :—
at end of the year 2
... ... 2
not decided up to the end of the year 1

Total 5

(two major or one major and one minor) for one and the same offence ... 75
were re-captured and punished during the year 4

Total 79

Balance 74

No. 32.—Statement showing the Offences committed by
Jails of the Punjab

1	2		6	7					
				PUNISHMENTS					
				By Supe					
				Minor.					
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
Serial No.	Jails.		By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	25	516	39	134	513	1,403	2,605
2		Montgomery Central Jail ...	4	690	...	78	35	1,196	1,999
3		Mooltan " " ...	3	233	1	46	119	988	1,387
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	8	426	1	17	304	956	1,704
		Total	40	1,865	41	275	971	4,543	7,695
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	...	440	3	149	206	396	1,194
6		Ambala " " ...	...	599	7	88	15	1,034	1,743
7		Mooltan " " ...	5	857	...	427	123	242	1,649
8		Lahore " " ...	1	316	20	56	217	217	826
9		Delhi " " ...	4	182	...	8	1	176	367
10		Peshâwar " " ...	...	465	4	11	...	417	897
		Total	10	2,859	34	739	562	2,482	6,676
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	2	230	...	43	8	124	405
12		Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	...	170	6	20	2	145	343
13		Ferozepore District Jail ...	...	432	...	7	41	177	657
14		Dera Ghâzi Khan District Jail	2	262	...	130	...	84	476
15		Gujránwála District Jail ...	1	213	121	69	84	105	592
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	4	...	17	...	23	44
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	...	88	...	14	43	53	198
18		Jullundur " " ...	...	117	8	25	37	118	305
19		Jhang " " ...	...	338	9	229	22	103	701
		Total	5	1,854	144	554	237	932	3,731
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	...	134	3	111	35	122	405
21		Shahpur " " ...	...	311	19	9	...	67	406
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	...	99	8	16	7	60	190
23		Amritsar " " ...	1	182	10	29	117	130	468
24		Hissar " " ...	...	113	...	7	37	61	218
25		Rohtak " " ...	...	239	7	23	18	30	317
26		Karnál " " ...	...	64	2	12	...	10	88
27		Dharmsála " " ...	...	46	...	24	4	32	106
28		Kohát " " ...	...	75	...	15	2	19	111
29		Gujrát " " ...	...	76	...	...	11	13	100
30		Bannu " " ...	...	87	...	16	...	30	133
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	2	63	1	5	...	8	77
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	...	27	3	11	...	3	44
		Total	3	1,516	53	278	231	585	2,663
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	4	...	...	1	...	5
		Grand Total	58	8,098	272	1,846	2,002	8,542	20,750

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1900—concluded.

8							9	10	11	12	13
INFLICTED.											
INTENDENTS.											
Major.											
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.					
Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.
329	16	740	27	...	37	1,149	3,779	173	79	259	·71
303	...	692	53	9	45	1,102	3,105	106	59	165	1·71
183	7	277	19	...	43	529	1,919	130	60	180	·99
89	...	432	9	...	30	560	2,272	91	30	122	·40
904	23	2,141	108	9	155	3,340	11,075	123	53	177	·98
26	33	227	10	21	16	333	1,527	176	49	225	·65
253	40	170	16	3	12	494	2,237	231	66	297	·72
196	1	639	14	3	13	866	2,520	264	139	404	·56
10	12	120	2	...	...	144	971	179	31	210	·21
29	...	287	10	...	14	340	711	63	59	122	1·41
159	59	25	9	4	4	260	1,157	223	64	287	·78
673	145	1,468	61	31	59	2,437	9,123	191	70	261	·67
107	...	104	1	...	6	218	625	110	59	170	·16
38	...	10	4	...	5	57	400	104	17	121	1·00
3	1	370	8	12	3	397	1,054	199	120	319	·76
52	9	41	6	...	1	109	587	176	40	217	1·02
11	1	4	...	...	1	17	610	190	6	196	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	8	52	25	4	29	...
38	...	92	1	...	1	132	330	95	62	158	·30
36	...	69	3	...	...	108	413	131	47	178	·73
27	...	119	1	...	...	147	848	231	49	280	·12
320	11	809	24	12	17	1,193	4,919	147	47	194	·49
12	...	...	5	...	...	17	422	182	8	190	1·18
62	...	13	6	...	2	83	489	221	45	266	1·23
48	2	62	...	...	1	113	303	125	74	199	...
39	1	44	6	5	...	95	564	261	53	315	1·06
5	...	141	...	...	2	148	366	117	79	196	...
33	5	39	...	...	2	79	396	151	38	189	...
2	...	...	1	...	...	3	91	95	3	98	1·10
2	6	9	...	2	...	19	125	163	29	192	...
15	...	5	2	...	1	23	134	154	32	186	1·49
1	...	22	...	...	...	23	123	137	31	168	...
3	...	5	...	...	...	8	141	283	17	300	...
29	...	3	1	...	3	36	115	97	46	146	·87
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	46	126	5	131	...
251	15	344	21	7	11	649	3,315	167	41	208	·63
5	...	...	2	...	...	7	12	38	54	92	16·67
2,153	194	4,762	216	59	242	7,626	28,444	149	55	204	·76

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1900, excluding the Cost of Building new ...

1	2		3			
			Daily average number of prisoners.			
Serial No.	Jails.		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,461	5	...	1,466
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,882	26	...	1,908
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,064	...	...	1,064
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	1,863	...	...	1,863
		Total ...	6,270	31	...	6,301
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	678	128	4	810
6		Ambala " " ...	753	28	1	782
7		Mooltan " " ...	624	83	4	711
8		Lahore " " ...	462	78	1	541
9		Delhi " " ...	581	31	3	615
10		Pesháwar " " ...	403	94	4	501
		Total ...	3,501	442	17	3,960
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	368	30	3	401
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	330	50	1	381
13		Ferozepore " " ...	330	129	3	462
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	270	45	2	317
15		Gujránwála " " ...	311	51	2	364
16		Lahore Female " ...	177	1	...	178
17		Ludhiána District " ...	209	44	3	256
18		Jullundur " " ...	232	17	...	249
19		Jhang " " ...	303	43	1	347
		Total ...	2,530	410	15	2,955
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	222	59	...	281
21		Shahpur " " ...	184	36	4	224
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	152	62	1	215
23		Amritsar " " ...	179	44	2	225
24		Hissar " " ...	187	48	2	237
25		Rohtak " " ...	209	31	1	241
26		Karnál " " ...	93	49	...	142
27		Dharmsála " " ...	65	10	1	76
28		Kohát " " ...	72	43	3	118
29		Gujrát " " ...	73	64	...	137
30		Bannu " " ...	47	77	2	126
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	79	19	...	98
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	35	10	1	46
		Total ...	1,597	552	17	2,166
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	13	9	1	23
		Grand Total ...	13,911	1,444	50	15,405

Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Punjab during Jails, of Additions, Alterations and Repairs.

4						5							
Establishment.						Dieting Charges.							
A.	B.	C.	D.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.		
Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	A.	P.
29,300	506	29,806	20	5	3	40,533	3,319	316	...	44,168	30	2	1
30,282	1,369	31,651	16	9	5	50,870	1,721	431	...	53,022	27	12	8
27,143	362	27,505	25	13	7	26,455	851	223	...	27,529	25	14	11
28,389	12,851	41,240	22	2	2	68,285	2,840	292	...	71,417	38	5	4
1,15,114	15,088	1,30,202	20	10	7	1,86,143	8,731	1,262	...	1,96,136	31	2	1
13,454	639	14,093	17	6	5	24,931	1,309	115	...	26,445	32	13	0
11,988	12	12,000	15	5	6	20,244	560	293	15	21,112	27	0	6
12,071	114	12,185	17	2	2	18,854	476	123	...	19,453	27	8	3
8,858	806	9,664	17	13	10	15,100	1,149	201	...	16,450	30	7	5
10,309	826	11,135	18	1	8	15,859	513	48	...	16,420	26	13	3
11,395	492	11,887	23	11	7	12,664	621	...	...	13,285	26	11	8
68,075	2,889	70,964	17	14	9	1,07,652	4,718	780	15	1,13,165	28	11	2
8,419	146	8,565	21	5	9	10,892	350	156	...	11,308	28	10	3
9,988	351	10,339	27	2	2	9,856	590	...	...	10,446	27	7	10
8,141	1,007	9,148	19	12	10	13,273	171	180	...	13,624	29	10	11
8,188	266	8,454	26	10	8	7,782	...	...	...	7,782	24	11	3
8,062	248	8,310	22	13	3	9,820	255	12	...	10,087	27	13	10
4,173	90	4,263	23	15	2	4,366	757	66	...	5,189	29	2	5
7,282	127	7,409	28	15	1	6,702	306	287	...	7,295	28	13	4
7,295	364	7,659	30	12	2	6,018	196	95	49	6,358	25	8	7
7,141	420	7,561	21	12	8	8,115	182	35	...	8,332	24	1	4
68,689	3,019	71,708	24	4	3	76,824	2,807	831	49	80,511	27	6	2
6,816	375	7,191	25	9	5	7,243	413	27	...	7,683	27	5	6
8,098	321	8,419	37	9	4	5,407	109	236	...	5,752	26	2	4
6,680	160	6,840	31	13	0	5,640	248	...	...	5,888	27	8	3
6,326	732	7,058	31	5	11	5,486	...	...	...	5,486	24	9	7
6,901	193	7,094	29	14	11	6,641	542	39	...	7,222	30	11	9
6,234	164	6,398	26	8	9	6,817	117	...	...	6,934	28	14	3
5,375	339	5,714	40	3	10	3,801	86	34	...	3,921	27	9	10
5,996	57	6,053	79	10	4	2,149	10	...	...	2,159	28	12	7
6,553	226	6,779	57	7	2	3,235	119	...	...	3,354	29	2	8
6,021	282	6,303	46	0	1	4,034	62	36	...	4,132	30	2	7
5,208	928	6,136	48	11	2	2,951	113	...	...	3,064	24	11	4
4,673	235	4,908	50	1	4	2,542	289	...	...	2,831	28	14	2
4,068	181	4,249	92	5	11	1,144	...	...	...	1,144	25	6	9
78,949	4,193	83,142	38	6	2	57,090	2,108	372	...	59,570	27	11	6
3,114	...	3,114	135	6	3	597	23	...	...	620	28	2	11
3,33,941	25,189	3,59,130	23	5	0	4,28,306	18,387	3,245	64	4,50,002	29	4	11

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1900, excluding the Cost of Building New ...

1	2		6						
			Hospital Charges.						
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Serial No.	Jails.		Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	4,307	2,802	1,259	2,913	11,281	7 11 1	161 10 1
2		Montgomery " " ...	2,403	1,121	900	861	5,285	2 12 4	80 1 3
3		Mooltan " " ...	1,151	836	1,004	257	3,248	3 0 10	75 8 7
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	4,652	186	2,683	...	7,521	4 0 7	81 12 0
		Total ...	12,513	4,945	5,846	4,031	27,335	4 5 5	87 9 10
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	2,890	3,248	663	445	7,246	8 15 2	185 12 9
6		Ambala " " ...	784	475	774	204	2,237	2 13 9	65 12 8
7		Mooltan " " ...	511	417	707	406	2,101	2 15 3	161 9 10
8		Lahore " " ...	1,156	835	684	...	2,675	4 15 1	121 9 5
9		Delhi " " ...	587	299	254	240	1,380	2 3 11	81 2 10
10		Peshάwar " " ...	783	285	6.7	...	1,686	3 5 10	80 4 7
		Total ...	6,711	5,560	3,699	1,355	17,325	4 6 0	118 10 8
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	323	61	390	177	951	2 5 11	105 10 8
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	262	22	324	309	917	2 6 6	101 14 3
13		Ferozepore " " ...	74	51	309	112	546	1 2 11	182 0 0
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	186	46	70	37	339	1 1 1	37 10 8
15		Gujránwála " " ...	273	145	278	...	696	1 14 7	99 6 10
16		Lahore Female " ...	448	946	181	...	1,575	8 13 7	196 14 0
17		Ludhiána District " ...	234	208	217	...	659	2 9 2	109 13 4
18		Jullundur " " ...	93	30	225	...	348	1 6 4	116 0 0
19		Jhang " " ...	274	108	305	...	687	1 15 8	85 14 0
		Total ...	2,167	1,617	2,299	635	6,718	2 4 4	108 5 8
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	296	148	202	...	646	2 4 9	107 10 8
21		Shahpur " " ...	173	25	94	58	350	1 9 0	70 0 0
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	105	15	61	...	181	0 13 6	60 5 4
23		Amritsar " " ...	352	151	308	179	590	4 6 5	90 0 0
24		Hissar " " ...	294	107	163	...	564	2 6 1	94 0 0
25		Rohtak " " ...	216	54	409	...	679	2 13 1	97 0 0
26		Karnál " " ...	146	22	273	...	441	3 1 8	110 4 0
27		Dharmsála " " ...	95	44	119	...	258	3 6 4	129 0 0
28		Kohát " " ...	92	1	44	...	137	1 2 7	45 10 8
29		Gujrát " " ...	72	16	34	...	122	0 14 3	61 0 0
30		Bannu " " ...	100	22	85	...	207	1 10 3	51 12 0
31		Abbott abad " " ...	120	34	82	...	236	2 6 6	78 10 8
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	59	30	1	...	90	1 15 4	45 0 0
		Total ...	2,120	669	1,875	237	4,901	2 4 2	84 8 0
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	16	...	10	...	26	1 2 1	26 0 0
		Grand Total ...	23,527	12,791	13,729	6,258	56,305	3 10 6	97 3 11

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

7				8						
CLOTHING AND BEDDING OF PRISONERS.				SANITATION CHARGES.						
A.	B.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil prisoners.			Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
6,846	4	10	9	584	242	6	832	0	9	1
12,648	6	10	1	485	48	...	533	0	4	6
6,915	6	8	0	65	43	...	108	0	1	7
11,534	6	3	1	323	210	147	680	0	5	10
37,943	6	0	4	1,457	543	153	2,153	0	5	6
3,109	3	13	9	317	1,129	...	1,446	1	12	7
2,376	3	0	8	292	...	44	336	0	6	10
3,872	5	7	8	192	86	...	278	0	6	3
2,282	4	3	7	381	205	16	602	1	1	10
3,342	5	7	4	144	264	...	408	0	10	7
4,198	8	7	2	111	...	...	111	0	3	7
19,179	4	13	10	1,437	1,684	60	3,181	0	12	10
941	2	5	10	97	12	...	109	0	4	4
3,171	8	5	6	94	29	6	129	0	5	5
2,703	5	14	3	273	20	...	293	0	10	2
878	2	12	7	77	34	...	111	0	5	7
1,425	3	15	0	86	5	...	91	0	4	0
685	3	13	7	204	97	...	301	1	11	1
1,158	4	9	3	140	109	5	254	0	15	11
1,061	4	4	2	91	11	45	147	0	9	5
1,589	4	9	6	49	51	...	100	0	4	7
13,611	4	10	1	1,111	368	56	1,535	0	8	4
1,678	5	15	7	87	4	1	92	0	5	3
1,113	5	0	11	66	176	...	242	1	1	3
745	3	7	8	35	47	...	82	0	6	1
1,353	6	1	1	...	432	...	432	1	14	9
572	2	6	11	32	134	25	191	0	12	11
1,816	7	9	1	65	59	...	124	0	8	3
1,024	7	3	5	45	10	...	55	0	6	2
747	9	15	4	17	99	...	116	1	8	5
69	0	9	7	20	8	...	28	0	3	10
548	4	0	0	70	2	...	72	0	8	5
268	2	2	7	28	164	...	192	1	8	5
566	5	12	5	70	...	9	79	0	12	11
33	0	11	9	13	15	...	28	0	9	9
10,532	4	14	5	548	1,150	35	1,733	0	12	10
110	5	0	10	6	...	...	6	0	4	2
81,375	5	4	10	4,559	3,745	304	8,608	0	8	11

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND ... THE YEAR 1900, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2		9					
			CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.					
			A.	B.	C.	D.		
Serial No.	JAILS.		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,010	1,719	2,729	1	13	9
2	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Montgomery " " ...	2,057	13	2,070	1	1	4
3	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Mooltan " " ...	2,035	...	2,035	1	14	7
4	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Mung Rasúl " " ...	5,006	...	5,006	2	11	0
		Total ...	10,108	1,732	11,840	1	14	1
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	1,245	41	1,286	1	9	5
6	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ambala " " ...	1,700	15	1,715	2	3	1
7	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Mooltan " " ...	1,859	3	1,862	2	9	11
8	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Lahore " " ...	616	21	637	1	2	10
9	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Delhi " " ...	1,451	3	1,454	2	5	10
10	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Pesháwar " " ...	937	49	986	1	15	6
		Total ...	7,808	132	7,940	2	0	1
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	694	4	698	1	11	10
12	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	D. I. Khan " " ...	1,940	45	1,985	5	3	4
13	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Ferozepore " " ...	854	1	855	1	13	7
14	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	D. G. Khan " " ...	629	19	648	2	0	8
15	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Gujránwála " " ...	315	8	323	0	14	2
16	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Lahore Female " ...	373	67	440	2	7	7
17	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Ludhiána District " ...	242	6	248	0	15	6
18	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Jullundur " " ...	415	25	440	1	12	3
19	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Jhang " " ...	429	2	431	1	3	10
		Total ...	5,891	177	6,068	2	0	10
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	457	33	490	1	11	11
21	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur " " ...	273	7	280	1	4	0
22	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Gurdáspur " " ...	255	293	548	2	8	9
23	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Amritsar " " ...	282	51	333	1	7	8
24	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Hissar " " ...	915	...	915	3	13	9
25	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Rohtak " " ...	332	...	332	1	6	0
26	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Karnál " " ...	445	...	445	3	2	2
27	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Dharmsála " " ...	92	...	92	1	3	4
28	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Kohát " " ...	410	22	432	3	10	7
29	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Gujrát " " ...	349	3	352	2	9	1
30	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Bannu " " ...	656	39	695	5	8	3
31	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Abbott-abad " " ...	497	...	497	5	1	2
32	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Hoshiárpur " " ...	27	4	31	0	10	9
		Total ...	4,990	452	5,442	2	8	2
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	32	...	32	1	6	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	28,829	2,493	31,322	2	0	6

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

10									
CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.									
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.		
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,290	218	1,387	155	1,009	1,686	5,745	3	14	8
720	479	1,116	471	...	4,983	7,769	4	1	2
343	210	2,932	155	...	984	4,624	4	5	6
1,417	282	2,037	451	...	2,434	6,621	3	8	10
3,770	1,189	7,472	1,232	1,009	10,087	24,759	3	14	10
500	140	224	71	54	1,708	2,697	3	5	3
189	175	828	75	12	710	1,989	2	8	8
282	182	898	65	...	604	2,031	2	13	8
609	294	681	130	56	577	2,347	4	5	5
255	36	735	66	22	2,186	3,300	5	5	10
259	191	628	50	...	382	1,510	3	0	3
2,094	1,018	3,994	457	144	6,167	13,874	3	8	1
315	93	577	65	6	735	1,790	4	7	5
278	126	414	71	27	554	1,470	3	13	9
508	155	495	390	5	1,112	2,665	5	12	4
185	78	683	47	...	311	1,304	4	1	10
185	28	335	138	11	1,020	1,717	4	11	6
137	24	89	6	...	181	437	2	7	3
192	179	440	42	11	852	1,716	6	11	3
279	65	513	24	34	303	1,218	4	14	3
117	61	482	38	23	372	1,093	3	2	5
2,196	808	4,028	821	117	5,440	13,410	4	8	7
387	101	481	36	...	368	1,373	4	14	2
206	36	469	44	...	943	1,598	7	9	3
178	58	708	28	21	214	1,207	5	9	10
446	248	398	78	23	228	1,421	6	5	1
204	98	529	15	22	626	1,494	6	4	10
154	142	404	22	10	441	1,173	4	13	11
98	17	416	7	...	297	835	5	14	1
130	3	226	13	...	262	634	8	5	6
109	58	530	14	49	215	975	8	4	2
211	193	354	115	...	221	1,094	7	15	9
113	143	361	14	10	202	843	6	11	1
142	82	455	15	...	207	901	9	3	1
58	28	267	6	..	124	483	10	8	0
2,436	1,207	5,598	407	135	4,348	14,131	6	8	5
23	3	239	...	...	48	313	13	9	9
10,519	4,225	21,331	2,917	1,405	26,090	66,487	4	5	1

No. 33.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and ... the year 1900, excluding the Cost of Building new ...

1	2		11			
			Travelling Allowance.			
			A.	B.		
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost.	Cost perhead of average strength.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	254	0	2	9
2		Montgomery " "	201	0	1	8
3		Mooltan " "	358	0	5	5
4		Mung Rasúl " "	476	0	4	1
		Total ...	1,289	0	3	3
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	64	0	1	3
6		Ambala " "	140	0	2	10
7		Mooltan " "	141	0	3	2
8		Lahore " "	41	0	1	3
9		Delhi " "	179	0	4	8
10		Peshâwar " "	51	0	1	8
		Total ...	616	0	2	6
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	12	0	0	6
12		D. I. Khan " "	118	0	4	11
13		Ferozepore " "	203	0	7	0
14		D. G. Khan " "	64	0	3	3
15		Gujránwála " "	47	0	2	1
16		Lahore Female "	...	...		
17		Ludhiána District "	50	0	3	2
18		Jullundur " "	96	0	6	2
19		Jhang " "	132	0	6	1
		Total ...	722	0	3	11
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	118	0	6	9
21		Shahpur " "	86	0	6	2
22		Gurdáspur " "	34	0	2	6
23		Amritsar " "	23	0	1	8
24		Hissar " "	142	0	9	7
25		Rohtak " "	123	0	8	2
26		Karnál " "	45	0	5	1
27		Dharmsála " "	243	3	0	2
28		Kohát " "	263	2	3	8
29		Gujrát " "	22	0	2	7
30		Bannu " "	380	3	0	3
31		Abbott-abad " "	122	1	3	11
32		Hoshiárpur " "	47	1	0	4
		Total ...	1,648	0	12	2
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	34	1	7	8
		Grand Total ...	4,309	0	4	6

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—continued.

12									
CONTINGENCIES.									
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.		
Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	306	192	196	8	144	840	0	9	3
...	423	74	533	36	178	1,244	0	10	5
...	253	24	183	94	138	692	0	10	5
...	287	91	278	10	180	846	0	7	3
...	1,269	381	1,190	148	640	3,628	0	9	3
...	205	79	272	10	62	628	0	12	5
...	262	56	127	40	105	590	1	12	1
...	275	29	224	58	102	68	0	15	6
...	166	35	262	...	98	561	1	0	7
...	230	29	127	...	95	481	0	12	6
...	121	27	173	9	78	408	0	13	0
...	1,259	255	1,185	117	540	3,356	0	13	7
...	92	21	93	20	67	293	0	11	8
...	220	77	163	18	82	560	1	7	6
...	180	43	165	59	102	549	1	3	0
...	125	33	201	45	91	495	1	9	0
...	103	14	93	25	73	308	0	13	6
...	53	3	1	33	47	137	0	12	4
...	50	11	159	16	85	321	1	4	1
...	99	8	63	...	80	250	1	0	1
...	91	13	149	5	73	331	0	15	3
...	1,013	223	1,087	221	700	3,244	1	1	7
...	92	9	123	2	65	291	1	0	7
...	65	7	95	6	80	253	1	2	1
...	93	15	70	22	64	264	1	3	8
...	112	32	84	14	69	311	1	6	1
...	70	21	128	15	77	311	1	5	0
...	85	15	97	4	78	279	1	2	6
...	74	26	72	...	81	253	1	12	6
269	45	3	45	30	76	468	6	2	6
...	95	20	58	91	73	337	2	13	8
3	90	18	105	3	61	280	2	0	8
...	110	17	83	1	78	289	2	4	8
...	56	31	119	21	76	303	3	1	6
...	60	3	23	3	66	155	3	5	11
272	1,047	217	1,102	212	944	3,794	1	12	0
...	22	...	14	...	46	82	3	9	1
272	4,610	1,076	4,578	698	2,870	14,104	0	14	8

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND
THE YEAR 1900, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2		13			
			EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE			
			A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial No.	JAILS.		Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	36	183	...	109
2		Montgomery " "	284	1,047	500	37
3		Mooltan " "	54	166	...	21
4		Mung Rasúl " "	439	181	293	...
		Total ...	813	1,577	793	167
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	3	24	50	...
6		Ambala " "	52	17	109	...
7		Mooltan " "	161	104	40	...
8		Lahore " "	...	3	...	...
9		Delhi " "	...	41	52	...
10		Pesháwar " "	...	28	...	...
		Total ...	216	217	251	...
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail... ...	...	44	...	...
12		D. I. Khan " "	...	...	...	...
13		Ferozepore " "	...	191	7	49
14		D. G. Khan " "	...	11	4	...
15		Gujránwála " "	...	15	...	...
16		Lahore Female "	...	30	30	...
17		Ludhiána District "	37	9	1	...
18		Jullundur " "	3	29	...	3
19		Jhang " "	...	43	...	50
		Total ...	40	372	42	102
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	...	...	...	...
21		Shahpur " "	...	7	...	...
22		Gurdáspur " "	13	14	18	...
23		Amritsar " "	...	32	9	...
24		Hissar " "	...	18	69	...
25		Rohtak " "	...	10	2	...
26		Karnál " "	...	...	...	...
27		Dharmsála " "	...	5	...	...
28		Kohát " "	...	4	...	...
29		Gujrát " "	...	31	...	...
30		Bannu " "	17	...	...	...
31		Abbott-abad " "	7	10	11	...
32		Hoshiárpur " "	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	37	131	109	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	...	2	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,106	2,299	1,195	269

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS—concluded.

Stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years.										14	15		
E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.						
Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total of Expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
66	26	13	...	...	1,062	1,495	1	0	4	1,04,002	70	15	0
103	939	...	69	...	905	3,884	2	0	7	1,18,307	62	0	2
128	209	...	...	...	...	578	0	8	8	73,592	69	3	6
9	613	21	...	112	105	1,773	0	15	3	1,47,114	78	15	5
306	1,787	34	69	112	2,072	7,730	1	3	8	4,43,015	70	5	0
56	651	...	100	...	...	884	1	1	6	57,898	71	10	9
...	39	...	...	...	14	231	0	4	9	42,726	54	10	8
5	502	...	...	...	3	815	1	2	4	43,426	61	4	2
135	...	...	...	...	...	138	0	4	1	35,397	65	7	11
25	511	...	...	...	1	630	1	0	5	38,729	63	2	0
30	54	6	...	...	...	118	0	3	9	34,240	68	10	0
251	1,757	6	100	...	18	2,816	0	11	5	2,52,416	63	14	3
18	84	...	...	...	92	238	0	9	6	24,995	62	9	0
12	100	...	...	94	...	206	0	8	8	29,341	77	1	7
217	411	1	...	...	53	920	2	0	2	31,515	68	7	2
...	204	...	...	...	...	219	0	11	1	20,294	64	3	0
19	...	...	...	90	151	275	0	12	1	23,279	64	2	0
5	30	...	...	...	1	96	0	8	8	13,123	73	11	8
...	354	...	...	...	...	401	1	9	1	19,511	76	9	10
12	131	1	...	...	...	179	0	11	6	17,756	71	4	11
...	80	...	...	20	...	193	0	8	11	20,449	59	0	3
283	1,394	2	...	204	297	2,736	0	14	10	2,00,263	67	14	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			19,562	69	9	11
28	70	1	...	...	20	126	0	9	0	18,319	82	5	4
...	75	...	...	43	26	189	0	14	1	15,978	74	7	4
72	139	...	...	...	1	253	1	2	0	17,660	78	12	3
2	174	...	...	70	...	333	1	6	6	18,838	79	12	3
13	188	...	...	...	...	213	0	14	2	18,071	75	2	2
30	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	3	5	12,763	89	14	2
...	...	4	...	...	...	9	0	1	11	10,779	142	5	5
...	72	...	...	...	150	226	1	14	8	12,600	107	8	7
12	60	...	...	...	...	103	0	12	0	13,028	93	1	5
...	92	45	...	...	451	605	4	12	10	12,679	101	0	10
25	1	...	...	...	...	54	0	8	10	10,497	107	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			6,260	136	10	6
182	871	50	...	113	648	2,141	0	15	10	1,87,034	86	9	8
...	...	...	...	...	6	8	0	5	7	4,345	190	5	9
1,022	5,809	92	169	429	3,041	15,431	1	0	0	10,87,073	70	10	11

No. 34.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Jails.		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	2	1,458	111	2	43
2		Montgomery do.	4	1,875	66	17	11
3		Mooltan do.	2	1,061	43	...	34
4		Mung Rasúl do.	...	1,863	93	...	30
		Total	8	6,258	313	19	118
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail	11	666	36	...	21
6		Ambala do.	7	746	33	...	4
7		Mooltan do.	17	605	12	...	23
8		Lahore do.	9	451	20	3	2
9		Delhi do.	7	573	17	...	6
10		Peshâwar do.	5	395	18	...	30
		Total	56	3,436	136	3	86
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail	7	362	8	...	6
12		D. I. Khan do.	21	308	9	...	37
13		Ferozepore do.	4	326	2	...	13
14		D. G. Khan do.	3	267	8	...	6
15		Gujránwála do.	6	304	6	...	6
16		Lahore Female Jail	4	173	8	...	2
17		Ludhiána District Jail	3	206	5	...	3
18		Jullundur do.	5	226	2	...	...
19		Jhang do.	2	300	6	...	5
		Total	55	2,472	54	...	78
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail	10	211	6	...	6
21		Shahpur do.	1	183	5	...	3
22		Gurdáspur do.	3	149	2	...	2
23		Amritsar do.	4	175	9	...	8
24		Hissar do.	4	183	6	3	4
25		Rohtak do.	6	203	6	...	3
26		Karnál do.	1	92	3	...	6
27		Dharmsála do.	1	64	2	...	1
28		Kohát do.	1	71	2	...	2
29		Gujrát do.	8	65	1	...	9
30		Bannu do.	2	45	2	...	4
31		Abbott-abad do.	1	77	3	...	5
32		Hoshiárpur do.	1	34	2	...	1
		Total	43	1,552	49	3	54
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail	1	12	...	...	1
		Grand Total	163	13,730	552	25	337

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900.

8. AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS. A. On unremunerative labour.	On Prison duties. B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jail, e. g., wheat-grinding or manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	On Jail Buildings. Additions and alterations. G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	New Jails. I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works. A. Public Works Jail.	B. Other extra-mural labour.	9. Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	10. Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (8 K.).
...	69	140	46	202	117	...	...	...	...	728	...	...	...	5	10	50
...	150	150	127	1,032	86	...	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	8	8	13
...	81	102	88	586	61	...	4	...	...	62	...	...	...	8	10	6
...	49	125	90	124	77	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	...	...	3	7	...
...	349	517	351	1,944	341	...	4	...	...	1,027	1,275	...	...	6	8	16
...	20	75	34	190	29	6	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	3	11	38
...	34	73	33	168	32	2	8	...	...	359	...	...	...	5	10	48
...	42	68	42	70	44	4	10	...	...	290	...	...	...	7	11	48
...	35	73	40	79	37	2	8	...	...	152	...	...	...	8	16	34
...	28	51	26	76	25	9	...	...	...	335	...	...	...	5	9	58
...	24	47	13	75	27	1	4	...	...	156	...	...	...	6	12	39
...	183	387	188	658	194	24	30	...	...	1,547	...	...	...	5	11	45
...	22	38	15	125	13	...	8	...	...	127	...	...	...	6	10	35
...	25	40	31	36	20	...	2	...	...	108	...	...	...	8	13	35
...	33	46	22	60	20	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	10	14	40
...	10	32	27	65	28	3	4	...	...	84	...	...	...	4	12	31
...	12	35	25	108	19	...	5	...	...	88	...	...	...	4	12	29
...	2	23	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	1	13	76
...	13	25	18	61	20	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	6	12	30
...	6	25	8	42	9	...	8	...	...	126	...	...	...	3	11	56
...	14	29	23	38	16	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	5	10	56
...	137	293	169	540	147	3	27	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	6	12	41
...	10	25	12	41	26	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	5	12	40
...	11	20	6	46	17	...	2	...	...	73	...	...	...	6	11	40
...	5	21	10	27	17	...	1	...	...	64	...	...	...	3	14	43
...	8	18	9	27	22	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	5	10	42
...	9	26	12	36	10	2	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	5	14	41
...	11	33	10	35	35	29	26	...	...	25	...	...	...	5	11	12
...	5	10	5	12	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	45	5	11	2
...	2	7	4	20	5	...	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	3	11	33
...	3	10	8	11	11	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	4	14	17
...	5	14	6	14	6	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	22	12
...	6	11	7	11	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	24	4
...	4	10	9	13	14	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	5	13	25
...	2	8	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	24	24
...	81	203	104	299	167	33	46	...	...	468	...	...	45	5	13	39
...	...	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
...	750	1,402	818	3,443	850	60	107	...	...	4,066	1,275	...	45	5	10	30

No. 35.—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners

1	2		3
Serial No.	Jails.		Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. IX).
			Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners ...	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,04,002
2		Montgomery " " ...	1,18,307
3		Mooltan " " ...	73,592
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	1,47,114
		Total	4,43,015
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners ...	Ráwalpindi District Jails ...	57,898
6		Ambala " " ...	42,726
7		Mooltan " " ...	43,426
8		Lahore " " ...	35,397
9		Delhi " " ...	38,729
10		Pesháwar " " ...	34,240
		Total	2,52,416
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ...	Siálkot District Jail ..	24,995
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	29,341
13		Ferozepore " " ...	31,515
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	20,294
15		Gujránwála " " ...	23,279
16		Lahore Female " ...	13,123
17		Ludhiana District " ...	19,511
18		Jullundur " " ...	17,756
19		Jhang " " ...	20,449
		Total	2,00,263
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners ...	Jhelum District Jail ...	19,562
21		Shahpur " " ...	18,319
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	15,978
23		Amritsar " " ...	17,660
24		Hissar " " ...	18,838
25		Rohtak " " ...	18,071
26		Karnál " " ...	12,763
27		Dharmsála " " ...	10,779
28		Kohát " " ...	12,600
29		Gujrát " " ...	13,028
30		Bannu " " ...	12,679
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	10,497
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	6,260
		Total	1,87,034
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners ...	Simla District Jail	4,345
		Grand Total	10,87,073

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900.

4		5		6		7		8	
Average cost of maintenance per head (column 15, Statement No. IX).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement No. XII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, *minus* column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, *minus* column 6).	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
70	15	11,542	1	7	14	93,459	15	63	1
62	0	—1,797	13	...		1,20,104	13	62	15
69	3	10,868	9	10	3	62,723	7	59	0
78	15	53,667	3	28	13	93,446	13	50	2
70	5	74,280	0	11	13	3,68,735	0	58	8
71	11	4,399	9	5	7	53,498	7	66	4
54	11	4,245	2	5	7	38,480	14	49	4
61	4	3,689	1	5	3	39,736	15	56	1
65	8	3,873	14	7	3	31,523	2	58	5
63	2	6,647	10	10	13	32,081	6	52	5
68	10	2,082	15	4	3	32,157	1	64	7
63	14	24,938	3	6	5	2,27,477	13	57	9
62	9	2,635	4	6	9	22,359	12	56	0
77	2	2,394	5	6	5	26,946	11	70	13
68	7	4,190	2	9	1	27,324	14	59	6
64	3	2,063	14	6	8	18,230	2	57	11
64	2	1,431	15	3	15	21,847	1	60	3
73	12	2,858	1	16	1	10,264	15	57	11
76	10	4,739	3	18	8	14,771	13	58	2
71	5	1,647	9	6	10	16,108	7	64	11
59	0	1,454	15	4	3	18,994	1	54	13
67	15	23,415	4	7	15	1,76,847	12	60	0
69	10	2,062	11	7	5	17,499	5	62	5
82	5	1,079	1	4	13	17,239	15	77	8
74	7	1,093	0	5	1	14,885	0	69	6
78	12	315	12	1	6	17,344	4	77	6
79	12	1,804	9	7	10	17,033	7	72	2
75	2	143	7	0	10	17,927	9	74	8
89	14	2,218	14	15	10	10,544	2	74	4
142	5	485	10	6	6	10,293	6	135	15
107	9	489	0	4	2	12,111	0	103	7
95	1	—40	5	...		13,068	5	95	6
101	1	418	9	3	5	12,260	7	97	12
107	2	400	3	4	1	10,096	13	103	1
136	10	61	12	1	5	6,198	4	135	5
86	10	10,532	3	4	14	1,76,501	13	81	13
190	6	—4	12	...		4,349	12	189	3
70	11	1,33,160	14	8	10	9,53,912	2	62	1

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2			3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail	Convicts	1,615	...	1,615
			Under-trials	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total	1,615	...	1,615
2		Montgomery " "	Convicts	1,418	14	1,432
			Under-trials	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners	5	5	10
			Total	1,463	24	1,487
3		Mooltan " "	Convicts	1,122	...	1,122
			Under-trials	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total	1,122	...	1,122
4		Mung Rasul " "	Convicts	1,490	...	1,490
			Under-trials	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...
			Total	1,490	...	1,490
		Total	Convicts	5,645	14	5,659
			Under-trials	40	5	45
			Civil prisoners	5	5	10
			Total	5,690	24	5,714
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail	Convicts	7 2	52	754
			Under-trials	28	4	32
			Civil prisoners	7	...	7
			Total	737	56	793
6		Ambala " "	Convicts	731	25	756
			Under-trials	33	...	33
			Civil prisoners	7	...	7
			Total	771	25	796
7		Mooltan " "	Convicts	573	32	605
			Under-trials	78	4	82
			Civil prisoners	14	...	14
			Total	665	36	701
8		Lahore " "	Convicts	501	...	501
			Under-trials	10	...	10
			Civil prisoners	14	...	14
			Total	525	...	525
9		Delhi " "	Convicts	444	16	460
			Under-trials	26	...	26
			Civil prisoners	3	...	3
			Total	473	16	489
10		Peshawar " "	Convicts	367	14	381
			Under-trials	86	10	96
			Civil prisoners	10	4	14
			Total	463	28	491
		Total	Convicts	3,318	139	3,457
			Under-trials	261	18	279
			Civil prisoners	55	4	59
			Total	3,634	161	3,795

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1900.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,461	...	1,461	1,510	...	1,510	3,927	...	3,927
5	...	5	17	...	17	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,466	...	1,466	1,527	...	1,527	3,934	...	3,934
1,880	2	1,882	1,999	...	1,999	2,701	5	2,706
24	2	26	48	3	51	17	...	17
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1,904	4	1,908	2,048	3	2,051	2,718	5	2,723
1,064	...	1,064	1,420	...	1,420	949	...	949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,064	...	1,064	1,420	...	1,420	949	...	949
1,863	...	1,863	2,058	...	2,058	2,059	...	2,059
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,863	...	1,863	2,058	...	2,058	2,059	...	2,059
6,268	2	6,270	6,987	...	6,987	9,636	5	9,641
29	2	31	65	3	68	24	...	24
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6,297	4	6,301	7,053	3	7,056	9,660	5	9,665
667	11	678	759	13	772	979	15	994
126	2	128	275	4	279	92	4	96
4	...	4	6	...	6	2	...	2
797	13	810	1,040	17	1,057	1,073	19	1,092
747	6	753	798	4	802	1,254	9	1,263
27	1	28	47	1	48	29	...	29
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...
775	7	782	850	5	855	1,283	9	1,292
614	10	624	771	15	786	449	4	453
82	1	83	117	10	127	26	1	27
4	...	4	12	...	12	1	...	1
700	11	711	900	25	925	476	5	481
462	...	462	514	...	514	489	...	489
78	...	78	119	...	119	54	...	54
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
541	...	541	636	...	636	543	...	543
573	8	581	703	14	717	1,020	1	1,021
30	1	31	59	1	60	2	...	2
3	...	3	8	...	8	...	...	...
606	9	615	770	15	785	1,022	1	1,023
391	12	403	528	12	540	356	14	370
91	3	94	127	5	132	72	2	74
4	...	4	8	...	8	...	...	...
486	15	501	663	17	680	428	16	444
3,454	47	3,501	4,073	58	4,131	4,547	43	4,590
434	8	442	744	21	765	275	7	282
17	...	17	42	...	42	3	...	3
3,905	55	3,960	4,598	79	4,938	4,825	50	4,875

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	*Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.*	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts	111	...	111	41	...	41
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	111	...	111	42	...	42
2		Montgomery " " ...	Convicts	66	...	66	50	...	50
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	66	...	66	50	...	50
3		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	43	...	43	18	...	18
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	43	...	43	18	...	18
4		Mung Rasul " " ...	Convicts	92	...	92	49	...	49
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	92	...	92	49	...	49
		Total ...	Convicts	312	...	312	158	...	158
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	312	...	312	159	...	159
5	*Jails holding over 500 prisoners.*	Rawalpindi District Jail...	Convicts	35	1	36	10	...	10
			Under-trials ...	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total ...	38	1	39	14	...	14
6		Ambala " " ...	Convicts	33	...	33	17	...	17
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	34	...	34	18	...	18
7		Mooltan " " ...	Convicts	12	...	12	11	...	11
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	13	...	13	11	...	11
8		Lahore " " ...	Convicts	20	...	20	6	...	6
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	22	...	22	9	...	9
9		Delhi " " ...	Convicts	17	...	17	38	1	39
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	17	...	17	39	1	40
10		Peshawar " " ...	Convicts	17	1	18	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	20	1	21	4	...	4
		Total ...	Convicts	134	2	136	83	1	84
			Under-trials ...	10	...	10	11	...	11
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total ...	144	2	146	95	1	96

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1900—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,688	...	2,688	76	...	76	27·38	...	27·38	28·06	...	28·06
1,400	...	1,400	...	...	...	200·00	...	200·00	200·00	...	200·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,683	...	2,683	76	...	76	27·97	...	27·97	28·65	...	28·65
1,437	2,500	1,438	35	...	35	26·60	...	26·57	26·60	...	26·57
708	...	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,428	1,250	1,427	35	...	35	26·26	...	26·21	26·26	...	26·21
892	...	892	40	...	40	16·92	...	16·92	16·92	...	16·92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
892	...	892	40	...	40	16·92	...	16·92	16·92	...	16·92
1,105	...	1,105	49	...	49	21·47	...	21·47	26·30	...	26·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,105	...	1,105	49	...	49	21·47	...	21·47	26·30	...	26·30
1,537	2,500	1,538	50	...	50	23·61	...	23·60	25·21	...	25·20
828	...	774	...	...	...	34·48	...	32·26	34·48	...	32·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,534	1,250	1,534	50	...	50	23·66	...	23·65	25·25	...	25·23
1,468	1,364	1,466	52	91	53	14·99	...	14·75	14·99	...	14·75
730	2,000	750	24	...	23	23·81	...	23·44	23·81	...	23·44
500	...	500	...	...	...	250·00	...	250·00	250·00	...	250·00
1,346	1,462	1,348	48	77	48	17·57	...	17·28	17·57	...	17·28
1,679	1,500	1,677	44	...	44	22·76	...	22·58	22·76	...	22·58
1,074	...	1,036	37	...	36	37·04	...	35·71	37·04	...	35·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,655	1,286	1,652	44	...	43	23·23	...	23·02	23·23	...	23·02
731	400	726	20	...	19	17·92	...	17·63	17·92	...	17·63
317	1,000	325	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
680	455	677	19	...	18	15·71	...	15·47	15·71	...	15·47
1,058	...	1,058	43	...	43	12·99	...	12·99	12·99	...	12·99
692	...	692	26	...	26	38·46	...	38·46	38·46	...	38·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,004	...	1,004	41	...	41	16·64	...	16·64	16·64	...	16·64
1,780	125	1,757	30	...	29	66·32	125·00	67·13	66·32	125·00	67·13
67	...	65	...	...	...	33·33	...	32·26	33·33	...	32·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,686	111	1,663	28	...	28	64·36	111·11	65·04	64·36	111·11	65·04
910	1,167	918	43	83	45	2·56	...	2·48	2·56	...	2·48
791	667	787	33	...	32	32·97	...	31·91	32·97	...	31·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
881	1,067	886	41	67	42	8·23	...	7·98	8·23	...	7·98
1,316	915	1,311	39	43	39	24·03	21·28	23·99	24·03	21·28	23·99
634	875	638	23	...	23	25·35	...	24·89	25·35	...	24·89
176	...	176	...	...	...	58·82	...	58·82	58·82	...	58·82
1,236	909	1,231	37	36	37	24·33	18·18	24·24	24·33	18·18	24·24

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		3		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
			M.	F.	Total.
11	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.* Sialkot District Jail ...	Convicts	396	12	408
		Under-trials ...	22	...	22
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
		Total ...	425	12	437
12	D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	334	25	359
		Under-trials ...	57	...	57
		Civil prisoners ...	7	2	9
		Total ...	398	27	425
13	Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	375	6	381
		Under-trials ...	11	...	11
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6
		Total ...	392	6	398
14	D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	246	14	260
		Under-trials ...	60	3	63
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6
		Total ...	312	17	329
15	Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	276	9	28[illegible]
		Under-trials ...	43	1	44
		Civil prisoners ...	10	...	10
		Total ...	329	10	339
16	Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	328	328
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	328	328
17	Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	220	23	243
		Under-trials ...	35	...	35
		Civil prisoners ...	19	...	19
		Total ...	274	23	297
18	Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	246	14	260
		Under trials ...	26	...	26
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	272	14	286
19	Jhang " " ...	Convicts	232	13	245
		Under trials ...	33	...	33
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	265	13	278
	Total ...	Convicts	2,325	444	3,769
		Under trials ...	287	4	291
		Civil prisoners ...	55	2	57
		Total ...	2,667	450	3,117

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1900—continued.

4 Average daily strength. M.	F.	Total.	5 Maximum population on any one day. M.	F.	Total.	6 Number admitted into hospital. M.	F.	Total.
363	5	368	423	4	427	209	1	210
29	1	30	56	1	57	17	1	18
3	...	3	7	...	7	1	...	1
395	6	401	486	5	491	227	2	229
307	23	330	467	26	493	260	1	279
48	2	50	82	5	87	12	19	13
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	1	...
356	25	381	553	31	584	272	20	292
325	5	330	459	7	466	84	...	84
124	5	129	204	3	207	17	1	18
3	...	3	7	...	7	...	...	...
452	10	462	670	10	680	101	1	102
265	5	270	378	5	383	368	5	373
43	2	45	95	3	98	18	6	24
2	...	2	4	2	6	...	...	...
310	7	317	477	10	487	386	11	397
305	6	311	363	7	370	207	1	208
50	1	51	104	2	106	22	3	25
2	...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...
357	7	364	473	9	482	229	4	233
...	177	177	...	187	187	...	207	207
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	178	178	...	190	190	...	208	208
206	3	209	249	2	251	278	...	278
43	1	44	80	3	83	39	...	39
3	...	3	9	1	10	...	...	...
252	4	256	338	6	344	317	...	317
227	5	232	264	10	274	86	2	88
15	2	17	30	4	34	12	1	13
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
242	7	249	294	15	309	98	3	101
296	7	303	381	7	388	314	6	320
41	2	43	87	4	91	32	5	37
1	...	1	5	...	5	1	...	1
338	9	347	473	11	484	347	11	358
2,294	236	2,530	2,984	255	3,239	1,806	241	2,047
393	17	410	738	28	766	169	19	188
15	...	15	42	4	46	2	...	[illegible]
2,702	253	2,955	3,764	287	4,051	1,977	260	2,237

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
11	*Jails holding over 300 prisoners.*	Sialkot District Jail ...	Convicts	8	...	8	7	...	7
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9	...	9	9	...	9
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	Convicts	8	1	9	3	...	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	8	1	9	3	...	3
13		Ferozepore " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	19	...	19
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	20	...	20
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	Convicts	9	...	9	...	...	...
			Under trials ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9	...	9	2	...	2
15		Gujranwala " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	1	2
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7	...	7	1	1	2
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts	...	8	8	...	6	6
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	8	8	...	6	6
17		Ludhiana District Jail ...	Convicts	5	...	5	9	...	9
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	6	...	6	10	...	10
18		Jullundur " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	10	...	10
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	10	...	10
19		Jhang " " ...	Convicts	7	...	7	6	...	6
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	1	3
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	8	...	8	8	1	9
		Total ...	Convicts	47	9	56	54	6	60
			Under-trials ...	6	...	6	9	2	11
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	53	9	62	63	8	71

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1900—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
576	200	571	22	...	22	16·53	...	16·30	19·28	...	19·02
586	1,000	600	34	...	33	68·97	...	66·67	68·97	...	66·67
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
575	333	571	23	...	22	20·25	...	19·95	22·78	...	22·44
847	826	845	26	43	27	9·77	...	9·09	9·77	...	9·09
250	500	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
764	800	766	22	40	24	8·43	...	7·87	8·43	...	7·87
258	..	255	6	...	6	58·46	...	57·58	58·46	...	57·58
137	200	140	8	...	8	8·06	...	7·75	8·06	...	7·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	100	221	7	...	6	44·25	...	43·29	44·25	...	43·29
1,389	1,000	1,381	34	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	3,000	533	...	...	...	46·51	...	44·44	46·51	...	44·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,245	1,571	1,252	29	...	28	6·45	...	6·31	6·45	...	6·31
679	167	669	20	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
440	3,000	490	20	...	20	20·00	1,000·00	39·22	20·00	1,000·00	39·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
641	571	640	20	...	19	2·80	142·86	5·49	2·80	142·86	5·49
...	1,169	1,169	...	45	45	...	28·25	28·25	...	33·90	33·90
...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,169	1,169	...	45	45	...	28·09	28·09	...	33·71	33·71
1,350	...	1,330	24	...	24	43·69	...	43·06	43·69	...	43·06
907	...	886	23	...	23	23·26	...	22·73	23·26	...	22·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,258	...	1,238	24	...	23	39·68	...	39·06	39·68	...	39·06
379	400	379	9	...	9	44·05	...	43·10	44·05	...	43·10
800	500	765	67	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405	429	406	12	...	12	41·32	...	40·16	41·32	...	40·16
1,061	857	1,056	24	...	23	20·27	...	19·80	20·27	...	19·80
780	2,500	860	24	...	23	48·78	500·00	69·77	48·78	500·00	69·77
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,027	1,222	1,032	24	...	23	23·67	111·11	25·94	23·67	111·11	25·94
787	1,021	809	20	38	22	23·10	21·19	22·92	23·34	25·42	23·72
430	1,118	459	15	...	15	22·90	117·65	26·83	22·90	117·65	26·83
133	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
732	1,028	757	20	36	21	22·95	27·67	23·35	23·32	31·62	24·03

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG

YEAR

1	2		3		
Serial No.	JAILS.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.* JHELUM DISTRICT JAIL ...	Convicts	220	10	230
		Under-trials ...	44	2	46
		Civil prisoners ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	265	12	277
21	SHAHPUR " " ...	Convicts	264	10	274
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
		Total ...	267	10	277
22	GURDASPUR " " ...	Convicts	193	13	206
		Under-trials ...	21	...	21
		Civil prisoners ...	4	3	7
		Total ...	218	16	234
23	AMRITSAR " " ...	Convicts	197	10	207
		Under-trials ...	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	206	10	216
24	HISSAR " " ...	Convicts	177	12	189
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7
		Total ...	208	12	220
25	ROHTAK " " ...	Convicts	174	11	185
		Under-trials ...	15	4	19
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
		Total ...	194	15	209
26	KARNAL " " ...	Convicts	104	6	110
		Under-trials ...	27	...	27
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5
		Total ...	136	6	142
27	DHARMSALA " " ...	Convicts	101	13	114
		Under-trials ...	16	...	16
		Civil prisoners ...	3	...	3
		Total ...	120	13	133
28	KOHAT " " ...	Convicts	71	14	85
		Under trials ...	25	3	28
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	96	17	113

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1900—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
216	6	222	256	7	263	447	1	448
58	1	59	134	1	135	14	...	14
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
274	7	281	392	8	400	461	1	462
181	3	184	229	3	232	186	...	186
35	1	36	76	2	78	14	1	15
4	...	4	8	...	8	2	...	2
220	4	224	313	5	318	202	1	203
149	3	152	194	5	199	102	...	102
60	2	62	132	1	133	18	1	19
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
210	5	215	329	6	335	120	1	121
176	3	179	227	5	232	278	12	290
42	2	44	93	5	98	89	2	91
2	...	2	5	...	5	3	...	3
220	5	225	325	10	335	370	14	384
182	5	187	287	2	289	163	...	163
47	1	48	105	...	105	17	...	17
2	...	2	12	...	12	...	...	...
231	6	237	404	2	406	180	...	180
204	5	209	244	8	252	220	2	222
29	2	31	64	4	68	21	1	22
1	...	1	16	...	16	...	...	...
234	7	241	324	12	336	241	3	244
90	3	93	124	4	128	109	9	118
47	2	49	93	2	95	28	1	29
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
137	5	142	219	6	225	137	10	147
61	4	65	91	5	96	49	...	49
10	...	10	24	1	25	7	...	7
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
72	4	76	119	6	125	56	...	56
69	3	72	105	5	110	96	...	96
41	2	43	61	2	63	27	2	29
3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...
113	5	118	172	7	179	123	2	125

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2		7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.		Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.* Jhelum District Jail ...	Convicts	6	...	6	2	...	2
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	6	2	...	2
21	Shahpur " " ...	Convicts	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
22	Gurdaspur " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	2	...	2
23	Amritsar " " ...	Convicts	8	1	9	5	...	5
		Under-trials ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	1	11	6	...	6
24	Hissar " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	4	...	4
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	6	5	...	5
25	Rohtak " " ...	Convicts	6	...	6	2	...	2
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	7	4	...	4
26	Karnal " " ...	Convicts	3	...	3	3	3	6
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	5	3	8
27	Dharmsala " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	3	...	3
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	3	...	3
28	Kohat " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Under-trials ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	2	...	2

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1900—continued.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,069	167	2,018	28	...	27	9·26	...	9·01	9·26	...	9·01
241	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,682	143	1,644	22	...	21	7·30	...	7·12	7·30	...	7·12
1,028	...	1,011	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	1,000	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
918	250	906	23	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
685	...	671	13	...	13	6·71	...	6·58	6·71	...	6·58
300	500	305	17	...	16	16·67	...	16·13	16·67	...	16·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
571	200	563	14	...	14	9·52	...	9·30	9·52	...	9·30
1,580	4,000	1,620	45	333	50	28·41	...	27·93	28·41	...	27·93
2,119	1,000	2,068	48	...	45	23·81	...	22·73	23·81	...	22·73
1,500	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,682	2,800	1,707	45	200	49	27·27	...	26·67	27·27	..	26·67
896	...	872	33	...	32	21·98	...	21·39	21·98	...	21·33
362	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·28	...	20·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
779	...	759	26	...	25	17·32	...	16·88	21·65	...	21·10
1,078	400	1,062	29	...	29	9·80	...	9·57	9·80	...	9·57
724	500	710	34	...	32	68·97	...	64·52	68·97	...	64·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,030	429	1,012	30	...	29	17·09	...	16·60	17·09		16·60
1,211	3,000	1,269	33	...	32	33·33	1,000·00	64·52	33·33	1,000·00	64·52
596	500	592	21	...	20	42·55	...	40·82	42·55	...	40·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	2,000	1,035	29	...	28	36·50	600·00	56·34	36·50	600·00	56·34
803	...	754	33	...	31	49·18	...	46·15	49·18	...	46·15
700	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
778	...	737	28	...	26	41·67	...	39·47	41·67	..	39·47
1,391	...	1,333	29	...	28	14·49	...	13·89	14·49	...	13·89
659	1,000	674	24	...	23	24·39	...	23·26	24·39	...	23·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,088	400	1,059	27	...	25	17·70	...	16·95	17·70	...	16·95

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

Year

9		2		3		
Serial No.		Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and to civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.		
				M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail ...	Convicts	99	2	101
			Under-trials ...	13	...	13
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	112	2	114
30		Bannu " " ...	Convicts	66	10	76
			Under-trials ...	20	...	20
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	86	10	96
31		Abbott-Abad " " ...	Convicts	43	6	49
			Under trials ...	47	2	49
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	90	8	98
32		Hoshiarpur " " ...	Convicts	48	8	56
			Under-trials ...	27	8	35
			Civil prisoners ...	8	2	10
			Total ...	83	18	101
		Total ...	Convicts	1,757	125	1,882
			Under-trials ...	288	19	307
			Civil prisoners ...	36	5	41
			Total ...	2,081	149	2,230
33	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Simla District Jail ...	Convicts	27	5	32
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	4	2	6
			Total ...	31	7	38
		Grand Total ...	Convicts	13,072	727	13,799
			Under-trials ...	876	46	922
			Civil prisoners ...	155	18	173
			Total ...	14,103	791	14,894

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1900—continued.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
71	2	73	137	5	142	43	...	43
61	3	64	137	3	140	19	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	5	137	274	8	282	62	...	62
45	2	47	77	1	78	70	1	71
74	3	77	126	1	127	56	...	56
2	...	2	5	1	6	2	...	2
121	5	126	208	3	211	128	1	129
75	4	79	122	10	132	50	2	52
18	1	19	40	1	41	10	3	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	5	98	162	11	173	60	5	65
35	...	35	60	1	61	91	2	93
9	1	10	28	2	30	12	1	13
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
45	1	46	91	3	94	103	3	106
1,554	43	1,597	2,153	61	2,214	1,904	29	1,933
531	21	552	1,113	25	1,138	332	12	344
17	...	17	66	1	67	7	...	7
2,102	64	2,166	3.332	87	3,419	2,243	41	2,284
13	...	13	21	...	21	18	...	18
9	...	9	29	...	29	2	...	2
1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...
23	...	23	56	...	56	20	...	20
13,583	328	13,911	16,218	374	16,592	17,911	318	18,229
1,396	48	1,444	2,689	77	2,766	802	38	840
50	...	50	157	5	162	12	...	12
15,029	376	15,405	19,064	456	19,520	18,725	356	19,081

No. 36.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

YEAR

1	2			7			8		
Serial No.	Jails.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	*Jails holding under 300 prisoners.*	Gujrat District Jail ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
30		Bannu " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1
			Under-trials ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4	...	4	2	...	2
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	Convicts	3	...	3	3	...	3
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3	...	3	3	...	3
32		Hoshiarpur " " ...	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	Convicts	48	1	49	25	3	28
			Under-trials ...	9	...	9	9	...	9
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	57	1	58	34	3	37
33	*Jails holding under 100 prisoners.*	Simla District Jail ...	Convicts	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	Convicts	542	12	554	320	10	330
			Under-trials ...	25	...	25	30	2	32
			Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total ...	567	12	579	351	12	363

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1900—concluded.

9											
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
A.			B.			C.			D.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
606	...	589	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
311	...	297	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
470	...	453	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,556	500	1,511	44	...	43	22·22	...	21·28	22·22	...	21·28
757	...	727	27	...	26	13·51	...	12·99	13·51	...	12·99
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,058	200	1,024	33	...	32	16·53	...	15·87	16·53	...	15·87
667	500	658	40	...	38	40·00	...	37·97	40·00	...	37·97
556	3,000	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
645	1,000	663	32	...	31	32·26	...	30·61	32·26	...	30·61
2,600	...	2,657	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,333	1,000	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,289	3,000	2,304	44	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,225	674	1,210	31	23	31	16·09	69·77	17·53	16·09	69·77	17·53
625	571	623	17	...	16	15·07	...	14·49	16·95	...	16·30
412	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,067	641	1,054	27	16	27	15·70	46·88	16·62	16·18	46·88	17·08
1,385	...	1,385	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
870	...	870	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,319	970	1,310	40	37	40	22·75	27·44	22·86	23·56	30·49	23·72
574	792	582	18	...	17	20·77	41·67	21·47	21·49	41·67	22·16
240	...	240	...	...	...	20·00	...	20·00	20·00	...	20·00
1,246	947	1,239	37	32	38	22·56	29·26	22·72	23·35	31·91	23·56

No. 37.—Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners

1	2		3		4		5		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	2	...	23	...	25	...	25
2		Montgomery " " ...	22	...	429	16	451	16	467
3		Mooltan " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Mung Rasúl " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	24	...	452	16	476	16	492
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Ráwalpindi District Jail ...	172	2	1,436	29	1,608	31	1,639
6		Ambala " " ...	40	2	528	20	568	22	590
7		Mooltan " " ...	78	...	1,422	29	1,500	29	1,529
8		Lahore " " ...	95	...	491	...	586	...	586
9		Delhi " " ...	39	1	922	27	961	28	989
10		Peshávar " " ...	91	4	1,406	45	1,497	49	1,546
		Total ...	515	9	6,205	150	6,720	159	6,879
11	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Siálkot District Jail ...	21	1	691	30	712	31	743
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	47	2	582	34	629	36	665
13		Ferozepore " " ...	114	1	1,205	46	1,319	47	1,366
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	29	1	968	38	997	39	1,036
15		Gujránwála " " ...	36	1	793	22	829	23	852
16		Lahore Female Jail ...	...	1	...	5	...	6	6
17		Ludhiána District Jail ...	36	...	686	24	722	24	746
18		Jullundur " " ...	8	1	274	29	282	30	312
19		Jhang " " ...	35	...	626	25	661	25	686
		Total ...	326	8	5,825	253	6,151	261	6,412
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Jhelum District Jail ...	54	1	629	31	683	32	715
21		Shahpur " " ...	43	3	508	15	551	18	569
22		Gurdáspur " " ...	131	1	565	30	696	31	727
23		Amritsar " " ...	33	...	430	17	463	17	480
24		Hissar " " ...	48	...	714	14	762	14	776
25		Rohtak " " ...	47	...	662	24	709	24	733
26		Karnál " " ...	43	...	934	35	977	35	1,012
27		Dharmsála " " ...	10	...	127	12	137	12	149
28		Kohát " " ...	25	4	605	37	630	41	671
29		Gujrát " " ...	97	2	1,075	45	1,172	47	1,219
30		Bannu " " ...	69	...	1,077	76	1,146	76	1,222
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	11	...	343	11	354	11	365
32		Hoshiárpur " " ...	1	...	203	14	204	14	218
		Total ...	612	11	7,872	361	8,484	372	8,856
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Simla District Jail ...	10	...	133	5	143	5	148
		Grand Total ...	1,487	28	20,487	785	21,974	813	22,787

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1900.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	2	26	292	14	306	126	2	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	2	31	297	14	311	131	2	133	14	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	33
126	2	128	1,174	25	1,199	342	6	348	...	...	1	...	3	...	88	...	88
27	1	28	396	16	412	156	4	160	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	2	17
82	1	83	871	23	894	556	5	561	6	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	68
78	...	78	114	...	114	337	...	337	116	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	16
30	1	31	391	17	408	528	8	536	15	...	...	...	1	...	26	3	29
91	3	94	934	34	968	473	10	483	3	...	...	...	3	...	84	5	89
434	8	442	3,880	115	3,995	2,392	33	2,425	140	...	1	...	11	...	296	11	307
29	1	30	365	20	385	325	8	333	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	3	23
48	2	50	304	18	322	285	17	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	41
124	5	129	833	35	868	426	9	435	8	1	...	...	1	...	51	2	53
43	2	45	400	25	425	552	10	562	...	...	...	...	2	...	43	4	47
50	1	51	414	14	428	358	7	365	20	1	...	...	1	1	36	...	36
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
43	1	44	367	11	378	337	13	350	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
15	2	17	197	16	213	78	11	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
41	2	43	366	14	380	263	8	271	...	...	...	...	2	1	30	2	32
393	17	410	3,246	154	3,400	2,624	86	2,710	28	3	...	...	9	2	244	16	260
58	1	59	318	20	338	350	12	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
35	1	36	271	12	283	251	6	257	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
60	2	62	378	18	396	280	10	290	1	1	...	...	1	...	36	2	38
42	2	44	72	...	72	109	1	110	238	13	...	...	1	...	43	3	46
47	1	48	419	7	426	261	5	266	60	...	...	...	1	...	21	2	23
29	2	31	369	14	383	312	8	320	3	...	...	...	2	...	23	2	25
47	2	49	584	11	595	369	24	393	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	22
10	...	10	49	8	57	59	3	62	21	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
41	2	43	448	29	477	129	9	138	1	...	...	...	1	...	51	3	54
61	3	64	775	28	803	344	17	361	22	2	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
74	3	77	774	64	838	290	10	300	...	...	1	...	1	...	80	2	82
18	1	19	220	6	226	107	4	111	13	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
9	1	10	119	11	130	70	3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
531	21	552	4,796	228	5,024	2,931	112	3,043	361	17	1	...	9	...	386	15	401
9	...	9	66	3	69	65	1	66	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	[illegible]
1,396	48	1,444	12,285	514	12,799	8,143	234	8,377	554	21	2	...	30	2	960	42	1,002

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1		2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8
			Registrations affecting						
									Compul
Serial No.	Districts.	Number of Registration Officers.	Instruments of gift [Section 17, clause (a)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease [Section 17, clause (d)].	All instruments of lease [other than of perpetual lease which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause (d)].
1	Hissar	11	48	1,019	...	479	34	34	31
2	Rohtak	9	33	708	...	911	78	...	13
3	Gurgaon	9	17	535	...	843	33	...	21
4	Delhi	7	75	1,271	...	1,850	87	4	133
5	Karnál	10	38	938	...	987	20	...	43
6	Ambala	15	60	1,250	...	1,791	60	...	41
7	Simla	4	1	64	...	45	24	...	5
8	Kángra	14	73	803	...	901	31	1	16
9	Hoshiárpur	13	70	1,601	...	4,996	75	42	110
10	Jullundur	13	106	1,639	...	3,992	228	11	63
11	Ludhiána	8	80	1,183	...	2,775	62	1	50
12	Ferozepore	13	35	1,215	...	2,224	87	19	24
13	Mooltan	8	7	985	...	1,114	161	9	127
14	Jhang	10	4	1,118	...	830	68	...	57
15	Montgomery	9	7	243	...	201	22	...	1
16	Lahore	11	71	1,586	...	2,989	112	3	193
17	Amritsar	10	84	1,721	...	4,146	99	...	143
18	Gurdáspur	9	48	729	...	3,108	24	2	51
19	Siálkot	15	29	1,322	...	3,696	63	2	33
20	Gujrát	8	47	1,131	...	1,058	45	2	...
21	Gujránwála	9	20	1,176	...	980	46	...	70
22	Shahpur	7	41	2,092	...	882	136	...	108
23	Jhelum	9	25	2,400	...	1,458	31	...	6
24	Ráwalpindi	12	32	3,320	...	1,031	83	14	10
25	Hazára	8	19	840	...	570	61	15	4
26	Pesháwar	8	53	1,948	...	1,634	258	2	310
27	Kohát	5	9	206	...	219	1	...	7
28	Bannu	8	10	801	...	1,136	58	...	40
29	Dera Ismail Khan	9	2	1,724	...	1,429	105	...	26
30	Dera Gházi Khan	9	7	767	...	891	36	2	34
31	Muzaffargarh	7	13	859	...	1,310	56	3	22
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	297	1,164	37,194	...	50,386	2,284	168	1,792

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900-01.

9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.															
sory.				*Optional.*											
Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less [Section 18, clause (*c*)] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards [Section 17, clause (1)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	Rs.	A.	P.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1,645	3,768	14	0	492	187	12	6	...	...	...	697	349	0	0	10,63,143
1,743	3,448	4	0	252	561	32	12	1	...	...	858	429	0	0	6,92,716
1,449	2,912	0	0	141	322	1	11	...	...	...	475	237	8	0	6,18,287
3,420	10,085	6	0	238	862	17	45	6	...	...	1,168	584	0	0	40,58,057
2,026	4,358	12	0	209	386	9	22	6	...	2	634	313	11	0	9,87,008
3,202	6,908	12	0	396	750	15	10	1	...	1	1,173	587	0	0	15,31,758
139	1,143	12	0	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	8	0	10,58,480
1,825	3,680	12	0	218	375	12	3	...	...	...	608	304	0	0	9,22,614
6,894	14,322	12	0	748	3,049	38	41	2	...	...	3,879	1,943	12	0	30,46,102
6,039	12,061	14	0	994	2,765	145	25	1	1	...	3,930	1,966	0	0	25,55,287
4,151	9,469	0	0	568	1,149	26	10	...	...	...	1,753	876	8	0	20,83,665
3,604	9,205	0	0	279	543	18	8	...	...	...	848	423	4	0	20,44,262
2,403	7,218	6	0	42	77	27	15	...	...	...	161	80	0	0	18,77,792
2,077	5,631	0	0	264	279	23	27	...	...	...	593	296	4	0	13,63,527
474	1,310	0	0	23	15	1	...	1	...	...	41	21	8	0	3,02,906
4,954	14,226	12	0	114	283	22	38	...	1	6	463	228	12	0	43,31,527
6,193	16,271	2	0	350	938	19	22	4	...	2	1,335	668	2	0	42,33,390
3,962	8,700	8	0	222	1,545	5	12	1	...	...	1,785	897	0	0	18,28,192
5,145	10,995	4	0	683	3,424	19	20	...	...	...	4,146	2,074	8	0	24,93,404
2,283	4,462	0	0	543	794	16	19	...	...	...	1,372	678	12	0	9,30,369
2,292	5,455	12	0	344	568	17	3	...	...	...	932	463	0	0	12,88,043
3,259	8,351	4	0	501	300	44	17	...	...	...	863	437	8	0	18,56,031
3,920	7,181	0	0	1,197	1,024	18	7	...	1	...	2,246	1,123	0	0	14,84,312
4,490	9,712	0	0	1,360	478	19	11	...	...	...	1,868	937	0	0	22,49,461
1,509	3,382	0	0	65	46	25	35	...	...	1	172	88	0	0	7,20,106
4,205	10,317	0	0	230	149	35	39	...	...	...	453	227	4	0	24,25,412
442	976	12	0	39	12	...	7	...	...	...	58	28	4	0	2,39,473
2,045	5,039	4	0	103	118	15	18	...	...	...	254	131	8	0	11,56,235
3,286	7,201	0	0	599	631	19	26	...	...	2	1,277	639	0	0	15,13,743
1,647	3,862	2	0	66	53	6	22	...	...	...	147	73	0	0	7,87,747
2,265	5,152	8	0	172	294	8	3	...	...	1	478	238	0	0	10,77,388
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92,988	2,16,810	12	0	11,459	21,977	663	534	23	3	15	34,674	17,349	9	0	5,28,20,437

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration

1		21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
		Registrations affecting Moveable Property, Book IV.										
		Compulsory.										
Serial No.	Districts.	Instruments of gift of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [Section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.
							Rs	A.	P.			
1	Hissar	...	14	87	221	322	322	0	0	...	18	2
2	Rohtak	...	17	120	120	257	257	0	0	...	5	5
3	Gurgaon	...	10	225	119	354	354	0	0	1	6	...
4	Delhi	...	80	341	314	735	738	0	0	1	38	1
5	Karnál	...	76	98	155	329	330	0	0	...	21	...
6	Ambala	...	62	96	267	425	425	0	0	...	44	...
7	Simla	...	21	3	54	78	78	0	0	...	...	...
8	Kángra	...	...	27	87	114	114	0	0	...	4	...
9	Hoshiárpur...	...	20	15	166	201	201	0	0	1	48	...
10	Jullundur	...	19	20	156	195	195	0	0	...	46	...
11	Ludhiána	...	13	35	199	247	248	0	0	1	30	...
12	Ferozepore	...	29	70	200	299	299	0	0	...	35	...
13	Mooltan	...	31	101	190	322	321	0	0	1	23	1
14	Jhang	...	3	41	143	187	189	0	0	...	15	1
15	Montgomery	...	12	24	19	55	55	0	0	2	10	...
16	Lahore	...	36	73	247	356	356	0	0	5	69	1
17	Amritsar	...	98	111	149	358	359	0	0	2	66	...
18	Gurdáspur	...	14	9	68	91	91	0	0	1	25	...
19	Siálkot	...	19	30	107	156	156	0	0	...	32	2
20	Gujrát	...	1	9	53	63	63	0	0	1	18	...
21	Gujránwála	...	12	22	120	154	152	0	0	...	16	3
22	Shahpur	...	40	17	85	142	142	0	0	...	13	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	26	168	194	194	0	0	...	15	...
24	Ráwalpindi	...	20	30	130	180	187	0	0	1	29	...
25	Hazára	...	4	5	44	53	53	0	0	...	5	1
26	Peshávar	...	21	81	137	239	239	0	0	1	33	...
27	Kohát	...	...	7	26	33	36	0	0	...	6	...
28	Bannu	...	1	15	69	85	85	0	0	...	2	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	4	67	60	131	134	0	0	...	9	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	12	43	27	82	85	0	0	1	5	...
31	Muzaffargarh	...	27	17	52	96	94	8	0	...	8	...
32	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	716	1,865	3,952	6,533	6,552	8	0	19	694	17

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900-01—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney authenticated.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	7	35	305	4,519	14	0	2,217	0	0	2,716	9	6
...	...	2	3	195	4,174	4	0	1,762	4	0	2,305	3	4
...	...	18	5	159	3,527	8	0	1,665	12	0	1,933	1	2
1	2	3	52	447	11,567	6	0	5,626	8	0	6,310	14	7
...	3	7	9	232	5,086	7	0	2,167	0	0	3,124	11	4
1	2	13	25	334	8,096	12	0	3,299	7	0	5,098	3	11
...	...	...	32	41	1,225	4	0	344	8	0	805	14	0
1	2	10	9	149	4,114	12	0	1,770	14	0	1,871	12	11
1	6	84	4	818	16,659	8	0	7,056	4	0	7,981	3	4
1	1	31	1	1,023	14,406	14	0	6,783	14	0	6,715	14	2
...	1	15	2	595	10,721	8	0	4,271	8	0	5,367	1	6
...	...	24	2	413	10,067	4	0	3,602	10	0	4,786	6	7
2	3	16	13	510	7,715	6	0	3,200	2	0	3,239	11	8
...	1	22	9	218	6,180	4	0	2,069	12	0	1,624	2	7
...	...	5	...	108	1,422	8	0	571	14	0	1,156	15	10
5	5	24	17	226	15,091	8	0	6,309	14	0	7,856	9	4
3	5	11	6	754	17,562	4	0	6,822	6	0	7,936	14	3
2	8	10	1	339	9,788	8	0	3,866	10	0	3,244	0	2
1	6	47	3	560	13,361	12	0	6,044	9	6	7,860	10	10
...	1	19	2	119	5,275	12	0	2,279	8	0	3,319	13	10
3	7	40	8	284	6,148	12	0	2,743	14	0	3,590	3	8
...	2	17	9	999	8,982	12	0	3,398	14	0	3,669	1	4
2	4	38	2	330	8,558	0	0	3,992	14	0	4,344	10	10
...	10	49	13	338	10,952	0	0	4,731	8	0	5,310	10	4
1	2	4	8	104	3,547	0	0	1,164	8	0	1,801	8	3
1	2	27	9	809	10,911	4	0	5,055	6	0	3,931	14	8
...	...	4	5	73	1,065	0	0	400	12	0	334	3	0
...	5	7	11	153	5,263	12	0	1,696	6	0	2,394	5	8
9	28	57	11	121	8,010	0	0	3,355	8	0	3,497	15	11
1	7	5	8	92	4,040	2	0	1,372	14	0	2,309	6	6
...	12	22	1	89	5,517	0	0	1,970	14	0	2,766	13	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,566	4	9
35	125	641	315	10,937	2,43,560	13	0	1,01,615	10	6	1,43,773	1	1

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900-01.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1900-01.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
HISSAR.	Hissar	II	16,854	3,610	31,063	28,374	(a) 6,299	(a) Exclusive of invested balance Rs 10,000
	Hánsi	II	15,190	4,986	17,790	16,624	(b) 6,152	(b) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Bhiwáni	II	35,487	7,796	57,340	61,305	3,831	
	Sirsa	II	16,415	1,992	19,843	20,340	1,495	
ROHTAK.	Rohtak	II	16,101	10,553	23,749	28,026	6,276	
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	5,212	13,219	14,902	(c) 3,329	(c) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 7,000.
	Beri	II	9,825	3,592	8,288	8,883	2,997	
	Bahádurgarh ...	II	6,103	1,248	5,837	6,784	30.	
	Gohána	II	7,690	610	8,097	8,492	215	
GURGAON.	Rewári	II	27,934	27,962	61,605	71,050	18,517	
	Farukhnagar ...	II	5,881	10,312	6,500	7,644	9,168	
	Palwal	II	11,227	7,280	14,386	15,941	5,725	
	Fírozpur	II	6,848	1,593	7,173	6,260	2,506	
	Sohna	II	5,990	4,111	4,701	5,942	2,870	
	Hodal	II	9,601	4,925	4,588	5,068	4,445	
DELHI.	Delhi	I	190,065	35,086	5,45,715	5,34,970	46,871	
	Sonepat	II	12,611	2,807	14,567	13,995	3,379	
	Ballabgarh ...	II	4,474	5,101	5,687	6,105	4,593	
	Farídabad ...	II	5,929	833	5,195	5,088	940	
KARNAL.	Karnál	II	21,530	8,838	33,330	32,942	9,226	
	Pánipat	II	27,547	6,125	24,620	25,303	5,352	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	3,902	18,814	18,688	4,028	
	Shahabad ...	II	11,473	9,267	10,547	9,823	9,991	
	Thánesar	II	6,111	2,532	5,928	6,192	2,268	
	Ládwa	II	4,011	2,771	3,703	4,635	1,839	
AMBALA.	Ambala	II	26,856	9,081	52,096	52,045	9,132	
	Jagádhri	II	13,029	9,471	24,835	22,561	11,645	
	Rúpar	II	8,693	5,415	12,160	11,066	6,509	
	Sádhaura... ...	II	10,445	759	5,749	5,187	1,321	
	Búriya	II	6,809	2,607	4,045	4,101	2,551	
SIMLA.	Simla	I	18,606	20,254	4,51,942	4,48,476	(d) 23,720	(d) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 36,800.
	Kasumpti ...	II	365	300	5,541	5,596	245	
KANGRA.	Dharmsála ...	I	2,778	447	9,007	7,717	1,737	
	Kángra	II	5,234	2,074	5,447	5,814	1,707	
	Núrpur	II	4,837	2,746	10,018	9,532	3,232	
HOSHIARPUR.	Hoshiárpur ...	II	17,546	8,796	46,470	46,441	(e) 8,825	(e) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmar Tánda ...	II	11,632	2,686	5,922	5,443	3,165	
	Hariána	II	7,066	813	3,490	2,000	1,403	
	Garhdiwála ...	II	4,045	1,271	2,807	2,243	1,835	
	Unc	II	4,483	970	2,539	2,518	991	
	Anandpur ...	II	5,100	1,031	2,703	2,811	923	
	Mukerián ...	II	3,977	1,738	3,528	2,972	2,294	
	Dasúya	II	7,047	2,132	3,151	2,805	2,478	
	Miáni	II	6,649	1,178	1,910	1,599	1,489	
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur	II	50,375	34,396	66,160	72,323	28,233	
	Kartárpur ...	II	10,441	4,507	7,·76	6,748	5,035	
	Aláwalpur ...	II	4,380	550	2,210	2,350	405	
	Phillour	II	6,697	6,191	9,111	11,522	3,1 80	
	Núrmahal ...	II	8,520	1,660	5,881	6,190	1,351	
	Ráhon	II	10,667	986	11,330	11,092	1,224	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,601	2,033	4,960	4,296	2,697	
	Banga	II	5,010	3,349	5,723	5,857	3,215	
	Nakodar	II	9,740	3,852	9,557	9,424	3,985	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900-01—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1900-01.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	II	46,334	17,061	89,277	1,04,319	(f) 2,019	(f) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 33,852.
	Jagraon	II	18,116	13,023	20,970	21,612	12,381	
	Khanna	II	3,877	3,064	6,946	6,370	3,640	
	Raekot	II	9,381	3,394	7,144	6,270	4,268	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,340	1,892	5,189	4,579	2,502	
FEROZEPORE.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	2,822	45,564	41,169	7,217	
	Fázilka	II	7,563	11,852	14,473	19,272	7,063	
	Muktsar	II	5,271	15,954	4,452	3,569	16,837	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	320	3,073	3,211	182	
	Zíra	II	4,356	1,930	4,266	3,270	2,926	
	Makhu	II	1,619	1,721	1,278	900	2,099	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan	I	74,562	14,390	158,977	1,62,932	10,435	
	Shujabad	II	6,329	2,067	10,962	10,561	2,368	
	Kahror	II	5,498	447	3,676	3,560	563	
	Talamba	II	2,792	935	1,980	2,615	300	
	Jalalpur	II	3,884	1,522	5,191	5,648	1,065	
JHANG.	Jhang	II	23,290	25,258	45,648	43,552	27,354	
	Chiniot	II	13,476	10,531	18,761	16,223	13,069	
	Lyallpur	II	8,176	42,488	82,528	30,609	94,407	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	654	13,251	13,547	358	
	Kamália	II	7,490	4,119	8,700	8,303	4,516	
	Pákpattan ...	II	6,522	843	6,669	6,713	799	
LAHORE.	Lahore	I	159,597	1,71,632	5,04,299	5,44,483	1,31,448	
	Kasúr	II	20,290	26,669	45,010	41,267	30,412	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	4,505	4,573	4,412	4,666	
	Patti	II	7,495	5,369	4,938	4,549	5,758	
	Chunián	II	10,339	18,553	15,825	13,846	20,532	
	Khudián	II	2,921	1,224	2,330	2,201	1,353	
	Sharakpur ...	II	4,924	1,735	4,515	4,495	1,755	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar	I	136,766	56,845	5,08,954	4,91,186	74,613	
	Jandiála	II	7,732	2,042	9,128	7,564	3,606	
	Majítha	II	6,417	4,618	4,056	3,109	5,565	
	Tarn Táran ...	II	3,900	880	8,347	7,723	1,504	
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie ...	I	3,310	8,820	18,580	15,437	11,963	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	4,237	18,959	17,896	5,300	
	Batála	II	27,223	15,424	36,457	33,221	18,660	
	Dínanagar ...	II	5,454	2,822	8,599	8,546	2,875	
	Kalánaur	II	5,286	2,592	4,527	4,616	2,503	
	Páthánkot ...	II	4,749	8,584	10,375	10,724	8,235	
	Sujánpur	II	5,796	2,900	5,360	5,328	2,932	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	2,920	7,208	7,061	3,067	
	Srígovindpur ...	II	4,359	5,237	5,407	5,733	4,901	
SIALKOT.	Siálkot	II	56,918	10,200	1,00,291	1,02,334	8,157	
	Daska	II	6,478	1,405	6,203	5,364	2,244	
	Jámki	II	4,629	2,580	5,287	5,921	1,946	
	Pasrúr	II	9,200	1,219	6,463	6,654	1,028	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	1,217	3,526	3,783	960	
	Zafarwál	II	5,536	742	6,067	6,293	516	
	Nárowál	II	4,898	2,173	4,304	5,382	1,095	
GUJRAT.	Gujrát	II	17,671	5,081	30,368	29,929	5,520	
	Jalálpur	II	11,065	2,547	7,804	8,413	1,938	
	Kunjah	II	5,474	751	2,464	2,294	921	
	Dinga	II	5,424	4,073	4,356	4,848	3,581	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900-01—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1900-01.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
GUJRANWALA.	Gujránwála ...	II	25,892	29,627	81,170	83,175	27,622	
	Wazírabad ...	II	15,786	4,789	22,075	22,342	4,522	
	Rámnagar ...	II	6,592	1,675	6,754	7,462	967	
	Akálgarh ...	II	4,262	3,208	5,3[illegible]0	5,557	3,031	
	Eminabad ...	II	5,841	2,813	3,246	2,969	3,090	
	Kila Dídár Singh	II	2,843	805	3,080	2,971	914	
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	II	6,337	403	1,720	1,833	290	
	Miáni	II	7,149	2,054	7,806	8,000	1,860	
	Sáhiwál	II	9,210	1,789	9,612	9,028	2,373	
	Khusháb	II	9,832	9,435	11,451	11,108	9,778	
	Bhera	II	17,428	2,892	29,224	21,144	10,972	
JHELUM.	Jhelum	II	12,878	13,772	34,256	33,962	14,066	
	Pind Dádan Khan	II	15,055	17,073	26,407	29,778	13,702	
RAWALPINDI.	Murree	I	4,887	20,124	46,752	49,369	(g) 17,507	(g) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,300.
	Ráwalpindi ...	II	76,300	42,809	2,14,345	2,44,915	(h) 12,239	(h) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 50,000.
	Pindigheb ..	II	8,464	7,365	4,186	4,194	7,357	
HAZARA.	Haripur	II	5,419	6,046	16,338	14,743	7,641	
	Abbott-abad ...	II	9,992	2,039	15,838	13,621	4,306	
	Baffa	II	7,437	1,193	4,527	4,607	1,113	
	Nawashahr ...	II	3,885	2,193	2,526	2,404	2,315	
	Hazro	II	9,261	11,144	23,03[illegible]	21,016	(i) 13,158	(i) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Attock	II	3,073	3,204	3,431	3,320	3,315	
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	II	84,191	30,504	2,51,919	2,10,223	72,200	
KOHAT.	Kohát	II	14,347	35,597	49,188	42,017	42,768	
BANNU.	Edwardesabad ...	II	6,095	26,797	50,247	54,446	22,598	
	Laki	II	4,488	4,070	5,704	8,121	1,653	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	576	5,044	5,139	481	
	Kálabágh ...	II	6,702	6,591	5,349	8,815	3,125	
D. I. KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	21,997	50,987	55,422	17,562	
	Kuláchi	II	9,447	1,428	6,351	7,054	725	
	Bhakkar	II	5,210	2,712	8,618	9,142	2,188	
	Leiah	II	7,437	2,069	10,209	9,796	2,482	
	Kahror	II	2,833	874	3,456	3,582	748	
D. G. KHAN.	Dera Ghází Khan	II	24,649	21,963	63,775	65,666	20,072	
	Jámpur	II	5,815	3,891	10,743	10,087	4,547	
	Rájanpur	II	4,064	393	5,336	5,513	216	
	Dájal	II	6,085	6,173	7,765	5,857	8,081	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	322	3,161	3,300	183	
MUZAFFARGARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	3,210	12,074	11,737	3,547	
	Khángarh ...	II	3,505	4,497	6,605	7,756	3,346	
	Alipur	II	2,552	2,231	5,134	6,426	939	
	Khairpur	II	2,424	4,050	2,981	3,208	3,823	
	Total ...		2,129,128	12,27,617	48,29,258	47,99,591	12,57,284	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900-01—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1900-01.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				Notified Area.				
HISSAR.	Fatahabad ...	...	2,848	372	936	1,004	304	
	Tohána ...	...	4,432	...	1,088	702	386	
ROHTAK.	Kharkhauda ...	...	3,579	320	405	713	12	
	Mehm	...	7,600	59	782	814	27	
	Kalánaur	...	7,428	43	460	503	...	
	Sanghi	—	5,677	182	363	504	41	
	Mundlána ...	...	5,555	449	152	528	73	
	Butána	...	7,601	329	201	501	29	
	Sámpla Kheri Sámpla.	...	2,707	154	459	485	128	
	Mándauthi ...	...	4,865	151	550	6.9	92	
	Bádli	...	3,667	203	400	581	22	
	Guryáni	...	3,891	53	363	400	16	
GURGAON.	Hidáyatpur Chháoni.	...	4,083	1,056	2,212	1,808	1,460	
	Punahána ...	...	2,590	34	921	772	183	
	Hattín	...	4,437	6.4	731	730	615	
	Núh	...	3,124	206	1,149	931	424	
AMBALA.	Kálka	...	5,679	1,219	6,025	6,130	1,114	
	Kharar	...	4,509	417	2,008	1,825	600	
HOSHIARPUR.	Khánpur ...	...	3,553	1,768	4,188	3,695	2,261	
MOOLTAN.	Dunyápur ...	...	2,100	1,510	814	1,012	1,312	
JHANG.	Shorkot	...	3,952	276	685	460	501	
	Ahmadpur ...	...	3,740	95	511	440	166	
MONTGOMERY.	Okára	...	554	1,025	557	364	1,218	
LAHORE.	Padhána	...	6,040	2,209	922	949	2,182	
AMRITSAR.	Rám Dás ...	...	4,958	722	912	855	779	
GURDASPUR.	Fatahgarh ...	...	4,899	774	705	1,268	211	
	Bahrámpur ...	...	1,894	422	878	722	578	
SIALKOT.	Sáhowála ...	...	3,919	328	891	683	536	
	Bhopálwála ...	...	4,245	369	567	335	601	
	Sambriál	...	4,625	1,184	878	1,492	570	
	Begowála ...	...	3,859	1,620	1,285	1,644	1,261	
	Mitránwáli ...	...	3,783	1,099	1,113	573	1,639	
	Chawinda ...	...	5,655	1,182	1,373	1,349	1,206	
	Kálaswála ...	...	3,324	162	300	294	168	
	Badomali ...	...	3,467	281	450	318	413	
	Daud	...	3,813	149	656	413	392	
GUJRAT.	Shádiwál	...	7,244	903	1,369	2,106	165	
GUJRANWALA.	Sodhra	...	4,978	833	1,255	1,174	914	
	Háfizabad ...	...	3,076	427	3,783	2,689	1,521	
D. I. KHAN.	Tánk	...	3,856	6,838	8,118	8,451	6,505	
	Total ...	...	1,72,806	30,037	51,415	50,826	30,626	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,301,934	1,257,654	48,80,673	48,50,417	(j) 12,87,910	(j) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 1,61,952.

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.				Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Másh.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape seed.	Others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Hissar ...	... Irrigated ...	5,806	29,127	6,257	10,829	29,616	...	1,137	14,162	68	3,011	523	100,536	...	384	3,445	...	542	134	...	...	1,833
	Unirrigated ...	4,010	39,619	163,837	174.335	672,016	...	263	371,489	6	51,890	14,950	1,492,415	1	9,374	229,362	...	1	111	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,816	68,746	170,094	185,164	701,632	...	1,400	385,651	74	54,901	15,473	1,592,951	1	9,758	232,807	...	543	245	...	...	1,833
Rohtak ...	... Irrigated ...	624	30,003	12,997	3,049	4,904	...	353	3,836	101	336	1,405	57,608	...	129	1,012	...	115	125	...	...	21,712
	Unirrigated ...	15	37,993	22,462	224,926	292,997	...	248	300,395	1,695	19,646	48,780	949,158	...	733	12,081	...	14	7	...	...	...
	Total ...	639	67,996	35,459	327,975	297,901	...	601	304,232	1,796	19,982	50,185	1,006,766	...	862	13,093	...	129	132	...	...	21,712
Gurgaon ...	... Irrigated ...	2	21,846	46,339	1,823	1,458	4	1,436	4,118	1,062	148	832	79,068	...	165	1,549	...	237	1,604	...	...	3,898
	Unirrigated ...	33	52,622	108,019	85,869	346,174	1	1,931	167,588	6,997	17,442	106,477	893,153	5	4,077	31,381	82	29	275	...	...	9
	Total ...	35	74,468	154,358	87,692	347,632	5	3,367	171,706	8,059	17,590	107,309	972,221	5	4,242	32,930	82	266	1,879	...	...	3,907
Delhi ...	... Irrigated ...	870	30,026	3,930	1,778	489	27	1,083	1,272	1,980	17	528	42,000	...	41	1,434	...	2,418	650	...	...	22,662
	Unirrigated ...	228	92,643	43,302	81,811	110,419	175	9,871	133,296	8,564	2,265	35,915	518,489	...	395	14,287	...	168	118	...	...	40
	Total ...	1,098	122,669	47,232	83,589	110,908	202	10,954	134,568	10,544	2,282	36,443	560,489	...	436	15,721	...	2,586	768	...	...	22,702
Karnal ...	... Irrigated ...	20,289	56,542	4,448	4,333	8,105	1,076	1,213	7,331	507	888	1,875	106,607	8	285	3,048	3	1,426	948	...	2	24,156
	Unirrigated ...	62,926	166,467	31,033	191,206	73,624	6,346	48,329	216,517	11,967	26,964	13,100	848,479	614	6,863	69,533	35	685	157	7	5	2,565
	Total ...	83,215	223,009	35,481	195,539	81,729	7,422	49,542	223,848	12,474	27,852	14,975	955,085	622	7,148	72,581	38	2,111	1,105	7	7	26,721
Ambala ...	... Irrigated ...	3,308	6,476	470	4	3	19	83	1,036	50	11	50	11,510	68	1	666	...	271	168	...	...	4,068
	Unirrigated ...	72,542	210,066	23,071	43,114	16,282	2,425	106,676	120,368	32,420	37,445	31,749	696,161	5,716	3,673	32,096	213	222	117	...	...	8,346
	Total ...	75,850	216,542	23,544	43,118	16,285	2,444	106,759	121,404	32,470	37,456	31,799	707,671	5,784	3,674	32,762	213	493	285	...	...	12,414

SIMLA	Irrigated ...	479	450	55	...	...	43	173	...	5	6	6	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	523	3,775	1,454	...	...	966	1,611	7	1,759	373	465	10,934	...	3	9	1	1	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,002	4,225	1,509	...	...	1,009	1,784	7	1,764	379	472	12,151	...	3	9	1	1	14	1	...	...
KANGRA	Irrigated ...	79,444	48,282	7,459	...	...	350	6,918	485	1,263	3,084	2,560	149,845	13,397	159	663	3	58	53	430	...	1,834
	Unirrigated ...	44,867	170,968	55,224	35	22	12,262	125,319	22,355	19,315	28,728	31,395	510,490	705	10,407	6,436	45	75	88	212	1	2,746
	Total ...	124,311	219,250	62,683	35	22	12,612	132,237	22,840	20,578	31,812	33 955	660,335	14,102	10,566	7,099	48	133	141	642	1	4,580
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	16,254	4,386	372	4	...	...	483	554	46	21	65	22,185	107	1	237	...	150	47	52	...	6,412
	Unirrigated ...	16,064	303,009	21,071	10,089	7,026	...	111,422	126,767	7,961	15,970	42,418	661,797	3,277	4,133	12,936	4	14	133	1	...	17,248
	Total ...	32,318	307,395	21,443	10,093	7,026	...	111,905	127,321	8,007	15,991	42,483	683,982	3,384	4,134	13,173	4	164	180	53	...	23,660
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	853	119,115	7,268	3,179	9	...	38,158	13,533	196	619	892	183,822	357	115	1,645	23	1,509	217	...	...	25,818
	Unirrigated ...	2,823	163,960	10,706	20,210	852	...	45,834	115,325	1,361	12,981	48,026	422,138	526	1,147	2,495	10	52	20	...	...	995
	Total ...	3,676	283,075	18,034	23,389	861	...	83,992	128,858	1,557	13,600	48,918	605,960	883	1,262	4,140	33	1,561	237	...	...	26,813
LUDHIANA ..	Irrigated ...	25	80,310	9,076	06	709	7	28,744	18,131	151	955	378	139,292	22	66	4,902	34	159	81	...	...	9,381
	Unirrigated ...	2,952	173,049	31,411	39,597	5,614	53	45,594	160,372	2,604	28,453	42,852	532,551	804	673	20,747	92	64	7	...	...	3,363
	Total ...	2,977	253,359	40,487	40,403	6,323	60	74,338	178,503	2,755	29,408	43,230	671,843	826	739	25,649	126	223	88	...	...	12,744
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	15,402	185,875	25,925	53,438	76,491	...	73,545	130,179	2,251	6,914	18,144	588,165	26	655	25,643	1	1,527	490	...	...	2,624
	Unirrigated ...	503	349,135	181,884	106,585	104,673	...	5,486	308,870	627	10,057	22,225	1,090,045	22	2,428	140,944	4	3	547	...	...	5
	Total ...	15,905	535,011	207,809	160,023	181,164	...	79,031	439,049	2,878	16,971	40,369	1,678,210	48	3,083	166,587	5	1,530	1,037	...	...	2,629
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	24,315	265,018	12,355	56,396	42,699	397	2,862	19,825	21,709	1,028	9,581	456,185	...	16,962	20,017	560	143	885	...	...	618
	Unirrigated ...	496	61,020	2,251	1,277	2,082	5	102	7,572	213	2,551	32,418	109,987	48	1,848	4,630	214	...	94	...	...	...
	Total ...	24,811	326,038	14 606	57,673	44,781	402	2,964	27,397	21,922	3,579	41,999	566,172	48	18,810	25,547	774	143	979	...	...	618
JHANG	Irrigated ...	4,371	714,875	30,499	143,814	35,834	1,376	65,961	13,363	33,816	7,523	18,453	1,069,889	425	17,201	75,863	...	664	626	...	...	28,110
	Unirrigated ...	778	40,735	3,500	8,181	3,250	3	1,598	16,253	931	17,221	9,030	101,480	80	4,492	4,149	...	...	37	...	...	1
	Total ...	5,152	755,611	33,999	151,995	39,084	1,379	67,559	29,616	34,747	24,744	27,483	1,171,369	505	21,693	80,012	...	664	663	...	...	28,111
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ...	28,326	142,140	14,708	11,565	12,415	17	5,709	32,575	24,184	1,131	1,674	274,444	...	4,588	4,070	5	284	1,504	...	2	633
	Unirrigated ...	727	88,034	6,770	850	650	...	505	29,122	806	3,047	10,840	141,351	2	1,373	7,234	3	3	119	...	...	11
	Total ...	29,053	230,174	21,478	12,415	13,065	17	6,214	61,697	24,990	4,178	12,514	415,795	2	5,961	11,304	8	287	1,623	...	2	644
LAHORE	Irrigated ...	32,810	302,154	21,714	12,348	7,385	407	61,229	61,045	9,406	1,259	3,818	513,575	28	1,137	17,609	68	1,963	220	...	1	4,701
	Unirrigated ...	900	189,420	15,493	31,724	12,322	105	7,206	148,241	2,491	4,404	12,656	424,962	179	6,016	77,707	55	9	105	...	...	52
	Total ...	33,710	491,574	37,207	44,072	19,707	512	68,435	209,286	11,897	5,663	16,474	938,537	207	7,153	95,316	123	1,972	325	...	1	4,753

No. 40.—Statement showing (in Acres) the Crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1901—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Cereals and Pulses.												Oil-seeds.				Condiments and Spices.				
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Mash.	Peas, Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape seed.	Others.	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.	Sugarcane.
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	31,724	153,637	10,715	1,581	84	602	37,503	31,255	855	1,103	770	269,829	240	335	7,739	2	732	94	...	...	16,198
	Unirrigated ...	2,623	189,816	14,829	13,495	1,087	880	19,617	134,890	4,211	8,622	14,714	404,784	456	6,449	22,583	29	21	6	...	...	577
	Total ...	34,347	343,453	25,544	15,076	1,171	1,482	57,120	166,145	5,066	9,725	15,484	674,613	696	6,784	30,322	31	753	100	...	...	16,775
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	35,341	38,619	4,542	153	2	...	4,234	1,980	947	1,560	2,485	89,863	478	429	1,815	1	353	220	470	10	28,772
	Unirrigated ...	23,918	274,027	60,036	23,769	10,147	...	61,705	79,374	31,180	47,169	44,074	655,399	6,316	28,859	11,120	1	42	672	80	247	27,253
	Total ...	59,259	312,646	64,578	23,922	10,149	...	65,939	81,354	32,127	48,729	46,559	745 262	6,794	29,288	12,935	2	395	892	550	257	56,025
Sialkot	Irrigated ...	42,038	170,381	36,805	838	241	1,798	6,660	3,136	1,154	55	968	264,074	724	122	5,754	...	693	137	389	...	26,530
	Unirrigated ...	33,105	212,059	75,622	49,977	20,228	8,252	66,050	45,293	41,436	15,090	43,465	610,577	5,273	8,455	32,076	2	163	100	2	1	5,451
	Total ...	75,143	382,440	112,427	50,815	20,469	10,050	72,710	48,429	42,590	15,145	44,433	874,651	5,997	8,577	37,830	2	856	237	391	1	31,981
Gujrat	Irrigated ...	3 870	65,516	17,594	4,180	3,108	...	6,460	1,651	2,593	111	1,005	106,988	79	133	2,909	...	204	...	...	...	4,066
	Unirrigated ...	5,195	245,677	49,894	57,417	154,391	...	14,467	44,497	12,148	3,382	42,486	629,554	1,806	8,336	82,227	...	62	...	...	...	708
	Total ...	9,065	311,193	67,488	61,597	157,499	...	20,927	46,148	14,741	3,493	44,391	736,542	1,885	8,469	85,136	...	266	...	...	...	4,774
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	35,167	327,006	36,368	31,000	21,433	1,145	29,464	12,041	24,891	3,599	4,298	526,412	238	722	35,780	...	344	138	...	...	19,362
	Unirrigated ...	2,857	43,361	18,214	43,051	8,383	411	6,098	85,884	77,364	7,264	12,285	305,172	672	2,345	43,140	...	17	4	...	...	314
	Total ...	38,024	370,367	54,582	74,051	29,816	1,556	35.562	97,925	102,255	10,863	16,583	831,584	910	3,067	78,920	...	361	142	...	...	19,676
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	1,845	136,294	11,041	8,233	19,353	...	2,446	14,216	8,507	70	2,080	204,085	23	304	1,222	27	87	140	...	...	708
	Unirrigated ...	2,882	97,450	8,492	11,529	69,978	...	3,218	25,522	529	1,178	20,678	241,456	198	331	18,639	63	...	11	...	...	25
	Total ...	4.727	233,744	19,533	19,762	89,331	...	5,664	39,738	9,036	1,248	22,758	445,541	221	635	19,861	90	87	151	...	...	733

JHELUM	Irrigated ...	9	14,286	3,972	452	5,407	...	3,202	65	616	4	304	28,317	60	5	259	...	312	135	...	...	182
	Unirrigated ...	3,074	379,371	25,093	18,224	202,054	...	4,255	50,063	736	13,526	35,215	731,611	698	412	132,681	...	1	47	...	...	27
	Total ...	3,083	393,657	29,065	18,676	207,461	...	7,457	50,128	1,352	13,530	35,519	759,928	758	417	132,940	...	313	182	...	...	209
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated ...	1,535	7,495	4,719	225	2,381	...	11,088	8	7	111	516	28,085	27	12	76	1	239	95	...	...	103
	Unirrigated ...	366	383,399	36,435	46,087	248 565	...	30,375	31,678	2,179	39,471	47,439	865,997	133	2,062	131,535	...	2	2	...	...	13
	Total ...	1,901	390,894	41,154	46,312	250,946	...	41,463	31,686	2,186	39,585	47,955	891,082	160	2,074	131,611	1	241	97	...	...	116
HAZARA	Irrigated ...	13,610	21,165	8,640	638	[illegible]640	...	28,863	13	35	645	1,359	75,608	1	18	847	4	80	129	668	...	2,284
	Unirrigated ...	...	182,013	64,510	6,210	37,391	...	155,905	11,170	4,623	17,428	46,454	525,704	...	340	40,556	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,610	203,178	73,150	6,848	38,031	...	184,768	11,183	4,658	18,073	47,813	601,312	1	358	41,403	9	80	129	668	...	2,284
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	11,658	140,358	78,385	9,712	43	...	137,809	116	424	2,022	8,746	389,273	5	132	6,158	...	1,238	57	...	...	15,331
	Unirrigated ...	1	194,602	147,539	34,693	3,529	...	7,307	7,816	2,362	2,141	19,646	419,636	8	5,726	45,558	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	11,659	334,960	225,924	44,405	3,572	...	145,116	7,932	2,785	4,163	28,392	808,909	13	5,858	51,716	...	1,238	57	...	...	15,338
KOHAT	Irrigated ...	2,872	18,572	3,588	235	2,077	...	11,467	1	142	669	71	39,694	...	77	47	...	46	11	...	...	12
	Unirrigated ...	...	88,381	3,949	5,274	63,499	...	5,303	19,650	1,630	4,591	6,257	198,534	...	905	3,233	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,872	106,953	7,537	5,509	65,576	...	16,77	19,651	1,772	5,260	6,328	238,228	...	982	3,280	...	46	11	...	...	12
BANNU	Irrigated ...	1,864	85,428	17,197	2,928	4,511	...	31,100	283	20	11	425	143,767	3	10	1,744	...	46	...	102	...	5,740
	Unirrigated ...	...	187,776	15,125	11,004	92,971	...	9	125,464	3	9,607	16,193	458,152	76	676	12,935	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,864	273,204	32,322	13,932	97,482	...	31 109	125,747	23	9,618	16,618	601,9 9	79	686	14,679	...	47	...	102	...	5,740
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	1,408	103,650	10,023	7,303	13,942	3	40	1,046	1,290	165	320	139,191	...	48	3,938	2	33	391	...	...	51
	Unirrigated ...	...	197,097	18,180	25,774	95,566	...	...	70,341	2,979	14,255	36,912	461,114	32	10,618	53,654	...	1	284	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,408	300,747	28,203	33,077	109,508	3	40	71,387	4,269	14,421	37,242	600,305	32	10,666	57,592	2	34	675	...	...	51
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	50,203	88,361	4,234	45,235	17,591	164	30	7,506	2,200	63	7,447	223,034	...	1,176	4,628	...	132	19	...	...	43
	Unirrigated ...	...	47,187	2,149	94,928	38,416	4	1	10,203	2,093	6,319	16,945	218,245	...	1,233	76,148	...	...	338	...	...	...
	Total ...	50,203	135,548	6,383	140,163	56,007	168	31	17,709	4,2 3	6,382	24,392	441,279	...	2,409	80,776	...	132	357	...	...	43
MUZAFFARGARH	Irrigated ...	38,222	167,438	8,590	16,262	23,287	1,386	19	12,720	4,007	173	21,687	293,791	3	1,766	8,293	89	234	64	...	...	3,220
	Unirrigated ...	32	46,418	3,711	684	1,896	10	5	11,256	265	1,706	18,184	84,167	21	1,862	6,719	263	...	10	...	...	...
	Total ...	38,254	213,856	12,301	16,946	25,183	1,396	24	23,976	4,272	1,879	39,871	377,958	24	3,628	15,012	352	234	74	...	...	3,220
GRAND TOTAL...	Irrigated ...	504,547	3,574,833	460,285	432,34	334,217	8,821	599,472	407,482	144,483	37,313	114,165	6,617,959	16,319	47,178	243 912	823	16,239	9,393	2,112	15	281,062
	Unirrigated ...	284,440	4,911,149	1,265,329	1,461,925	2,696,104	31,898	886,310	2,997,639	283,455	471,189	924,254	16,21[illegible],692	27,668	136,244	1,378,831	1,121	1,[illegible]50	3,412	302	254	69,756
	Total ...	788,987	8,485,982	1,725,614	1,894,266	3,030,321	40,719	1,485,782	3,405,121	427,938	508,502	1,038,419	22,831,651	43,987	183,422	1,622,743	1,944	17,889	12,805	2,414	269	350,818

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1901—continued.

District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres. Cotton.	Fibres. Hemp.	Fibres. Others.	Dyes. Indigo.	Dyes. Safflower.	Drugs and Narcotics. Opium.	Drugs and Narcotics. Tea.	Drugs and Narcotics. Tobacco.	Drugs and Narcotics. Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Drugs and Narcotics. Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce. Fruits.	Orchards and garden produce. Vegetables.	Miscellaneous Crops. Food. Carrots and Turnips.	Miscellaneous Crops. Food. Others.	Miscellaneous Crops. Non-food. Others.	Total. Kharif 1900.	Total. Rabi 1901.	Total. Total.	Total area of crops failed in 1900-01.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
HISSAR	Irrigated ...	49,519	464	...	1,109	3	...	...	790	...	...	9,208	339	393	251	290	183	113,757	55,666	169,423	5,776	175,199	193,113
	Unirrigated ...	181	442	8	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	112,183	148	96	18	24	368	1,039,448	805,298	1,844,746	430,889	2,275,635	1,772,610
	Total ...	49,700	906	8	1,122	4	...	...	790	...	...	121,391	487	489	269	314	551	1,153,205	860,964	2,014,169	436,665	2,450,834	1,965,723
ROHTAK	Irrigated ...	27,994	1,260	1	3,798	1	...	...	418	...	...	1,681	279	590	471	123	10	66,268	51,059	117,327	3,274	120,601	347,192
	Unirrigated ...	16,829	1,118	4	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,616	473	176	9	19	56	612,460	373,885	986,345	61,086	1,047,431	556,563
	Total ...	44,823	2,378	5	3,849	1	...	...	418	...	1	7,297	752	766	480	142	66	678,728	424,944	1,103,672	64,360	1,168,032	903,755
GURGAON ...	Irrigated ...	32,650	1,353	...	2,610	10	...	...	2,521	...	...	2,290	277	1,009	2,855	154	37	48,910	83,377	132,287	7,347	139,634	238,922
	Unirrigated ...	22,737	1,181	...	11	5	...	...	30	...	3	6,785	498	1,633	96	654	1,285	592,904	371,025	963,929	89,156	1,053,085	679,206
	Total ...	55,387	2,534	...	2,621	15	...	...	2,551	...	3	9,075	775	2,642	2,951	808	1,322	641,814	454,402	1,096,216	96,503	1,192,719	918,128
DELHI	Irrigated ...	6,348	1,119	...	1,533	26	...	...	2,653	...	...	5,270	2,389	1,548	676	396	80	41,886	49,357	91,243	1,912	93,155	210,887
	Unirrigated ...	17,422	1,103	...	8	1	...	...	5	...	...	12,654	585	596	62	377	400	268,663	298,047	566,710	37,911	604,621	308,525
	Total ...	23,770	2,222	...	1,541	27	...	...	2,658	...	...	17,924	2,974	2,144	738	773	480	310,549	347,404	657,953	39,823	697,776	519,412
KARNAL	Irrigated ...	33,032	1,005	266	3,393	3	897	...	1,802	...	...	6,957	189	651	996	420	203	100,973	85,504	186,297	4,437	190,734	359,967
	Unirrigated ...	18,425	917	426	149	4	624	...	32	...	...	34,673	2,206	330	854	534	2,716	493,239	497,594	990,833	80,701	1,071,534	661,458
	Total ...	51,457	1,922	692	3,542	7	1,521	...	1,834	...	...	41,630	2,395	981	1,850	954	2,919	594,032	583,098	1,177,130	85,138	1,262,168	1,021,425
AMBALA	Irrigated ...	73	18	...	15	...	723	...	807	...	8	191	367	920	194	31	11	8,211	11,809	20,110	1,305	21,415	41,011
	Unirrigated ...	42,901	2,036	49	753	129	1,019	...	48	...	...	44,965	11,856	1,640	381	396	185	434,822	418,080	852,902	139,421	992,323	646,458
	Total ...	42,974	2,054	49	768	129	1,742	...	855	...	8	45,156	12,213	2,560	575	427	196	443,033	429,889	873,012	140,726	1,013,738	687,469

SIMLA	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	727	519	1,246	27	1,273	745
	Unirrigated ...	14	...	2	...	...	226	52	...	...	...	...	61	9	...	208	14	5,972	5,565	11,537	2,286	13,823	8,867
	Total ...	14	...	2	...	...	230	52	1	...	...	...	65	13	...	212	14	6,699	6,084	12,783	2,313	15,096	9,612
KANGRA	Irrigated ...	776	73	26	...	14	36	3,679	348	...	2	41	304	590	8	403	10	99,510	73,242	172,752	5,925	178,677	114,497
	Unirrigated ...	9,802	2,323	519	3	403	1,699	6,291	545	...	217	376	798	943	2	1,041	378	295,175	261,370	556,545	62,755	619,300	391,773
	Total ...	10,578	2,396	545	3	417	1,735	9,970	893	...	219	417	1,102	1,533	10	1,444	388	394,685	334,612	729,297	68,680	797,977	506,270
HOSHIARPUR ...	Irrigated ...	426	1	5	13	...	99	...	2,711	...	...	7,071	126	1,451	324	66	203	24,352	17,435	41,687	1,270	42,957	57,014
	Unirrigated ...	18,433	4,981	255	2,850	2,180	...	...	169	...	...	61,947	10,045	6,306	26	4,470	361	314,786	496,780	811,566	131,611	943,177	609,387
	Total ...	18,859	4,982	260	2,863	2,180	99	...	2,880	...	...	69,018	10,171	7,757	350	4,536	564	339,038	514,215	853,253	132,881	986,134	666,401
JULLUNDUR ...	Irrigated ...	19,226	306	26	152	1	382	...	5,825	...	...	59,161	1,448	2,806	711	4,350	64	94,940	213,024	307,964	10,550	318,514	296,358
	Unirrigated ...	3,564	3,613	3	79	8	7	...	66	...	...	70,003	355	333	67	1,723	343	201,715	305,832	507,547	85,365	592,912	347,[illegible]07
	Total ...	22,790	3,919	29	231	9	389	...	5,891	...	...	129,164	1,803	3,139	778	6,073	407	296,655	518,856	815,511	95,915	911,426	643,765
LUDHIANA ...	Irrigated ...	3,659	885	159	110	...	...	...	2,406	...	1	20,972	165	1,224	2,490	1,189	35	52,844	134,388	187,232	2,553	189,785	193,532
	Unirrigated ..	4,033	3,779	07	304	...	...	...	8	...	2	68,427	79	274	268	1,648	70	243,533	393,727	637,260	92,100	729,360	515,765
	Total ...	7,692	6,664	226	414	...	...	...	2,414	...	3	89,399	244	1,498	2,758	2,837	105	296,377	528,115	824,492	94,653	919,145	709,297
FEROZEPORE ...	Irrigated ...	15,438	2,102	...	12	...	...	...	2,467	...	...	119,516	413	862	2,961	6,648	110	375,984	393,676	769,660	41,887	811,547	937,192
	Unirrigated ...	409	373	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,639	72	165	719	3,308	27	316,413	993,298	1,309,711	228,830	1,538,541	927,653
	Total ...	15,847	2,475	1	12	...	...	...	2,467	...	...	190,155	485	1,027	3,680	9,956	137	692,397	1,386,974	2,079,371	270,717	2,350,088	1,864,845
MOOLTAN ...	Irrigated ...	24,536	29	...	37,181	...	...	...	3,170	2	143	35,687	1,395	3,774	45,758	29	104	253,885	394,195	648,080	135,411	783,491	583,800
	Unirrigated ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	3,380	28	497	4,030	122	21	9,855	115,159	125,014	24,680	149,694	103,042
	Total ...	14,633	29	...	37,181	...	...	...	3,172	2	161	39,067	1,423	4,271	49,788	151	125	263,740	509,354	773,094	160,091	933,185	686,842
JHANG	Irrigated ...	196,047	249	954	81	13	1	...	3,727	2	45	97,046	313	1,762	41,876	8,992	3,225	552,109	995,002	1,547,111	30,980	1,578,091	1,330,323
	Unirrigated ...	236	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	979	3	589	2,745	1,056	1	39,650	76,204	115,854	10,248	126,102	102,902
	Total ...	196,283	251	954	81	13	1	...	3,731	2	45	98,025	316	2,351	44,621	10,048	3,226	591,759	1,071,206	1,662,965	41,228	1,704,193	1,433,225
MONTGOMERY ...	Irrigated ...	43,596	154	2	10	...	11	...	1,765	...	...	44,696	224	1,080	29,613	1,827	13	164,027	244,494	408,521	29,873	438,394	382,816
	Unirrigated ...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,797	2	679	9,333	241	26	11,215	153,157	164,372	19,431	183,803	157,151
	Total ...	43,793	154	2	10	...	11	...	1,766	...	...	48,493	226	1,759	38,946	2,068	39	175,242	397,651	572,893	49,304	622,197	539,967
LAHORE	Irrigated ...	104,608	1,314	5	1	18	310	...	4,118	...	...	117,068	2,188	10,192	11,718	368	322	309,104	482,428	791,532	65,044	856,576	765,682
	Unirrigated ...	1,415	155	3	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	19,899	168	2,279	1,015	49	38	92,112	442,010	534,122	136,675	670,797	370,097
	Total ...	106,023	1,469	8	2	18	310	...	4,133	...	...	136,967	2,356	12,471	12,733	417	360	401,216	924,438	1,325,654	201,719	1,527,373	1,135,779

No. 40.—Statement showing (in acres) the crops cultivated for the year ending Rabi 1901—concluded.

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Fibres.			Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Orchards and garden produce.		Miscellaneous Crops.			Total.			Total area of crops failed in 1900-01.	Total area of crops sown.	Area on which these crops were grown.
															Food.		Non-food.						
		Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).	Others.		Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and Turnips.	Others.	Others.	Kharif 1900.	Rabi 1901.	Total.			
Amritsar ...	Irrigated ...	30,484	1,020	37	...	...	219	...	2,672	...	...	92,663	7,846	3,629	733	1,817	95	152,453	283,931	336,384	14,374	450,758	426,619
	Unirrigated ...	899	907	7	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	74,123	725	161	80	1,547	177	148,973	364,570	513,543	39,665	553,208	332,993
	Total ...	31,383	1,927	44	...	...	222	...	2,681	...	...	166,786	8,571	3,790	813	3,364	272	301,426	648,501	949,927	54,039	1,003,966	759,612
Gurdaspur ...	Irrigated ...	7,573	169	...	...	1	...	...	1,279	...	...	18,514	2,269	2,192	255	437	...	84,400	70,700	155,100	2,779	157,829	205,433
	Unirrigated ...	11,344	4,537	...	...	18	...	...	350	...	...	62,984	2,907	605	81	8,757	635	355,994	466,213	822,207	50,036	872,293	597,036
	Total ...	18,917	4,706	...	...	19	...	...	1,629	...	...	81,498	5,176	2,797	336	9,194	635	440,394	536,913	977,307	52,815	1,030,122	802,469
Sialkot ...	Irrigated ...	21,163	267	127	...	...	...	...	4,182	...	4	57,992	4,079	2,445	3,250	701	3	107,958	284,678	392,636	10,351	402,987	509,828
	Unirrigated ...	11,375	3,394	19	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	38,076	6,234	253	298	1,453	51	320,323	402,981	723,304	50,406	773,710	377,292
	Total ...	32,538	3,661	146	...	...	...	...	4,233	...	4	96,068	10,313	2,698	3,548	2,154	54	428,281	687,659	1,115,940	60,757	1,176,697	887,120
Gujrat ...	Irrigated ...	9,796	25	7	29	47	14	...	3,089	...	...	10,455	1,215	2,631	12,413	261	183	36,625	117,922	154,547	3,523	158,070	201,689
	Unirrigated ...	11,323	1,224	7	9	1,865	5	...	109	...	...	11,706	7,170	856	1,905	72	542	304,541	454,945	759,486	56,883	816,369	567,986
	Total ...	21,119	1,249	14	38	1,912	19	...	3,198	...	...	22,161	8,385	3,490	14,318	333	725	341,166	572,867	914,033	60,406	974,439	769,675
Gujranwala ...	Irrigated ...	75,852	873	11	...	2	...	...	3,775	...	922	62,066	733	4,749	15,660	3,059	287	255,558	495,433	750,991	15,285	765,276	804,760
	Unirrigated ...	410	68	135	...	1	...	...	2	...	409	11,602	322	798	946	2,662	78	109,145	259,952	369,097	35,489	404,586	202,754
	Total ...	76,262	946	146	...	3	...	...	3,778	...	1,331	73,668	1,055	5,547	16,606	5,721	365	364,703	755,385	1,120,088	50,774	1,170,862	1,007,514
Shahpur ...	Irrigated ...	23,416	35	15	...	...	989	...	1,292	...	...	17,15[illegible]	99	820	22,379	1,602	1,171	75,827	199,738	275,565	21,404	296,969	250,[illegible]65
	Unirrigated ...	2,522	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,239	...	1,543	541	11,525	5	120,418	158,701	279,119	81,224	360,343	257,564
	Total ...	25,938	55	16	...	...	989	...	1,292	...	...	19,390	99	2,363	22,920	13,127	1,176	196,245	358,439	554,684	102,628	657,312	517,529

JHELUM ...	Irrigated ...	2,623	6	...	...	1	...	...	669	...	...	2,403	232	622	2,098	574	35	13,837	24,696	38,533	3,125	41,658	27,487
	Unirrigated ...	15,224	567	6	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	13,778	1	137	61	6,727	2	300,488	601,546	902,034	201,521	1,103,555	798,309
	Total ...	17,847	573	6	...	1	...	...	723	...	...	16,181	233	759	2,159	7,301	37	314,325	626,242	940,567	204,446	1,145,213	825,796
RAWALPINDI ...	Irrigated ...	1,8.7	6	4	...	...	...	...	852	...	5	142	142	723	406	626	19	18,093	15,287	33,380	1,001	34,381	18,459
	Unirrigated ...	24,690	1,153	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8,822	10	1,647	16	7,149	1	447,486	595,749	1,043,235	125,402	1,168,637	920,006
	Total ...	26,507	1,159	6	...	...	...	...	853	...	5	8,964	152	2,370	422	7,775	20	465,579	611,036	1,076,615	126,403	1,203,018	938,465
HAZARA ...	Irrigated ...	2,665	11	...	...	...	...	...	3,408	...	...	4,564	171	790	95	1,057	99	51,991	40,508	92,499	2,509	95,008	62,383
	Unirrigated ...	8,155	148	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	12	657	7	669	49	275,095	303,189	578,284	71,449	649,733	484,175
	Total ...	10,820	159	15	...	...	...	...	3,408	...	...	6,531	183	1,447	102	1,726	148	327,086	343,697	670,783	73,958	744,741	546,558
PESHAWAR ...	Irrigated ...	18,005	144	...	...	...	8	...	6,545	...	...	26,425	2,651	2,738	196	2,891	361	206,651	265,507	472,158	9,425	481,583	302,319
	Unirrigated ...	1,454	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	6,454	14	33	...	2,401	13	82,505	398,808	481,313	14,696	496,009	440,206
	Total ...	19,459	144	...	...	...	10	...	6,552	...	...	32,879	2,665	1,771	196	5,292	374	289,156	664,315	953,471	24,121	977,592	742,525
KOHAT ...	Irrigated ...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	764	247	203	50	206	168	18,493	23,654	42,147	3,109	45,256	30,449
	Unirrigated ...	2,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,839	...	...	...	959	...	91,988	116,178	208,166	48,743	256,909	191,362
	Total ...	3,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	2,603	247	203	50	1,165	168	110,481	139,832	250,313	51,852	302,165	221,811
BANNU ...	Irrigated ...	2,236	19	...	...	...	...	...	557	...	...	11,909	269	567	411	2,661	47	49,269	120,819	170,088	9,278	179,366	137,987
	Unirrigated ...	1,983	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	...	48	162	15,840	19	135,170	355,632	490,802	116,923	607,725	476,831
	Total ...	4,219	32	...	...	...	...	...	557	...	...	12,806	269	615	573	18,501	66	184,439	476,451	660,890	126,201	787,091	614,818
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Irrigated ...	4,633	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,203	5	...	1,099	238	560	11,559	2,295	72	29,440	135,888	165,328	13,674	179,002	155,194
	Unirrigated ...	5,007	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	1, 54	...	7	4,461	14,038	58	171,902	378,541	550,443	115,113	665,556	514,451
	Total ...	9,640	2	...	10	...	...	...	1,205	5	11	2,253	238	567	16,020	16,333	130	201,342	514,429	715,771	128,787	844,558	669,645
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Irrigated ...	25,498	2	...	12,374	...	598	...	2,849	13	...	5,238	469	1,388	6,447	628	50	159,389	125,197	284,586	29,933	314,519	260,810
	Unirrigated ...	4,811	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	10,144	37	624	673	330	17	157,281	155,343	312,624	42,751	355,375	311,892
	Total ...	30,309	6	...	12,374	1	598	...	2,849	32	...	15,382	506	2,012	7,120	958	67	316,670	280,540	597,210	72,684	669,894	572,702
MUZAFFARGARH ...	Irrigated ...	21,854	...	...	24,126	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	28,478	856	1,662	736	515	1,636	149,683	239,411	389,094	21,957	411,051	324,461
	Unirrigated ...	152	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,087	5	50	74	230	1,400	7,377	104,664	112,041	7,098	119,139	107,556
	Total ...	22,006	1	...	24,126	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	45,565	861	1,712	810	745	3,036	157,060	344,075	501,135	29,055	530,190	432,017
GRAND TOTAL ...	Irrigated ...	806,010	12,914	1,645	86,557	140	4,291	3,679	69,830	22	1,130	865,718	31,036	54,578	217,590	44,620	8,836	3,716,874	5,728,634	9,445,508	509,248	9,954,756	9,781,794
	Unirrigated ...	258,738	34,061	1,529	4,231	4,616	3,585	6,343	1,510	19	661	779,195	44,814	23,964	28,930	90,229	9,336	8,000,648	11,124,043	19,124,691	2,690,594	21,815,285	14,739,277
	Total ...	1,064,748	46,975	3,174	90,788	4,756	7,876	10,022	71,340	41	1,791	1,645,913	75,750	78,542	246,520	134,849	18,172	11,717,522	16,852,677	28,570,199	3,199,842	31,770,041	24,521,071

No. 41.—Area irrigated during the year ending 30th September 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	District.	Total area of crops irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated by						Details of irrigated crops.			
			Canals.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.								
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Hissar	197,704	165,007	7,983	707	8,980	...	182,677	23 935	86,504	4,452	67,786
2	Rohtak	197,918	88,945	...	...	31,030	2	119,977	34,615	36,167	24,871	24,324
3	Gurgaon	383,385	88,750	...	90	113,019	938	202,797	33,802	119,651	11,734	37,610
4	Delhi	317,641	76,206	...	669	121,257	...	198,132	77,942	58,590	30,753	30,847
5	Karnál	437,047	163,249	4,787	1,993	158 662	245	328,936	147,186	83,995	28,173	69,582
6	Ambala	333,938	3,969	...	4,590	61,489	8,967	79,015	45,720	18 356	8,749	6,190
7	Simla	7,025	...	...	...	...	886	886	332	511	18	25
8	Kángra	474,538	...	175,814	...	...	...	175,814	55,116	97,823	3,390	19,485
9	Hoshiárpur	649,900	11,470	13,982	296	83,427	5,610	114,785	47,240	39,705	10,625	17,215
10	Jullundur	594,026	...	...	...	410,626	1,044	411,670	170,432	103,119	41,134	96,985
11	Ludhiána	550,498	95,048	...	647	200,273	...	295,968	127,592	104,440	17,657	46,279
12	Ferozepore	938,133	513,861	108,042	...	188,570	...	810,473	211,454	404,567	22 275	172,177
13	Mooltan	542,765	251,949	11,143	...	181,361	10,605	455,058	206,080	92,493	50,940	105,545
14	Jhang	1,231,058	966,256	1,014	...	195,553	10,136	1,172,959	585,726	221,802	71,409	294,022
15	Montgomery	294,208	83,806	6,393	...	177,533	5,678	273,410	78,[illegible]47	63,551	32,308	98,604
16	Lahore	730,925	390,062	...	4,990	271,707	15,750	682,509	26[illegible],572	158,898	35,010	219 029
17	Amritsar	660,162	279,220	...	305	308,111	906	588,543	257,877	138,316	34,130	158,220
18	Gurdáspur	703,325	45,841	29,534	3,785	168 580	...	247,740	103 221	69,135	35,837	39,547
19	Siálkot	606,6[illegible]1	...	13,273	...	475,137	3,588	491,998	225,019	114,486	44,116	108,377
20	Gujrát	344,647	...	...	...	193,490	...	193 490	86,137	50,806	25,158	31,389
21	Gujránwála	686,439	360,958	...	120	287,624	...	648,702	293,541	155,624	49,117	150,4[illegible]0
22	Shahpur	309,329	50,804	31,312	...	145,849	...	227,965	101,294	61,279	25,778	39,614
23	Jhelum	213,458	375	...	...	37,772	...	38,147	12,936	14,219	3,629	7 363
24	Ráwalpindi	612,230	...	14,907	...	45,043	...	59,950	13,001	34,093	5,334	7,522
25	Hazára	428,379	...	57,879	...	1,670	...	59,549	15,012	37,395	1,827	5,315
26	Peshåwar	618 103	186,646	156,581	...	76,573	4,901	424,701	123 058	217,[illegible]56	24,195	59 792
27	Kohát	176,875	...	...	1,161	1,860	30,650	33,671	14,990	15,[illegible]52	1 252	1,877
28	Bannu	431,798	...	153,564	...	4,452	...	158,016	83,344	48,706	10,779	15,187
29	Dera Ismail Khan	507,817	...	37,281	...	111,144	411	148,836	90,422	33,233	16,469	8,712
30	Dera Ghâzi Khan	410,117	171,945	240	...	47,297	16,534	236,016	88,085	94,5[illegible]1	9,721	43,639
31	Muzaffargarh	403,744	249 157	...	695	46,509	17,232	313,593	143,935	83,214	7,527	78,9[illegible]7
	Total ...	14,993,753	4,243 524	823,729	20,049	4,154,598	134,083	9,375 983	3,767,563	2,858,157	688,667	2,061,595

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No. 42.—Agricultural Stock for the year ending 30th September 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	District.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Cow Buffaloes.	Young Stock, Cows or Buffalo Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissar ...	111,064	111,452	2,119	63,500	161,038	151,867	186,056	7,691	58	13,858	32,256	75,460	11,231	18
2	Rohtak	119,903	88,149	930	57,413	131,339	24,803	70,370	6,126	194	11,555	2,149	45,643	19,014	...
3	Gurgaon	146,964	130,155	2,376	74,048	167,038	39,291	163,937	13,624	71	14,399	2,052	60,844	14,391	10
4	Delhi ...	105,436	77,927	1,923	55,227	103,123	31,209	73,103	6,529	403	9,860	849	40,781	14,816	78
5	Karnál ...	198,435	143,386	5,508	168,148	216,199	63,921	99,217	12,771	915	17,228	1,619	80,793	16,527	53
6	Ambala	182,653	104,127	2,902	85,089	138,362	47,523	106,348	9,496	1,331	8,955	891	73,905	20,758	100
7	Simla ...	6,771	7,490	64	1,360	4,843	3,241	4,757	290	112	50	...	2,863	5	...
8	Kángra	326,677	229,424	17,688	91,530	209,976	318,362	529,156	7,648	1,301	1,408	453	109,810	114	24
9	Hoshiárpur	203,520	133,707	31,247	80,729	168,432	31,292	221,747	8,627	1,148	6,588	1,676	93,934	17,505	89
10	Jullundur	204,183	91,836	40,150	49,589	121,4[illegible]3	29,771	96,988	6,897	866	12,696	747	92,338	26,339	90
11	Ludhiána	156,534	66,967	2,557	52,275	94,224	35,434	88,264	5,703	3[illegible]7	10,702	2,176	60,066	22,711	34
12	Ferozepore	229,646	96,858	13,510	90,295	141,894	197,546	195,878	15,890	371	19,249	13,430	104,704	26,913	183
13	Mooltan	182,729	150,922	5,682	39,217	153,098	324,537	362,364	11,394	652	29,623	25,646	75,379	1,151	123
14	Jhang ..	212,251	192,888	28,823	75,800	148,286	256,745	174,004	11,695	237	24,647	21,029	95,929	5,438	108
15	Montgomery ...	114,976	111,222	25,118	41,594	84,402	279,742	223,951	9,897	194	26,780	19,963	55,213	394	108
16	Lahore	201,329	143,382	58,661	105,535	163,934	227,795	214,190	23,628	9[illegible]4	28,772	4,655	112,557	13,217	200
17	Amritsar	136,457	101,770	57,819	98,164	150,409	43,829	117,941	15,776	2,020	20,918	759	79,938	7,975	109
18	Gurdáspur	165,774	158,478	75,948	63,011	197,822	46,889	148,221	12,949	1,438	13,107	663	92,158	7,623	192
19	Siálkot	141,178	123,867	69,012	114,431	162,505	55,028	84,593	12,325	1,051	13,566	420	114,933	2,808	85
20	Gujrát ...	132,607	84,600	27,511	64,348	92,481	64,556	80,176	8,867	571	19,291	2,282	75,155	634	79
21	Gujránwála	146,133	134,686	69,047	106,413	138,547	139,348	116,413	13,516	260	19,797	2,649	100,090	3,656	64
22	Shahpur	136,836	153,570	23,268	41,776	114,334	286,686	153,993	10,086	635	23,219	18,058	64,227	1,358	228
23	Jhelum	74,518	59,902	3,113	15,297	53,395	106,304	120,410	4,581	1,526	21,755	5,093	58,681	2[illegible]4	257
24	Ráwalpindi	174,489	182,057	7,514	50,367	80,909	273,306	273,067	13,122	3,788	41,507	8,739	113,687	3,157	57
25	Hazára	98,365	107,379	3,721	82,875	73,575	111,250	179,442	5,253	4,175	11,171	721	47,776	407	7
26	Peshâwar	137,947	91,479	6,990	28,386	87,349	153,265	58,066	11,535	11,900	27,645	5,240	62,800	3,276	250
27	Kohát ...	56,938	42,845	872	4,664	28,395	134,745	148,383	3,548	1,440	16,762	6,395	26,846	451	39
28	Bannu ...	121,109	87,068	923	18,616	61,071	173,591	110,925	6,946	644	36,778	10,863	46,498	64	94
29	Dera Ismail Khan	151,504	110,809	1,793	23,513	83,174	632,770	360,952	9,537	828	30,171	56,877	63,126	125	212
30	Dera Ghází Khan	117,454	115,816	1,393	23,880	89,279	243,129	220,794	16,179	399	22,713	13,876	45,995	237	243
31	Muzaffargarh ...	137,340	128,829	3,955	35,978	91,698	208,327	159,165	10,577	154	17,594	8,807	56,629	99	161
	Total	4,631,729	3,566,047	592,137	1,903,071	3,712,614	4,759,122	5,142,771	312,746	40,023	572,364	271,033	2,229,768	242,648	3,295

No. 43.—Prevailing Rents during the year ending 30th September 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rents commonly paid by Tenants-at-will.									
		For land irrigated by wells only.		*For land irrigated by wells and canals.*		*For land irrigated by canals only.*		*For alluvial land.*		*For land dependent on rain.*	
Serial No.	District.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.	Cash rent per acre.	Kind rent per cent. of gross produce.
		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.	
1	Hissar	4-12-9 to 1-12-0	33 to 20	...	...	4-8-0 to 0-6-5	50 to 25	1-9-7 to 0-8-0	50 to 33	2-6-0 to 0-5-6	50 to 25
2	Rohtak	0-9-8 to 3-12-0	50 to 25	4-9-2	33	7-10-0 to 4-9-2	50 to 33	...	...	2-8-0 to 2-4-0	50 to 33
3	Gurgaon	9-9-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	...	...	5-0-0 to 4-4-0	50 to 33	6-0-0 to 2-8-0	50 to 33	3-9-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 33
4	Delhi	9-9-6 to 7-0-0	50 to 33	9-9-6	50 to 33	9-9-6 to 5-8-0	50 to 33	4-12-9 to 3-0-0	50 to 33	4-12-9 to 3-8-4	50 to 25
5	Kárnal	14-6-0 to 0-15-7	50 to 25	6-6-0 to 4-13-0	50 to 25	5-12-0 to 0-9-7	33⅓ to 25	6-6-0 to 0-13-0	50 to 25	6-6-0 to 0-9-7	50 to 25
6	Ambala	19-3-2 to 10-0-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	12-0-0	50 to 33⅓	12-3-4 to 9-9-7	50 to 40	9-9-7 to 5-0-0	50 to 33⅓
7	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
8	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 40	...	...	...	50 to 40
9	Hoshiárpur	22-2-8 to 14-12-5	50	...	...	10-4-2 to 5-11-11	50	...	...	13-0-4 to 6-7-6	50
10	Jullundur	21-0-0 to 15-0-0	50	...	...	...	...	16-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	11-0-0 to 5-0-0	50
11	Ludhiána	24-0-0 to 14-0-0	50 to 33	20-0-0	40 to 33	14-4-0 to 14-0-0	50 to 33	15-0-0 to 5-0-0	50	8-12-0 to 5-0-0	50 to 40

12	Ferozepore	7-13-10 to 1-4 0	50 to 25	3-9-0 to 1 14-0	50 to 25	7-0 0 to 0-6-5	50 to 25	7-8-0 to 1-12 0	33 to 20	6-3-0 to 0 6-5	50 to 25
13	Mooltan	...	50 to 22	...	50 to 27	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 25	...	49 to 3
14	Jhang	...	50 to 36	1-4-0	50	8-14-1 to 7-0-0	50 to 40	...	50 to 44	...	50 to 29
15	Montgomery	1-12-0 to 1-8-0	33 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	50 to 20	...	33 to 17	...	33 to 17
16	Lahore	24 0-0 to 1-6-0	33 to 20	24-0 0 to 1-7 4	33 to 20	21-8-0 to 1-3-4	50 to 25	7 2-0 to 1-3-4	50 to 20	5-6-0 to 0-11-4	50 to 25
17	Amritsar	7-14-0 to 6 0-9	48 to 35	10-4-0 to 7-13-1	45 to 35	10-4 0 to 7-13-1	46 to 37	7-14-0 to 4-3 5	49 to 47	5-0-0 to 3-14 5	49 to 43
18	Gurdáspur	10-0-0 to 7-0-0	50 to 25	8-0-0 to 6 0-0	50 to 33	8-0-0 to 7-0-0	50	7-3-0 to 4 0-0	50 to 25	5 12-0 to 3-0-0	50 to 25
19	Siálkot	9 0-0 to 3 0 0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	6-0-0	50	10 0-0 to 2-0-0	50	8-0-0 to 1-2-0	50 to 33⅓
20	Gujrát	5-0-0 to 1-12-0	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	...	3-8-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 33⅓	2-12-0 to 1-0 0	50 to 33⅓
21	Gujránwála	6-0-0 to 1-8 0	50 to 25	...	33 to 25	...	50 to 25	2-8-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25	2-8-0 to 1 4 0	33 to 25
22	Shahpur	...	41 to 25	...	...	...	24 to 22	...	44 to 36	...	40 to 31
23	Jhelum	22-9-9 to 3-5-4	50 to 33⅓	...	...	...	...	2-9-7 to 1-11-0	...	1-11-0 to 1-0 0	50 to 33⅓
24	Ráwalpindi	20-0-0 to 8-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	12-0-0 to 2-4-9	50	2-8-0	50	4-8-0 to 0-14-9	50 to 33
25	Hazára	20 0-0 to 12-0-0	50 to 40	...	...	40-0-0 to 8-0-0	50 to 25	...	...	10 0-0 to 2-0-0	50 to 25
26	Peshávar	18-0-5 to 8-7-6	50 to 33	18-0-0	48	36-12 0 to 2-8-10	50 to 40	2-9-6 to 2 0-1	50 to 23	3-7-3 to 0-4-4	43 to 17
27	Kohát	3-0-0	50 to 33	...	...	6-0-0 to 3-0-0	50	...	...	1-5 0 to 0-8-0	25 to 20
28	Bannu	1-15 0	50 to 33	...	50 to 33	15 5-0	75 to 33	...	50 to 33	...	50 to 20
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4-8-0 to 0-12 0	33 to 16¼	2-8-8	...	3-14-3 to 1-6-0	75 to 40	4 8 0 to 1-1-6	50 to 28	5-0-0 to 0-12-0	50 to 25
30	Dera Ghází Khan ...	5-0-0 to 1-1-10	40 to 25	6 11-2 to 4-11-1	40 to 25	5-0-0 to 0 13-6	50 to 25	6-5-0 to 0-13-8	50 to 25	1 9-11	33 to 25
31	Muzaffargarh	...	29·69 to 25	...	37·5 to 25	...	37·5 to 33·3	...	50 to 33·3	...	...

No. 44.—Wholesale Prices of Products, &c., Punjab for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Produce				
Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowár.	Cumbu or Bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Moth.	Múng.	Másh.	Linseed.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hissar	4 0 0	2 6 9	1 6 10	1 6 10	1 10 8	...	1 12 5	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 5 4	8 0 0
Rohtak	4 8 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	...	1 12 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...
Gurgaon ...	5 7 6	2 10 8	1 14 6	1 6 10	1 10 1	1 13 1	1 15 7	2 4 7	3 2 2	3 1 3	5 0 0
Delhi	4 0 0	2 8 2	1 10 1	1 1 8	1 11 10	1 13 8	2 0 0	2 9 3	3 1 9	2 12 2	6 6 5
Karnál	4 8 0	2 8 0	1 7 11	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 1	3 3 3	3 10 2	2 8 0	4 0 0
Ambala ...	4 8 7	2 10 2	1 14 4	1 10 3	1 14 0	1 12 6	2 5 1	2 5 0	3 13 3	2 8 11	5 8 3
Simla	4 14 9	4 7 7	3 8 3	...	...	3 3 2	4 5 2	...	...	5 1 11	...
Kángra	3 5 6	2 9 6	1 10 9	...	...	2 8 1	2 11 3	...	5 6 6	3 4 3	4 7 4
Hoshiárpur ...	4 7 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	3 3 0	3 14 0
Jullundur ...	5 2 3	2 4 6	1 13 3	2 7 3	2 4 9	2 1 0	1 14 6	2 13 6	3 12 3	2 14 0	5 2 6
Ludhiána ...	4 1 8	2 1 8	1 7 8	2 0 10	2 0 10	2 2 7	1 12 5	2 10 8	3 5 4	3 1 3	4 9 3
Ferozepore ...	5 0 0	2 14 8	1 12 2	2 9 0	1 14 0	2 1 7	2 7 8	2 15 10	3 14 10	3 5 7	6 3 5
Mooltan ...	5 14 4	2 4 0	1 12 4	1 14 4	2 1 5	1 12 5	2 1 8	2 12 0	3 8 11	3 6 4	5 2 8
Jhang	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	5 0 0
Montgomery ...	2 8 0	1 14 0	1 2 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	...
Lahore	4 8 2	2 2 2	1 6 8	2 1 11	2 2 5	2 4 6	1 13 0	3 2 2	3 6 3	3 2 5	4 13 6
Amritsar ...	4 4 3	2 14 7	2 1 7	2 5 1	2 4 2	2 2 4	2 13 9	2 11 0	3 13 4	3 3 9	5 5 4
Gurdáspur ...	4 14 4	2 1 6	1 7 9	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 9	1 13 0	2 10 9	3 10 0	2 5 6	4 9 3
Siálkot	3 10 2	3 0 0	1 6 9	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 5 8	1 14 6	2 10 8	3 10 2	3 1 3	4 9 2
Gujrát	3 10 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 6	4 0 0	3 1 3	5 0 0
Gujránwála ...	5 11 6	3 3 3	2 2 3	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	2 15 3	3 14 6	3 6 6	4 11 6
Shahpur ...	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 6	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	6 0 0
Jhelum	6 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 8	0 10 8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 1	1 9 9	3 1 3	3 1 3	5 0 0
Ráwalpindi ...	4 6 1	3 1 3	2 1 2	1 14 9	2 4 0	2 0 2	2 14 0	2 7 6	3 8 6	3 7 0	5 1 3
Hazára	3 12 8	2 14 0	1 15 0	2 3 6	2 15 0	2 4 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	3 [illegible] 0	5 8 0
Peshâwar ...	4 9 1	2 3 7	1 6 5	1 15 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 3 7	3 0 11	4 0 6	4 0 0	5 4 7
Kohát	3 14 9	2 14 1	1 13 6	...	2 6 8	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 9 9	3 14 9	4 13 6	6 9 6
Bannu	4 8 3	2 6 0	1 10 7	3 3 2	2 12 7	2 3 8	1 15 6	2 12 1	4 2 2	4 5 6	5 5 4
Dera Ismail Khan.	5 8 0	2 8 11	1 14 1	2 1 1	2 9 0	2 10 10	2 2 0	3 8 3	4 6 9	3 15 6	5 11 5
Dera Ghâzi Khan	5 5 3	2 7 5	1 13 5	2 3 6	2 7 0	...	2 8 0	3 10 2	4 7 1	4 0 0	...
Muzaffargarh ...	3 10 2	2 1 6	1 13 6	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	2 1 6	...	4 3 6	4 0 0	...
Average ...	4 12 3	2 8 2	1 11 8	1 15 10	2 3 2	2 1 9	2 3 4	2 12 8	3 12 8	3 6 7	5 4 3

AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS OF THE YEAR 1900-01.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
PER MAUND OF 82 2/7 lbs.							RETAIL PRICES.					
Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder. Grass.	Fodder. Straw.	Fodder. Jowár and Bájra.	Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6 15 4	4 11 4	16 0 0	42 10 8	0 8 0	0 8 4	0 9 4	0 8 0	3 8 11	8 0 0	42 8 0	4 8 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 [illegible] 7	0 4 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	1 8 0	...
5 9 9	3 10 10	18 13 2	38 12 7	0 5 4	0 3 5	0 2 4	0 5 10	3 10 2	5 8 0	60 0 0	4 8 0	...
5 11 5	4 14 2	16 0 0	41 4 8	0 12 8	0 9 6	0 10 8	0 7 5	3 5 4	4 4 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
4 11 3	3 10 0	11 6 9	45 11 5	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 10 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	6 8 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
5 8 6	4 10 8	14 3 6	40 0 0	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 7 1	0 4 11	3 1 8	7 9 11	60 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 7
8 0 0	...	19 6 4	40 0 0	1 1 7	...	...	0 8 2	4 8 2	6 4 4	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 11 4
6 11 0	5 0 2	17 12 6	32 1 0	0 6 5	1 0 0	...	0 5 6	4 0 0	7 4 3	12 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
5 8 0	5 0 0	18 13 0	35 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 6
5 14 3	5 4 6	16 8 0	43 13 3	1 0 6	0 6 0	...	0 7 0	3 1 3	10 13 3	60 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0
7 4 4	4 7 1	13 15 4	37 10 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 8 0	0 6 3	3 2 5	2 12 0	60 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0
5 9 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	0 12 1	0 7 8	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 2 2	5 4 0	45 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 0
5 15 0	4 7 8	10 12 9	41 5 4	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 0	3 2 3	6 6 9	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 8
5 11 6	4 7 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 4 6	3 10 0	5 5 6	25 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
5 8 0	5 4 0	13 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	3 6 0	8 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	4 9 2	17 8 7	39 3 2	0 14 9	0 5 4	...	0 7 2	3 2 2	6 10 0	56 4 0	5 0 0	0 3 6
5 9 10	4 6 7	15 9 6	42 10 8	0 7 2	0 8 11	0 5 5	0 6 7	3 0 3	5 2 10	50 0 0	4 4 0	0 2 6
5 11 6	4 0 0	15 0 0	40 0 0	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
4 11 3	3 13 0	16 0 0	41 5 0	0 8 0	0 6 5	0 4 0	0 6 0	2 14 6	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
5 0 0	4 7 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 13 3	5 0 0	30 0 0	3 8 0	...
5 5 3	4 0 0	18 0 0	38 0 0	0 10 6	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 6 1	2 13 9	6 9 4	40 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 6
5 0 0	4 7 6	14 0 0	38 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 0
6 10 8	5 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 8	0 6 4	2 13 9	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
4 10 10	4 7 0	17 8 3	32 7 5	0 13 5	0 9 3	0 8 7	0 8 3	2 14 0	5 9 5	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 6
5 8 0	5 0 0	18 8 0	31 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	3 6 6	7 0 0	23 0 0	3 8 0	0 3 3
5 9 10	4 14 2	16 6 6	38 12 6	0 5 2	0 5 5	0 9 10	0 7 6	2 5 2	6 14 0	32 8 0	4 3 0	0 3 0
6 4 6	...	16 13 2	41 6 8	0 15 8	0 7 2	0 14 0	0 6 3	2 3 10	9 0 3	30 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 4
5 5 4	3 6 0	12 12 10	40 10 12	1 0 0	0 7 1	0 6 0	0 8 1	1 15 6	8 0 0	40 0 0	10 13 4	...
6 9 0	4 7 10	18 4 6	40 0 0	0 13 4	0 10 6	0 8 0	0 5 1	2 7 1	10 0 0	60 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0
6 10 8	6 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0	0 9 0	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 5 4	3 5 4	7 6 0	20 0 0	2 4 0	0 2 0
3 0 0	5 0 0	13 8 0	36 0 0	0 6 0	0 5 3	...	0 5 3	3 5 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 [illegible] [illegible]
5 11 0	4 9 0	15 10 8	39 0 0	0 9 10	0 7 3	0 7 9	0 6 0	3 2 5	6 7 10	40 6 0	3 15 2	0 2 8

No. 45.—Statement of Labour in each District of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10
Division.	District.	Description.	Wages per diem. Skilled.			Wages per diem. Unskilled.			Carts per day per bullock.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Delhi.	Hissar	Highest	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rohtak	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	
	Gurgaon	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	2	4	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	
	Delhi	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	
	Karnál	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0	
	Ambala	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	8	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	3	12	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Average	Highest	0	7	5	0	3	6	0	10	7	0	8	7	3	11	5	1	4	0	
		Lowest	0	5	5	0	2	6	0	8	6	0	5	10	3	6	0	0	10	0	
Jullundur.	Kángra	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	6	4	0	...	...	...	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	12	0	
	Jullundur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	0	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	
	Ludhiána	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	6	0	7	0	0	5	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	
	Ferozepore	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	0	0	
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	5	4	0	14	0	
	Average	Highest	0	9	2	0	3	11	0	8	7	0	7	5	5	6	0	1	8	0	
		Lowest	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	7	10	0	5	5	4	3	6	0	15	9	
	Mooltan	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	6	4	0	10	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	
	Jhang	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	10	3	0	6	0	3	12	0	2	8	0	
		Lowest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	
	Montgomery	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	

La[illegible]	Lahore	Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Amritsar	Highest	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Gurdáspur	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	7	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	11	0	0	4	11	0	10	4	0	8	4	4	4	0	3	12	0
		Lowest	0	7	3	0	3	5	0	9	2	0	4	8	3	4	6	1	12	0
Rawalpindi.	Siálkot	Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	4	0
	Gujrát	Highest	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
	Gujránwála	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Shahpur	Highest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	1	3	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	1	4	0
		Lowest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	Highest	0	13	6	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	...	...	...
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	...	...	...
	Average	Highest	0	10	11	0	4	4	0	14	4	0	8	4	4	4	0	1	3	10
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	11	0	12	0	0	6	9	3	14	6	0	12	0
Peshawar.	Hazára	Highest	0	12	0	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
		Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
	Pesháwar	Highest	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	2	12	0
	Kohát	Highest	1	2	0	0	5	6	0	12	0	0	10	0	6	4	0	1	3	9
		Lowest	0	8	0	6	4	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	13	4
	Average	Highest	1	0	8	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	15	4	6	4	0	2	11	11
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	7	4	4	2	8	1	13	9
Derajat.	Bannu	Highest	1	0	0	0	5	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	10	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghází Khan	Highest	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
		Lowest	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	Highest	1	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	0	12	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
		Lowest	0	12	0	0	6	0	...	...	...	0	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
	Average	Highest	0	12	9	0	5	6	0	11	0	0	9	0	3	8	0	3	12	0
		Lowest	0	8	6	0	3	11	0	11	0	0	7	4	2	0	0	3	8	0
	Grand Average ...	Highest	0	10	8	0	4	7	0	11	6	0	9	4	4	6	6	2	6	8
		Lowest	0	6	11	0	3	3		9	3	0	6	5	3	9	11	1	3	2

Note.—This is a Quinquennial Statement. It was prepared for the Report for 1898-99.

No. 46.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab during the year 1900-01.

1	2		3		4	
Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
Tirah	271,931	4,80,863	76,342	4,30,700	348,273	9,11,563
Kabul	143,033	18,71,191	88,447	29,74,960	231,480	48,46,151
Bajaur	566,255	35,07,835	383,706	64,58,418	949,961	99,66,253
Boner	50,197	4,12,737	29,931	5,09,549	80,128	9,22,286
Kashmír	2,658,737	1,34,35,335	913,434	1,04,87,877	3,572,171	2,39,23,212
Ladákh	7,817	4,19,129	4,814	2,49,633	12,631	6,68,762
Chinese Tibet	8,880	2,16,979	1,087	46,437	9,967	2,63,416
Total ...	3,706,850	2,03,44,069	1,497,761	2,11,57,574	5,204,611	4,15,01,643

No. 47.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year 1900-01.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	Establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works ...	...	..	2,82,237	3,81,611	6,63,848	1,18,960
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	5,88,211	1,58,076	7,46,287	92,301
Communications	...	...	76,865	5,043	81,908	14,021
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,49,677	...	1,49,677	24,069
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	8,14,753	1,63,119	9,77,872	1,30,391
Total Imperial ...	...	...	10,96,990	5,44,730	16,41,720	2,49,351
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,31,301	2,93,682	7,24,983	2,07,152
Communications	...	...	2,45,840	11,94,355	14,40,195	4,11,514
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,45,181	59,220	3,04,401	86,978
Total Provincial ...	...	...	9,22,322	15,47,257	24,69,579	7,05,644
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL ORDINARY.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,778	...	2,778	1
Communications	...	...	17,500	...	17,500	7
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,10,710	534	1,11,244	42
Total ...	...	...	1,30,988	534	1,31,522	50
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ORDINARY.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	28,649	47,939	76,588	4,266
Communications	...	...	778	7,181	7,959	443
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	2,39,805	3,55,795	5,95,600	33,167
Total ...	...	...	2,69,232	4,10,915	6,80,147	37,875
33—FAMINE RELIEF IMPERIAL.						
I.—Railways.						
Formation	...	...	92,775	...	92,775	...
Ballast and Permanent way	...	...	4,174	...	4,174	...
Gratuitous Relief	...	..	6,393	...	6,393	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	118	...	118	...
Total ...	...	...	1,03,460	...	1,03,460	...
II.—Irrigation Works ...	...	...	—8,871	...	—8,871	—218
III.—Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	252	125	377	15
Communications	...	...	8,045	11,427	19,472	781
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	15,25,189	19,192	15,44,381	70,166
Gratuitous Relief	...	...	1,56,381	...	1,56,381	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	37,258	...	37,258	..
Total ...	..	...	17,27,125	30,744	17,57,869	70,962
33—INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Works.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	86	...	86	103
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,157	...	1,157	1,387
Total ...	...	...	1,243	...	1,243	1,490

No. 48.—Statement showing the Progress made in the Construction of Railways in the Punjab and the State of their working from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Names of Railways.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage.	Passengers carried during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers, and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from goods and miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1901.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
North-Western Railway System	172	3,120						1,25,73,595	1,97,17,031	3,22,90,626	1,87,36,990	1,35,53,636			50,99,79,108
Jammu-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.	...	16						43,218	11,998	55,216	30,645	24,571			9,60,492
			49,447	175,858	1,053,761	17,068,693	18,347,759						1,041	18,368	
Rájpura-Bhatinda Railway ...	...	107						3,69,756	3,42,897	7,12,653	3,91,960	3,19,836			67,10,678
Southern Punjab Railway ...	...	424						7,48,003	10,41,828	17,89,831	9,30,712	8,59,119			2,26,89,694
Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway ...	...	16,224	7,241	21,048	41,615	836,947	906,851	8,60,191	5,48,095	14,08,286	6,75,977	7,32,309	56	1,586	1,53,47,874

No. 49.—Expenditure incurred on Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1900-01.

Description.	Famine Relief and Insurance (35) Construction of Protective Works.	42—Major Works Working Expenses.			43—Minor Works and Navigation.			49—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.			33—Famine Relief.			Total.		
		Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swát River Canal	6,726	2,654	34,154	35,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,380	34,154	43,534
Western Jumna Canal	...	1,29,828	3,41,991	4,71,819	...	...	...	77,296	...	77,296	...	...	...	2,07,124	3,41,991	5,49,115
Bári Doáb Canal	...	68,297	4,00,149	4,68,446	...	...	...	1,34,165	...	1,34,165	...	...	...	2,02,462	4,00,149	6,02,611
Sirhind Canal	...	29,385	3,60,039	3,89,424	...	...	...	1,02,149	...	1,02,149	..	...	...	1,31,534	3,60,039	4,91,573
Chenab Canal	...	1,12,710	4,81,461	5,94,171	...	...	...	5,91,753	...	5,91,753	...	...	...	7,04,463	4,81,461	11,85,924
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	...	24,127	65,789	89,916	...	...	...	5,539	...	5,539	...	...	...	29,666	65,789	95,455
Sidhnái Canal	...	24,829	63,348	88,177	...	...	...	27,236	...	27,236	...	...	...	52,065	63,348	1,15,413
Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,83,628	...	28,83,628	25,790	...	25,790	29,09,418	...	29,09,418
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	13,378	1,59,541	1,72,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,378	1,59,541	1,72,919
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	91,341	80,175	1,71,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,341	80,175	1,71,516
Indus Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	68,480	98,881	1,67,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,480	98,881	1,67,361
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	689	22,794	23,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	22,794	23,483
Ghaggar Canal	...	...	...	...	−26,324	5,055	−21,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	−26,324	5,055	−21,269
Ghaggar Byewash Channel	...	...	...	...	35,413	...	35,413	...	...	...	246	...	246	35,659	...	35,650
Muzaffargarh Canal	...	...	...	...	...	15,583	15,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,583	15,583
Ditto Embantment	...	...	...	...	10,874	1,527	12,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,874	1,527	12,401
Jalálpur Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,617	...	9,617	9,617	...	9,617
Rangoi Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,207	...	15,207	15,207	...	15,207
Sheikhupura Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120	120	...	120
Lower Bári Doáb Survey	...	...	...	...	24,656	...	24,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,656	...	24,656
Establishment	1,546	...	...	18,54,884	...	...	3,79,284	...	...	5,68,173	...	...	6,062	...	...	28,09,949
Tools and Plant	101	...	...	47,198	...	...	28,879	...	...	82,570	...	...	−9,233	...	...	1,49,515
Refunds of Revenue...	...	...	...	16,920	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,259
Suspense Accounts	608	...	...	...	...	...	5,235	...	...	40,339	...	...	...	...	...	46,182
Provincial.																
Kabul River Canal	...	...	...	...	15,270	12,060	27,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,270	12,060	27,330
Jalálpur Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur Canal	...	...	...	...	8,924	12,343	21,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,924	12,343	21,267
Bara River Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	36	3,506	3,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3,506	3,542
Rangoi Canal	...	...	...	...	−294	...	−294	...	...	...	...	...	...	−294	...	−294
Sarsuti Canal	...	...	...	...	1,776	...	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,776	...	1,775
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,658
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	−66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−66
Total	8,981	3,91,830	17,46,931	40,57,763	2,44,219	4,11,465	10,96,909	38,21,766	...	45,12,848	50,980	...	47,809	45,15,5[illegible]	21,58,396	97,24,310
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,946	...	...	...	...	...	4,946
Remainder	8,981	3,91,830	17,46,931	40,57,763	2,44,219	4,11,465	10,96,909	38,21,766	...	45,07,902	50,980	...	47,809	45,15,521	21,58,396	97,19,364
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,155	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,155
Net outlay	8,981	3,91,830	17,46,931	40,57,763	2,44,219	4,11,465	10,96,909	38,21,766	...	43,89,747	50,980	...	47,809	45,15,521	21,58,396	96,01,209

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-01.

Major Heads.	1899-1900. Imperial.	1899-1900. Provincial.	1899-1900. Local.	1899-1900. Total.	1900-01. Imperial.	1900-01. Provincial.	1900-01. Local.	1900-01. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land Revenue	1,30,98,458	97,08,336	46,969	2,28,53,763	1,33,81,378	1,09,81,558	11,858	2,43,74,894	+ 15,21,131
II—Opium	60,936	...	...	60,936	85,700	...	...	85,700	+ 24,764
IV—Stamps	10,81,433	32,44,299	...	43,25,732	10,70,043	32,10,129	...	42,80,172	− 45,560
V—Excise	19,46,083	6,48,694	...	25,94,777	19,50,854	6,50,285	...	26,01,139	+ 6,362
VI—Provincial Rates	...	5,57,987	33,97,150	39,55,137	...	5,89,731	36,38,699	42,28,430	+ 2,73,293
VII—Customs	10,448	...	...	10,448	5,806	...	...	5,806	− 4,642
VIII—Assessed Taxes	6,95,540	6,95,541	...	13,91,081	7,39,804	7,39,804	...	14,79,608	+ 88,527
IX—Forest	7,00,384	7,00,384	...	14,00,768	6,75,421	6,75,421	...	13,50,842	− 49,926
X—Registeration	1,86,016	1,86,016	...	3,72,032	1,73,558	1,73,559	...	3,47,117	− 24,915
XI—Tributes, &c.	2,83,963	...	...	2,83,963	2,78,541	...	...	2,78,541	− 5,422
XII—Interest	805	2,45,664	1,244	2,47,713	18,977	2,82,411	1,560	3,02,948	+ 55,235
XIII—Post Office	...	9,416	73,835	83,251	...	10,734	69,881	80,615	− 2,636
XVI A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,98,981	21,099	4,20,080	...	4,02,404	...	4,02,404	− 17,676
XVI B—Ditto —Jails	...	2,25,032	...	2,25,032	...	2,32,129	...	2,32,129	+ 7,097
XVII—Police	...	6,94,501	61,272	7,55,773	...	7,75,686	55,195	8,30,881	+ 75,108
XIX—Education	...	32,102	1,13,244	1,45,346	...	31,835	1,16,086	1,47,921	+ 2,575
XX—Medical	...	32,481	26,313	58,794	...	37,599	27,651	65,250	+ 6,456
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	36,950	1,03,562	1,40,512	...	34,534	90,981	1,25,515	− 14,997
XXII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	66,803	39,046	...	1,05,849	62,154	57,786	...	1,19,940	+ 14,091
XXIII—Stationery and Printing	33,242	45,749	1,719	80,710	30,857	40,738	2,052	73,647	− 7,063
XXV—Miscellaneous	90,721	1,00,955	1,22,995	3,14,671	89,632	1,65,580	1,43,512	3,98,724	+ 84,053
XXIX—Major Works	9,04,811	...	...	9,04,811	7,60,256	...	...	7,60,256	− 1,44,555
XXX—Minor Works	...	1,41,466	32,853	1,74,319	...	2,04,003	34,426	2,38,429	+ 64,110
XXXII—Civil Works	...	4,48,755	2,69,442	7,18,197	...	4,06,759	3,10,361	7,17,120	− 1,077
Total	1,91,59,643	1,81,92,355	42,71,697	4,16,23,695	1,93,22,981	1,97,02,785	45,02,262	4,35,28,028	+ 19,04,333
Contributions	...	6,32,879	1,00,819	7,33,698	...	6,39,778	11,820	6,51,598	− 82,100
Debt and Remittances	...	...	...	22,85,30,902	...	...	...	24,01,49,164	+ 1,16,18,262
Total	1,91,59,643	1,88,25,234	43,72,516	27,08,88,295	1,93,22,981	2,03,42,563	45,14,082	28,43,28,790	+ 1,34,40,495
Opening Balance	...	...	...	1,07,37,648	...	...	...	77,78,559	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	28,16,25,943	...	...	...	29,21,07,349	...
Provincial and Local Deficit	...	16,53,794	4,30,665	...	...	...	1,84,772	...	...

No. 50.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Government of the Punjab during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-01—concluded.

Major Heads.	1899-1900. Imperial.	1899-1900. Provincial.	1899-1900. Local.	1899-1900. Total.	1900-01. Imperial.	1900-01. Provincial.	1900-01. Local.	1900-01. Total.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	45,280	59,751	2,756	1,07,787	61,686	68,894	3,170	1,33,750	− 25,963
2—Assignments and Compensation	1,44,461	...	...	1,44,461	1,51,291	...	...	1,51,291	− 6,830
3—Land Revenue	...	27,36,772	13,77,477	41,14,249	...	28,18,272	13,19,138	41,37,410	− 23,161
6—Stamps	48,921	1,46,761	...	1,95,682	46,319	1,38,955	...	1,85,274	+ 10,408
7—Excise	41,711	13,904	...	55,615	44,107	14,703	...	58,810	− 3,195
10—Assessed Taxes	5,770	5,770	...	11,540	5,685	5,684	...	11,369	+ 171
11—Forest	6,05,730	6,05,731	...	12,11,461	4,44,298	4,44,298	...	8,88,596	+ 3,22,865
12—Registration	60,951	60,952	...	1,21,903	60,448	60,448	...	1,20,896	+ 1,007
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	2,15,049	...	2,15,049	...	2,56,914	...	2,56,914	− 41,865
14—Interest on other obligations	1,36,591	5	5,881	1,42,477	1,52,698	43	4,085	1,56,826	− 14,349
15—Post Office	...	1,65,934	74,654	2,40,588	...	1,67,763	69,235	2,36,998	+ 3,590
18—General Administration	1,82,521	9,74,656	1,47,021	13,04,198	1,86,510	10,05,036	1,57,599	13,49,145	− 44,947
19 A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	34,18,230	30,815	34,49,045	...	35,13,091	...	35,13,091	− 64,046
19 B— Ditto— Jails	...	11,65,257	...	11,65,257	...	13,53,292	...	13,53,292	− 1,88,035
20—Police	...	43,82,957	36,886	43,19,843	...	43,80,895	25,391	44,05,286	− 86,443
22—Education	...	7,62,249	6,80,649	14,42,898	...	7,62,883	6,73,334	14,36,217	+ 6,681
23—Ecclesiastical	2,54,016	...	...	2,54,016	2,64,988	...	...	2,64,988	− 10,972
24—Medical	...	7,67,575	3,77,339	11,44,914	...	7,47,864	6,01,734	13,49,598	− 2,04,684
25—Political	22,29,028	...	...	22,29,028	25,09,737	...	...	25,09,737	− 2,80,709
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments	31,023	1,16,891	1,63,979	3,11,893	1,01,031	1,05,[illegible]45	1,65,399	3,72,775	− 60,882
27—Territorial and Political Pensions	2,97,749	...	...	2,97,749	2,70,854	...	...	2,70,854	+ 26,895
28—Civil Furlough	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	64	− 64
29—Superannuation Allowances	18,358	12,11,583	4,936	12,34,877	14,582	12,79,580	7,904	13,02,066	− 67,189
30—Stationery and Printing	...	4,57,198	29,429	4,86,627	...	4,62,901	17,805	4,80,706	+ 5,921
32—Miscellaneous	43,760	42,532	1,11,783	1,98,075	33,648	54,959	1,25,687	2,14,294	− 16,219
33—Famine Relief	2,54,402	...	1,88,755	4,43,157	3,14,161	...	46,181	3,60,342	+ 82,815
42—Major Works	894	...	...	894	5,471	...	...	5,471	− 4,577
43—Minor Works	...	96,662	7,127	1,03,789	...	1,04,388	7,642	1,12,030	− 8,241
45—Civil Works	...	30,71,790	8,30,815	39,02,605	...	25,84,135	8,34,[illegible]72	34,18,907	+ 4,83,698
Total	44,01,166	2,03,78,209	40,70,302	2,88,49,677	46,68,178	2,03,30,743	40,59,076	2,90,57,997	− 2,08,320
Contributions	...	1,00,819	6,32,879	7,33,698	...	11,820	6,39,778	6,51,598	+ 82,100
Debt and Remittances	...	...	...	24,42,64,009	...	...	...	25,18,14,018	− 75,50,009
Total	44,01,166	2,04,79,028	47,03,181	27,38,47,384	46,68,178	2,03,42,563	46,98,854	[illegible]8,15,23,613	− 76,76,229
Closing Balance	...	...	...	77,78,559	...	...	...	[illegible]95,83,736	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	28,16,25,943	...	...	...	29,21,07,349	...
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in respect

Irrigation and

Name of Project.	Cost of Construction as now Estimated. Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works.			
I.—Swat River Canal	39,95,574	1,38,744	41,38,318
Productive Works.			
II.—Western Jumna Canal	1,63,52,245	7,58,800	1,71,11,045
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	1,78,09,739	6,49.813	1,85,49,552
IV.—Sirhind Canal	2,31,75,340	11,86,965	2,43,62,314
V.—Chenab Canal	2,46,73,769	6,03,034	2,52,76,803
VII.—Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	6,90,031	27,475	7,17,506
VIII.—Sidhnái Canal	12,21,003	38,585	12,59,588
Total Productive Works (Imperial)	8,40,12,136	32,64,672	8,72,76,808
Contributions.			
II.—Western Jumna Canal	11,42,972	...	11,42,972
IV.—Sirhind Canal	1,40,95,651	...	1,40,95,651
Total Contribution P. P. Works	1,52,38,623	...	1,52,38,623
Total Canals in Operation { Imperial	8,80,11,710	34,03,416	9,14,15,126
Total Canals in Operation { Contribution	1,52,38,623	...	1,52,38,623
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
Imperial.			
VI.—Jhelum Canal	1,21,69,085	3,57,591	1,25,26,676
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Imperial ...	10,01,80,795	37,61,007	10,39,41,802
Grand Total Canals in Operation and under Construction. { Contribution	1,52,38,623	...	1,52,38,623
CANALS IN OPERATION.			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Imperial.			
IX.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	7,71,847	66,215	8,38,062
XI.—Indus Inundation Canals	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
XII.—Shahpur Canals	2,01,706	9,872	2,11,578
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	3,50,686	17,988	3,68,674
Total	20,12,145	1,13,804	21,25,949
Contributions by Bikaner State.			
XIV.—Ghaggar Canal	3,17,247	...	3,17,247
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
Imperial.			
XVII.—Lower Bári Doáb Survey	1,79,807	...	1,79,807
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Imperial.			
X.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	...	...	...
XIII.—Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
Provincial.			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.			
XV.—Kabul River Canal	4,62,493	2,082	4,64,575
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.			
XIIA.—Shahpur Canal	...	...	...
XVI.—Bára River Canal	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO THE END OF 1900-01.

Navigation Works.

Capital Outlay.					
During 1900-01.			*To end of* 1900-01.		
Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,981	216	9,197	39,91,707	1,47,174	41,38,881
57,282	11,414	68,696	1,63,40,231	7 94 801	1,71,35,032
1,77,609	5,148	1,82,757	1,77,92,561	6,55,612	1,84,48,173
1,16,405	3,202	1,19,607	2,32,80,318	11,90,189	2,44,70,507
6,95,470	19,938	7,15,408	2,52,63,656	6,21,487	2,58,85,143
9,348	178	9,526	7,06,349	27,701	7,34,050
22,739	831	23,570	12,24,914	39,277	12,64,191
10,78,853	40,711	11,19,564	8,46,08,029	33,29,067	8,79,37,096
4,174	...	4,174	11,38,153	...	11,38,153
29,169	...	29,169	1,40,82,160	...	1,40,82,160
33,343	...	33,343	1,52,20,313	...	1,52,20,313
10,87,834	40,927	11,28,761	8,85,99,736	34,76,241	9,20,75,977
33,343	...	33,343	1,52,20,313	...	1,52,20,313
34,29,049	55,608	34,85,657	68,46,889	1,49,358	69,96,247
45,16,883	97,535	46,14,418	9,54,46,625	36,25,599	9,90,72,224
33 343	...	33,343	1,52,20,313	...	1,52,20,313
...	...	...	7,71,847	66,215	8,38,062
...	...	...	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635
3,829	−125	3,704	2,05,535	9,872	2,15,407
−32 776	−848	−33,624	2,92,797	8,556	3,01 353
−28,947	−973	−29,920	19,58,084	1 04,372	20,62,457
11,643	...	11,643	2,68,172	...	2,68,172
69,808	3,762	73,570	69,808	3,762	73,570
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
14,881	387	15,268	4,81,134	2,148	4,83,282
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 51.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue Interest on the Debt incurred in respect

Irrigation and Navigation

Name of Project.	Receipts during 1900-01.			Working Expenses during 1900-01.		
	Occupier's rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
CANALS IN OPERATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROTECTIVE WORKS.						
I.—Swat River Canal	4,84,502	42,550	5,27,052	89,312	7,175	96,487
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.						
II.—Western Jumna Canal ...	25,33,189	...	25,33,189	9,14,678	57,992	9,72,670
III.—Bári Doáb Canal	30,16,243	2,33,160	32,49,403	8,26,926	49,420	8,76,346
IV.—Sirhind Canal	30,53,344	...	30,53,344	7,70,709	52,086	8,22,795
V.—Chenab Canal	42,77,499	6,32,690	49,10,189	12,00,241	82,760	12,83,001
VII.—Lower Sohág and Para Canal	82,527	59,995	1,42,522	1,19,331	4,108	1,23,439
VIII.—Sidhnái Canal	2,12,573	10,255	2,22,828	1,42,037	7,267	1,49,304
Total Productive Works (Imperial)...	1,31,75,375	9,36,100	1,41,11,475	39,73,922	2,53,633	42,27,555
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
II.—Western Jumna Canal... ...	728	...	728	59,099	...	59,099
IV.—Sirhind Canal	34,858	...	34,858	2,89,372	...	2,89,372
Total Contribution P. P. Works ...	35,586	...	35,586	3,48,471	...	3,48,471
Total Canals in Operation. Imperial ...	1,36,59,877	9,78,650	1,46,38,527	40,63,234	2,60,808	43,24,042
Total Canals in Operation. Contribution ...	35,586	...	35,586	3,48,471	...	3,48,471
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
IMPERIAL.						
VI.—Jhelum Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL CANALS IN OPERATION AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION. IMPERIAL ...	1,36,59,877	9,78,650	1,46,38,527	40,63,234	2,60,808	43,24,042
GRAND TOTAL CANALS IN OPERATION AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION. CONTRIBUTION	35,586	...	35,586	3,48,471	...	3,48,471
CANALS IN OPERATION.						
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
IMPERIAL.						
IX.—Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	1,97,455	84,141	2,81,596	2,54,179	11,056	2,65,235
XI.—Indus Inundation Canals ...	1,44,987	2,69,562	4,14,540	2,37,531	10,338	2,47,869
XII.—Shahpur Canals	91,152	17,546	1,08,698	43,910	2,820	46,730
XIV.—Ghaggar Canals	...	...	...	19,652	2,053	21,705
Total ...	4,33,594	3,71,249	8,04,843	5,55,272	26,267	5,81,539
CONTRIBUTION BY BIKANER STATE.						
XIV.—Ghaggar Canal	...	...	...	7,513	...	7,513
CANALS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
IMPERIAL.						
XVII.—Lower Bári Doáb Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
IMPERIAL.						
X.—Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	2,81,735	3,37,054	6,18,789	5,04,581	15,267	5,19,848
XIII.—Muzaffargarh Canals ...	1,84,301	2,55,393	4,39,694	2,66,325	9,276	2,75,601
Total ...	4,66,036	5,92,447	10,58,483	7,70,906	24,543	7,95,449
PROVINCIAL.						
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
XV.—Kabul River Canal	1,40,218	365	1,40,583	34,627	2,656	37,283
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
XIIA.—Shahpur Canal	49,517	8,251	57,768	34,650	1,831	36,481
XVI.—Bára River Canal	...	...	...	4,409	1,164	5,573
Total ...	49,517	8,251	57,768	39,059	2,995	42,054

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE OF THOSE WORKS FOR AND TO THE END OF 1900-01.

Works—concluded.

Net results, excluding interest, difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.				Simple interest during 1900-01.	Net results including Interest.			
Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,30,565	...	10·41	...	1,59,477	2,71,088	...	6·54	...
15,60,519	...	9·10	...	6,52,392	9,08,127	...	5·29	...
23,73,057	...	12·86	...	7,07,928	16,65,129	...	9·03	...
22,30,549	...	9·11	...	9,28,740	13,01,809	...	5·32	...
36,27,188	...	14·01	...	9,95,767	26,31,421	...	10·16	...
19,083	...	2·60	...	28,055	...	8,972	...	1·22
73,524	...	5·81	...	48,513	25,011	...	1·91	...
98,83,920	...	11·23	...	33,51,395	65,31,497	8,972	7·42	...
					65,22,525			
...	58,371	...	5·12	...	...	58,371	...	5·12
...	2,54,514	...	1·80	...	...	2,54,514	...	1·80
...	3,12,885	...	2·05	...	...	3,12,885	...	2·05
1,03,14,485	...	11·20	...	35,20,872	68,02,585	8,972	7·38	...
					67,93,613			
...	3,12,885	...	2·05	...	...	3,12,885	...	2·05
...	...	...	...	2,01,009	...	2,01,009	...	2·88
1,03,14,485	...	10·41	...	37,21,881	68,02,585	2,09,981	6·65	...
					65,92,604			
...	3,12,885	...	2·05	...	...	3,12,885	...	2·05
16,361	...	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,66,680	...	23·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,968	...	28·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,705	...	7·2	...	...	...	...	...
2,45,009	21,705	10·82	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,23,304								
...	7,513	...	2·8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,64,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,63,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,03,300	...	21·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,287	5,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,714								

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and … of the Punjab during …

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	Hissar	8,863	7,991	16,854	293	230	523
2		Hánsi	8,067	7,123	15,190	318	296	614
3		Bhiwáni	18,202	17,285	35,487	471	352	823
4		Sirsa	9,031	7,384	16,415	266	259	525
5		Fatahabad	1,542	1,306	2,848	39	31	70
6	Rohtak	Rohtak	8,196	7,995	16,191	296	295	591
7		Jhajjar	5,875	6,006	11,881	179	171	350
8		Beri	4,992	4,833	9,825	156	136	292
9		Gohána	4,026	3,664	7,690	103	114	217
10		Bahádurgarh	3,162	2,941	6,103	142	109	251
11	Gurgaon	Rewári	14,432	13,502	27,934	347	347	694
12		Palwal	5,626	5,601	11,227	255	168	422
13		Farukhnagar	2,812	3,069	5,881	167	128	295
14		Firozpur	3,449	3,399	6,848	135	114	249
15		Sohna	3,092	2,898	5,990	121	110	231
16		Hodal	5,033	4,568	9,601	168	127	295
17	Delhi	Delhi	103,223	86,425	189,648	4,252	4,016	8,268
18		Sonepat	6,341	6,270	12,611	283	236	519
19		Ballabgarh	2,510	1,964	4,474	92	88	180
20		Farídabad	3,057	2,872	5,929	103	86	189
21	Karnál	Karnál	11,892	9,638	21,530	521	463	984
22		Kaithal	7,928	7,840	15,768	260	257	517
23		Pánipat	14,312	13,235	27,547	666	627	1,293
24		Ládwa	2,175	1,836	4,011	86	64	150
25		Shahabad	6,104	5,369	11,473	220	152	372
26		Thánesar	3,611	2,500	6,111	59	51	110
27	Ambala	Ambala	14,494	12,362	26,856	508	472	980
28		Jagádhri	6,917	6,112	13,029	233	226	459
29		Buriya	3,459	3,350	6,809	95	108	203
30		Sádhaura	5,308	5,137	10,445	183	164	347
31		Rúpar	4,663	4,030	8,693	175	145	320
32	Simla	Simla	9,766	3,513	13,279	150	127	277
33	Kángra	Kángra	2,871	2,363	5,234	99	78	177
34		Dharmsála	1,833	945	2,778	72	54	126
35		Núrpur	2,665	2,172	4,837	73	75	148
36	Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	9,375	8,171	17,546	354	307	661
37		Khánpur	1,788	1,765	3,553	77	73	150
38		Hariána	3,707	3,359	7,066	128	137	265
39		Gardhíwála	2,204	1,841	4,045	67	80	147
40		Dasúya	3,686	3,361	7,047	158	149	307
41		Tánda and Urmar	6,112	5,520	11,632	235	201	436
42		Miáni	3,530	3,119	6,649	130	125	255
43		Mukerián	2,115	1,862	3,977	93	87	180
44		Una	2,406	2,077	4,483	103	82	185
45		Anandpur	2,705	2,395	5,100	65	63	128

Deaths registered at the Municipal Towns

the year 1900.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
17	14	31	1,026	839	1,865	116	105	111	...	80
21	19	40	787	672	1,459	98	94	96	...	56
13	10	23	2,304	2,057	4,361	127	119	123	...	109
16	16	32	1,331	1,240	2,571	147	168	157	...	125
14	11	25	192	172	364	125	132	128	...	103
18	18	37	611	524	1,135	75	66	70	...	33
15	14	29	378	399	777	64	66	65	...	36
16	14	30	450	386	836	90	80	85	...	55
13	15	28	197	168	365	48	46	47	...	19
23	18	41	260	279	539	82	95	88	...	47
12	12	25	774	728	1,502	54	54	54	...	29
23	15	38	305	309	614	54	55	55	...	17
28	22	50	188	198	386	67	65	66	...	16
20	17	36	158	132	290	46	39	42	...	6
20	18	39	177	146	323	57	50	54	...	15
17	13	31	161	144	305	32	32	32	...	1
22	21	44	5,911	5,766	11,677	57	67	62	...	18
22	18	41	236	211	447	37	34	35	6	...
21	20	40	84	71	155	33	36	35	5	...
17	15	32	110	79	189	36	28	32	...	...
24	22	46	968	972	1,940	81	101	90	...	44
16	16	33	1,226	1,322	2,548	155	169	162	...	129
24	23	47	1,041	984	2,025	73	74	74	...	27
21	16	37	131	141	272	60	77	68	...	31
19	13	32	367	374	741	60	70	65	...	33
10	8	18	147	150	297	41	60	49	...	31
19	18	36	816	876	1,692	56	71	63	...	27
18	17	35	213	182	395	31	30	30	5	...
14	16	30	116	125	241	34	37	35	...	5
18	16	33	174	196	370	33	38	35	...	2
20	17	37	312	336	648	67	83	75	...	38
11	10	21	226	144	370	23	41	28	...	7
19	15	34	104	91	195	36	39	37	...	3
26	19	45	58	61	119	32	65	43	2	...
15	16	31	78	101	179	29	47	37	...	6
20	17	38	375	406	781	40	50	45	...	7
22	21	42	107	107	214	60	60	60	...	18
18	19	38	100	105	205	27	31	29	9	...
17	20	36	68	67	135	31	36	33	3	...
22	21	44	187	230	417	51	68	59	...	15
20	17	37	249	284	533	41	51	46	...	9
20	19	38	96	98	194	27	31	29	9	...
23	22	45	142	157	299	67	84	75	...	30
23	18	41	92	77	169	38	37	38	3	...
13	12	25	118	132	250	44	55	49	...	24

No. 52.—Comparative Statement of Births and
of the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.		
No.	Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
46	Jullundur	Jullundur	26,476	23,899	50,375	1,192	1,150	2,342
47		Aláwalpur	2,272	2,108	4,380	93	87	180
48		Kartárpur	5,577	4,864	10,441	211	191	402
49		Bunga	2,750	2,260	5,010	86	130	216
50		Ráhon	5,656	5,011	10,667	195	190	385
51		Nawashahr ...	2,970	2,631	5,601	126	118	244
52		Phillour	3,620	3,077	6,697	126	131	257
53		Núrmahal	4,466	4,054	8,520	205	212	417
54		Nakodar	5,174	4,566	9,740	176	180	356
55	Lundiána	Ludhiána	25,265	20,759	46,024	952	882	1,834
56		Jagraon	9,418	8,698	18,116	457	426	883
57		Ráekot	4,762	4,619	9,381	249	232	481
58		Khanna	2,083	1,794	3,877	80	76	156
59		Máchiwára	2,910	2,430	5,340	121	120	241
60	Ferozepore	Ferozepore	14,417	10,920	25,337	454	340	794
61		Zíra	2,400	1,956	4,356	110	106	216
62		Makhu	874	745	1,619	34	37	71
63		Dharmkot	3,592	3,133	6,725	151	151	302
64		Muktsar	3,031	2,240	5,271	72	63	135
65		Fázilka	4,323	3,240	7,563	119	86	205
66	Mooltan	Mooltan	34,595	29,670	64,265	1,714	1,585	3,299
67		Kahror	2,861	2,637	5,498	112	98	210
68		Shujabad	3,439	2,890	6,329	143	119	262
69		Jalálpur	1,966	1,918	3,884	108	126	234
70		Talamba	1,532	1,260	2,792	63	44	107
71		Dunyapur	901	1,200	2,101	82	46	128
72	Jhang	Jhang	4,316	4,160	8,476	207	212	419
73		Maghiána	7,141	6,725	13,866	364	347	711
74		Chiniot	6,702	6,774	13,476	390	398	788
75	Montgomery	Montgomery ...	3,505	1,654	5,159	59	56	115
76		Kamália	3,910	3,580	7,490	136	120	256
77		Pákpattan	3,378	3,144	6,522	103	120	223
78	Lahore	Lahore	92,835	66,762	159,597	3,388	3,025	6,413
79		Sharakpur	2,541	2,383	4,924	113	96	209
80		Chúnián	5,532	4,807	10,339	301	250	551
81		Khudián	1,526	1,395	2,921	95	86	181
82		Kasúr	10,596	9,694	20,290	558	399	957
83		Khem Karn ...	3,215	2,720	5,935	142	136	278
84		Patti	3,816	3,679	7,495	174	148	322
85	Amritsar	Amritsar	77,754	57,647	135,401	3,028	2,784	5,812
86		Majítha	3,375	3,042	6,417	150	133	283
87		Jandiála	4,073	3,659	7,732	152	151	303
88		Tarn Táran ...	2,173	1,727	3,900	70	54	124
89	Gurdáspur	Gurdáspur	3,073	2,116	5,189	117	88	205
90		Dínanagar	2,879	2,575	5,454	134	111	245
91		Kalanour	2,673	2,613	5,286	126	98	224
92		Pathánkot	2,737	2,012	4,749	104	72	176
93		Sujánpur	3,043	2,753	5,796	87	84	171
94		Dalhousie	545	262	807	10	8	18
95		Batála	14,065	13,158	27,223	644	631	1,275
96		Srígovindpur ...	2,320	2,039	4,359	73	59	132
97		Dera Nának ...	3,010	2,740	5,750	114	119	233

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS
THE YEAR 1900—continued.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
24	23	46	1,062	1,009	2,071	40	42	41	5	...
21	20	41	63	55	118	28	26	27	14	...
20	18	39	166	151	317	30	31	30	9	...
17	26	43	89	111	200	32	49	40	3	...
18	18	36	272	275	547	48	55	51	...	15
22	21	44	129	140	269	43	53	48	...	4
19	20	38	153	172	325	42	56	49	...	11
24	25	49	185	185	370	41	46	43	6	...
18	18	37	145	142	287	28	31	29	8	...
21	19	40	1,317	1,387	2,704	52	67	59	...	19
25	24	49	512	596	1,108	54	69	61	...	12
27	25	51	371	363	734	78	78	78	...	27
21	20	40	101	105	206	48	58	53	...	13
23	22	45	210	230	440	72	95	82	...	37
18	13	31	976	853	1,829	68	78	72	...	41
25	24	50	365	334	699	152	170	160	...	110
21	23	44	79	88	167	90	118	103	...	59
22	22	45	187	181	368	52	58	55	...	10
14	12	26	191	202	393	63	90	75	...	49
16	11	27	249	248	497	58	77	66	...	39
27	25	51	1,118	1,094	2,212	32	37	34	17	...
20	18	38	86	80	166	30	30	30	8	...
23	19	41	104	101	205	30	35	32	9	...
28	32	60	77	88	165	39	46	42	18	...
23	16	38	56	31	87	37	25	31	7	...
39	22	61	31	34	65	34	28	31	30	...
24	25	49	156	157	313	36	36	37	12	...
26	25	51	297	221	518	42	33	37	14	...
29	30	58	271	289	560	40	43	42	16	...
11	11	22	95	31	126	27	19	24	...	2
18	16	34	255	213	468	65	59	62	...	28
16	18	34	136	93	229	40	30	35	...	1
21	19	40	4,161	3,941	8,102	45	50	51	...	11
23	19	42	87	98	185	34	41	38	4	...
29	24	53	502	488	990	91	102	96	...	43
33	29	62	190	192	382	125	138	131	...	69
28	20	47	976	879	1,855	92	91	91	...	44
24	23	47	205	172	377	64	63	64	...	17
23	20	43	138	144	282	36	39	38	5	...
22	21	43	4,674	4,615	9,289	60	80	69	...	26
23	21	44	92	109	201	27	36	31	13	...
20	20	39	173	138	311	42	38	40	...	1
18	14	32	93	67	160	43	39	41	...	9
23	17	40	177	154	331	58	73	64	...	24
25	20	45	175	192	367	61	75	67	...	22
24	19	42	145	128	273	54	49	52	...	10
22	15	37	123	109	232	45	54	49	...	12
15	14	30	88	95	183	29	35	32	...	2
12	10	22	15	8	23	28	31	29	...	7
24	23	47	500	559	1,059	36	42	39	8	...
17	14	30	79	71	150	34	35	34	...	4
20	21	41	129	123	252	43	45	44	...	3

No. 52.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND OF THE PUNJRB DURING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
No.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF TOWNS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
98	Siálkot ...	Siálkot	17,689	16,276	33,965	1,093	968	2,061
99		Daska	3,390	3,103	6,493	158	124	282
100		Jámki	2,477	2,152	4,629	111	94	205
101		Kila Sobha Singh ...	2,355	2,165	4,520	205	88	93
102		Pasrúr	4,703	4,497	9,200	158	159	317
103		Zafarwál	2,771	2,765	5,536	105	89	194
104		Nárowál	2,601	2,297	4,898	104	101	205
105	Gujrát ...	Gujrát	9,052	8,619	17,671	447	405	852
106		Jalálpur	5,665	5,400	11,065	235	275	510
107		Kunjah	2,733	2,741	5,474	133	133	266
108		Dinga	2,864	2,560	5,424	127	99	226
109	Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	13,609	12,193	25,892	514	467	981
110		Wazírabad	8,282	7,504	15,786	436	369	805
111		Eminabad	2,883	2,958	5,841	155	135	290
112		Kila Dídár Singh ...	1,498	1,345	2,843	72	45	117
113		Akálgarh	2,151	2,111	4,262	120	123	243
114		Rámnagar	3,347	3,245	6,592	171	171	342
115	Shahpur ...	Bhera	8,979	8,449	17,428	384	357	741
116		Shahpur	3,200	3,137	6,337	139	118	257
117		Sáhiwál	4,550	4,660	9,210	233	212	445
118		Miáni	3,590	3,559	7,149	165	132	297
119		Khusháb	5,032	4,800	9,832	213	171	384
120	Jhelum	Jhelum	5,698	4,013	9,711	185	141	326
121		Pind Dádan Khan...	8,027	7,028	15,055	275	270	545
122	Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	24,438	13,896	38,334	757	751	1,508
123		Murree	958	501	1,459	31	24	55
124		Pindigheb	4,183	4,270	8,462	155	151	306
125		Hazro	4,865	4,396	9,261	214	194	408
126		Attock	1,444	1,210	2,654	56	53	109
127	Hazára ...	Abbott-abad ...	1,586	656	2,242	28	18	46
128		Nowshera ...	2,044	1,841	3,885	74	57	131
129		Baffa	3,936	3,501	7,437	143	148	291
130		Haripur	3,091	2,328	5,419	103	95	198
131	Peshāwar	Peshāwar	34,599	28,480	63,079	1,198	1,026	2,224
132	Kohát	Kohát	7,999	6,348	14,347	294	255	549
133	Bannu ...	Edwardes-abad ...	3,712	2,383	6,095	171	152	323
134		Isa Khel	3,823	3,777	7,600	147	157	304
135		Kálabágh	3,483	3,219	6,702	176	125	301
136		Lakki	2,384	2,104	4,488	100	85	185
137	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	11,701	9,872	21,573	485	453	938
138		Kuláchi	4,790	4,657	9,447	118	64	182
139		Bhakkar	2,867	2,343	5,210	100	65	165
140		Leiah	3,863	3,574	7,437	91	89	180
141		Karor	1,464	1,369	2,833	102	71	173
142	Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	13,119	10,780	23,899	435	374	809
143		Jámpur	3,124	2,691	5,815	133	106	239
144		Dájal	3,245	2,840	6,085	126	128	254
145		Rájanpur	2,190	1,874	4,054	68	68	136
146		Kot Mithan... ...	1,935	1,689	5,634	76	74	150
147	Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh ...	1,739	1,319	3,058	72	67	139
148		Khángarh	1,881	1,624	3,505	80	73	153
149		Alípur	1,388	1,164	2,552	64	73	137
150		Kairpur	1,250	1,174	2,424	53	75	128

DEATHS REGISTERED AT THE MUNICIPAL TOWNS THE YEAR 1900—concluded.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
32	28	61	1,030	1,145	2,175	58	70	64	...	3
24	19	43	96	125	221	28	40	34	9	...
24	20	44	73	89	162	29	41	35	9	...
19	21	40	124	142	266	53	66	59	...	19
17	17	34	133	154	287	28	34	31	3	...
19	16	35	106	107	213	38	39	38	...	3
21	21	42	144	184	328	55	80	67	...	25
25	23	48	484	484	968	53	56	55	...	7
21	25	46	230	266	496	41	49	45	1	...
24	24	49	117	113	230	43	41	42	7	...
23	18	42	101	91	192	35	36	35	7	...
20	18	38	478	481	959	35	39	37	1	...
28	23	51	437	406	843	53	54	53	...	2
27	23	50	164	164	328	57	55	56	...	6
25	16	41	49	40	89	33	30	31	10	...
28	29	57	73	81	154	34	38	36	21	...
26	26	52	156	169	325	47	52	49	3	...
22	20	43	291	300	591	32	36	34	9	...
22	19	41	88	71	159	28	23	25	16	...
25	23	48	180	168	348	40	36	38	10	...
23	18	42	151	173	324	42	49	45	...	3
22	17	39	166	154	320	33	32	33	6	...
19	15	34	162	135	297	28	34	31	3	...
18	18	36	319	336	655	40	48	44	...	8
20	20	39	903	790	1,693	37	57	44	...	5
21	16	38	22	21	43	23	42	29	9	...
18	18	36	165	157	322	39	37	38	...	2
23	21	44	131	154	285	27	35	31	13	...
21	20	41	53	53	106	37	44	40	1	...
12	8	21	18	23	41	11	35	18	3	...
19	15	34	69	90	159	34	49	41	...	7
19	20	39	136	104	240	35	30	32	7	...
19	18	37	75	51	126	24	22	23	14	...
19	16	35	1,041	902	1,943	30	32	31	4	...
20	18	38	315	238	553	39	37	39	...	1
28	25	53	188	132	320	51	55	53	...	...
19	21	40	119	117	236	31	31	31	9	...
26	19	45	153	127	280	44	39	42	3	...
22	19	41	116	82	198	49	39	44	...	3
22	21	43	417	387	804	36	39	37	6	...
12	7	19	101	73	174	21	16	18	1	...
19	12	32	96	59	155	33	25	30	2	...
12	12	24	57	62	119	15	17	16	8	...
36	25	61	66	50	116	45	37	41	20	...
18	16	34	331	297	628	25	28	26	8	...
23	18	41	83	90	173	27	33	30	11	...
21	21	42	99	105	204	31	37	34	8	...
17	17	33	72	43	115	33	23	28	5	...
21	20	41	47	46	93	24	27	26	15	...
24	22	45	83	61	144	48	46	47	...	2
23	21	44	55	46	101	29	28	29	15	...
25	29	54	58	65	123	42	56	48	6	...
22	31	53	41	53	94	33	45	39	14	...

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes

1	2	3			4		
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.*			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	414,801	361,007	775,808	3,488	2,911	6,399
2	Rohtak	313,426	277,020	590,446	1,071	989	2,060
3	Gurgaon	350,194	318,669	668,863	654	498	1,152
4	Delhi	342,077	293,147	635,224	205	178	383
5	Karnál	467,665	393,429	861,094	936	798	1,734
6	Ambala	442,653	367,875	810,528	135	110	245
7	Simla	18,225	11,342	29,567	...	...	...
8	Kángra	394,402	365,056	759,458	1	...	1
9	Hoshiárpur	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	62	70	132
10	Jullundur	481,630	409,717	891,347	172	159	331
11	Ludhiána	354,372	294,283	648,655	239	201	440
12	Ferozepore	469,346	392,153	861,499	1,548	1,098	2,646
13	Mooltan	339,668	281,191	620,859	119	97	216
14	Jhang	233,579	203,242	436,821	377	198	575
15	Montgomery	269,569	229,880	499,449	260	246	506
16	Lahore	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	1,730	1,162	2,892
17	Amritsar	541,932	449,058	990,990	327	236	563
18	Gurdáspur	511,129	429,656	940,785	199	164	363
19	Siálkot	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	280	241	521
20	Gujrát	400,485	360,338	760,823	167	134	301
21	Gujránwála	378,972	311,089	690,061	270	195	465
22	Shahpur	258,118	235,417	493,535	294	239	533
23	Jhelum	315,011	290,763	605,774	332	289	621
24	Ráwalpindi	447,549	397,710	845,259	455	380	835
25	Hazára	253,105	223,020	†476,125	182	108	290
26	Peshávar	361,439	317,744	679,183	587	418	1,005
27	Kohát	96,577	85,910	182,487	665	455	1,120
28	Bannu	195,514	174,458	369,972	389	336	725
29	Dera Ismail Khan	257,411	225,052	482,463	213	174	387
30	Dera Ghází Khan	218,359	181,501	399,860	463	338	801
31	Muzaffargarh	206,908	174,164	381,072	12	6	18
	Total ...	11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	15,832	12,428	28,260

* Excluding population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.
† Excluding population of Tanáwal tract not under registration.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900.

5			6			7		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
674	627	1,301	28,342	25,982	54,324	1,677	1,146	2,823
158	179	337	15,954	14,354	30,308	547	407	954
861	780	1,641	11,128	10,392	21,520	1,046	890	1,936
190	143	333	10,697	10,983	21,680	991	677	1,668
71	59	130	24,024	23,672	47,696	837	699	1,536
29	20	49	18,823	18,373	37,196	1,158	909	2,067
1	...	1	150	173	323	52	37	89
13	4	17	9,585	9,576	19,161	448	380	828
34	29	63	13,172	14,166	27,338	523	525	1,048
62	31	93	9,196	9,780	18,976	327	277	604
84	49	133	13,194	13,667	26,861	639	534	1,173
234	209	443	30,361	29,392	59,753	833	535	1,468
88	86	174	6,422	5,848	12,270	211	146	357
256	189	445	9,462	8,265	17,727	301	180	481
316	293	609	6,158	5,878	12,036	230	152	382
459	375	834	21,451	21,100	42,551	629	455	1,084
106	80	186	13,812	14,364	28,176	738	491	1,229
9	8	17	13,826	14,780	28,606	1,052	890	1,942
462	423	885	16,279	17,478	33,757	651	474	1,125
224	240	464	9,218	8,836	18,054	305	248	553
147	147	294	11,554	10,898	22,452	131	82	213
52	42	94	4,139	4,030	8,169	242	185	427
48	41	89	7,262	7,257	14,519	339	240	579
182	170	352	9,601	8,836	18,437	131	79	210
91	121	212	4,298	4,526	8,824	74	80	154
542	461	1,003	7,473	6,723	14,196	52	29	81
53	73	126	1,903	1,732	3,635	31	11	42
11	8	19	4,364	4,041	8,405	114	83	197
18	16	34	5,837	5,208	11,045	207	171	378
8	6	14	4,762	4,010	8,772	99	83	182
18	15	33	4,793	4,335	9,128	69	34	103
5,501	4,924	10,425	347,240	338,655	685,895	14,684	11,229	25,913

No. 53.—Deaths registered from Different Causes in each

1	2	8											
		Injuries.											
		Suicide.			*Wounding.*			*Accidents.*			*Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts*		
No.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	4	5	9	1	1	2	84	67	151	23	9	32
2	Rohtak	5	34	39	2	1	3	20	29	49	8	1	9
3	Gurgaon	22	63	85	18	3	21	136	131	267	28	17	45
4	Delhi	6	20	26	2	1	3	86	103	189	24	16	40
5	Karnál	11	10	21	13	5	18	179	121	300	47	25	72
6	Ambala	4	4	8	10	1	11	142	82	224	12	9	21
7	Simla	1	...	1	4	2	6	5	4	9	...	...	...
8	Kángra	8	12	20	4	2	6	177	103	280	28	23	51
9	Hoshiárpur	11	11	22	7	4	11	164	85	249	20	14	34
10	Jullundur	6	16	22	14	5	19	141	67	208	14	7	21
11	Ludhiána	12	13	25	4	5	9	117	71	188	7	3	10
12	Ferozepore	5	13	18	34	4	38	150	85	235	20	8	28
13	Mooltan	5	...	5	3	1	4	133	77	210	37	18	55
14	Jhang	28	17	45	...	...	...	58	37	95	40	17	57
15	Montgomery	2	1	3	14	...	14	72	42	114	29	7	36
16	Lahore	5	5	10	36	9	45	187	111	298	57	12	69
17	Amritsar	7	17	24	35	13	48	164	106	270	30	15	45
18	Gurdáspur	12	12	24	16	5	21	134	83	217	19	13	32
19	Siálkot	8	2	10	9	2	11	174	117	291	57	10	67
20	Gujrát	3	...	3	8	3	11	106	53	159	32	8	40
21	Gujránwála	3	4	7	6	3	9	130	85	215	102	15	117
22	Shahpur	1	...	1	11	2	13	81	59	140	32	9	41
23	Jhelum	11	1	12	20	7	27	93	49	142	21	11	32
24	Ráwalpindi	2	1	3	55	20	75	167	90	257	26	14	40
25	Hazára	1	...	1	10	2	12	78	33	111	7	3	10
26	Peshávar...	2	1	3	97	13	110	79	43	122	10	6	16
27	Kohát	...	...	...	33	5	38	14	10	24	4	3	7
28	Bannu	2	1	3	54	9	63	28	19	47	13	7	20
29	Dera Ismail Khan	1	2	3	25	3	28	87	51	138	20	8	28
30	Dera Ghází Khan	3	3	6	20	6	26	43	33	76	16	7	23
31	Muzaffargarh	2	2	4	11	...	11	65	59	124	34	18	52
	Total	193	270	463	576	137	713	3,294	2,105	5,399	817	333	1,150

DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1900—concluded.

9			10			11							
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
											From all causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,286	4,471	9,757	39,579	35,219	74,798	8·25	1·68	70·02	3·64	0·25	95·42	97·56	96·41
3,474	2,943	6,417	21,239	18,937	40,176	3·49	0·57	51·33	1·62	0·17	67·76	68·36	68·04
3,558	3,029	6,587	17,451	15,803	33,254	1·72	2·45	32·17	2·89	0·62	49·83	49·59	49·72
5,189	4,751	9,940	17,390	16,872	34,262	0·60	0·52	34·13	2·63	0·41	50·84	57·55	53·94
6,278	5,703	11,981	32,396	31,092	63,488	2·01	0·15	55·39	1·78	0·48	69·27	79·03	73·73
4,984	5,025	10,009	25,297	24,533	49,830	0·30	0·06	45·89	2·55	0·33	57·15	66·69	61·48
199	123	322	412	339	751	...	0·03	10·92	3·01	0·54	22·61	29·89	25·40
3,216	3,083	6,299	13,480	13,183	26,663	0·001	0·02	25·23	1·09	0·47	34·18	36·11	35·11
6,427	5,937	12,364	20,420	20,841	41,261	0·13	0·06	27·02	1·04	0·31	37·81	44·19	40·79
6,258	7,007	13,265	16,190	17,349	33,539	0·37	0·10	21·29	0·68	0·30	33·62	42·34	37·63
5,087	5,258	10,345	19,383	19,801	39,184	0·68	0·21	41·41	1·81	0·36	54·70	67·29	60·41
5,192	4,927	10,119	38,377	36,371	74,748	3·07	0·51	69·36	1·70	0·37	81·77	92·75	86·77
2,288	2,147	4,435	9,306	8,420	17,726	0·35	0·28	19·76	0·57	0·44	27·40	29·94	28·55
3,330	3,059	6,389	13,852	11,962	25,814	1·32	1·02	40·58	1·10	0·45	59·22	58·86	59·10
2,903	2,700	5,603	9,984	9,319	19,303	1·01	1·22	24·10	0·76	0·33	37·04	40·54	38·65
7,804	7,111	14,915	32,358	30,340	62,698	2·74	0·79	40·31	1·03	0·40	55·87	63·67	59·39
7,243	7,832	15,075	22,462	23,154	45,616	0·57	0·19	28·43	1·24	0·39	41·45	51·56	46·03
6,277	5,745	12,022	21,544	21,700	43,244	0·39	0·02	30·41	2·06	0·31	42·15	50·51	45·97
6,141	5,995	12,136	24,061	24,742	48,803	0·47	0·81	30·72	1·02	0·34	41·16	48·13	44·42
3,171	2,959	6,130	13,234	12,481	25,715	0·40	0·61	23·73	0·73	0·28	33·04	34·64	33·80
3,592	3,542	7,134	15,935	14,971	30,906	0·67	0·43	32·54	0·31	0·50	42·05	48·12	44·79
2,562	2,286	4,848	7,414	6,852	14,266	1·08	0·19	16·55	0·87	0·40	28·72	29·11	28·91
2,305	2,069	4,374	10,431	9,964	20,395	1·03	0·15	23·97	0·96	0·35	33·11	34·27	33·67
3,529	3,371	6,900	14,148	12,961	27,109	0·98	0·42	21·81	0·25	0·44	31·61	32·59	32·07
2,401	2,031	4,432	7,142	6,904	14,046	0·61	0·45	18·53	0·32	0·28	28·22	30·96	29·50
1,217	879	2,096	10,059	8,573	18,632	1·48	1·48	20·90	0·12	0·37	27·83	25·98	27·43
584	489	1,073	3,287	2,778	6,065	6·14	0·69	19·92	0·23	0·38	34·04	32·30	33·24
1,211	886	2,097	6,186	5,390	11,576	1·96	0·05	22·72	0·53	0·36	31·64	30·90	31·29
1,597	1,316	2,913	8,005	6,949	14,954	0·80	0·07	22·89	0·78	0·41	31·10	30·88	31·00
555	475	1,030	5,969	4,961	10,930	2·00	0·04	21·94	0·46	0·33	27·34	27·33	27·33
507	479	9[illegible]6	5,511	4,948	10,459	0·05	0·09	23·95	0·27	0·50	26·64	28·41	27·45
114,365	107,628	221,993	502,502	477,709	980,211	1·37	0·51	33·37	1·26	0·38	45·53	50·20	47·69

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1900.

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Income. In hand on 1st January 1900. Rs.	A.	P.	Received during the year. From Government. Rs.	A.	P.	From Local Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From private subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10	1,392	2	9	...	...		18,508	14	1	1,316	12	3	21,127	13	1
Rohtak	6	...	.	..	...	..	...	7,622	0	9	224	10	9	7,846	11	6
Gurgaon	9	...		..	...	..	..	12,899	6	7	158	1	6	13,058	5	1
Delhi	9	...	..	.	...	..	.	25,226	5	0	572	5	6	25,798	10	6
Karnál	12	...		.	...	..	...	15,648	4	5	510	2	0	16,158	6	5
Ambala	7	280	0	0	1,980	0	0	16,352	1	8	670	15	0	19,283	0	8
Simla	2	...	..	..	300	0	0	5,854	9	10	21,143	1	11	27,297	11	9
Kángra	9	...	.	...	...	.	...	12,247	3	2	1,245	9	0	13,492	12	2
Hoshiárpur	15	...	.	...	...	...	...	19,261	0	9	765	3	6	20,026	4	3
Jullundur	10	...	...	.	...		...	17,7[illegible]4	8	7	1,074	2	11	18,798	11	[illegible]
Ludhiána	8	8,588	[illegible]	7	...	..		11,078	13	5	579	12	8	20,246	10	[illegible]
Ferozepore	10	183	11	10	...		...	12,407	10	3	4,006	1[illegible]	3	16,603	3	4
Mooltan	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	26,[illegible]84	13	0	231	0	6	26,815	14	4
Jhang	9	...	.	.	...	..	...	20,363	7	3	163	3	3	20,526	10	6
Montgomery ...	8	...			1,195	0	0	8,567	1	11	956	5	9	10,718	7	8
Lahore	7	866	6	10	3,192	0	0	20,723	15	1	10,099	8	0	34,881	13	11
Amritsar	10	...	.	.	...	.	...	34,973	15	7	755	10	0	35,729	9	7
Gurdáspur	12	...	..	...	...	...	..	16,636	13	9	1,626	15	11	18,263	13	8
Siálkot	10	...	...	...	...	.	...	16,610	7	5	173	9	7	16,784	1	0
Gujrát	12	...		...	...	...	...	13,249	3	9	146	3	3	13,395	7	0
Gujránwála	13	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	17,560	9	7	873	[illegible]	0	19,433	9	7
Shahpur	10	...	...	...	...	...	.	13,386	14	0	255	2	7	13,642	0	[illegible]
Jhelum	8	479	10	8	792	0	0	14,952	6	9	1,048	7	3	17,272	8	8
Ráwalpindi	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,910	3	8	22,674	8	3	55,584	11	11
Abbott-abad ...	6	119	12	2	1,064	2	0	13,666	15	3	592	13	0	15,443	10	[illegible]
Peshávar	11	...	...	.	...	..		26,040	15	10	29	7	0	26,070	6	10
Kohát	3	...	..		2,774	0	0	3,224	0	0	765	0	0	6,763	0	0
Bannu	5	...	.	...	2,230	0	0	9,076	6	0	...		...	11,306	6	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9	96	7	6	2,056	7	3	13,419	12	1	400	10	6	15,073	5	4
Dera Gházi Khan ...	6	...	...	...	1,727	1	9	10,659	12	1	51	13	0	12,448	10	10
Muzaffargarh ..	7	6	8	0	...		..	11,297	8	9	521	6	3	11,825	7	0
Trans Border Hospitals.	3	45	0	0	6,567	8	2	...	...	...	10	8	0	6,624	0	[illegible]
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	1	19,980	2	11	27,412	2	2	7,000	0	0	8,269	13	11	62,662	3	0
Total ...	277	32,953	15	3	51,290	5	4	5,05,746	5	1	81,913	9	3	6,71,904	[illegible]	11

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1900—continued.

Districts.	Number of patients treated during the year.			Sexes of the in and out door patients treated during the year.			
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hissar	2,970	88,388	91,358	48,854	19,941	22,563	91,358
Rohtak	1,233	62,026	63,259	38,475	11,304	13,480	63,259
Gurgaon	1,630	75,326	76,956	44,735	13,758	18,463	76,956
Delhi	3,094	126,375	129,469	72,632	22,392	34,445	129,469
Karnál	2,332	122,664	124,996	68,443	26,758	29,795	124,996
Ambala	1,916	102,178	104,094	62,119	20,470	21,505	104,094
Simla	1,052	20,993	22,045	18,250	2,120	1,675	22,045
Kángra	415	101,595	102,010	68,842	20,512	12,656	102,010
Hoshiárpur	1,216	141,120	142,336	78,306	31,330	32,700	142,336
Jullundur	3,609	124,642	128,251	66,188	27,257	34,806	128,251
Ludhiána	1,529	108,907	110,436	60,944	23,937	25,555	110,436
Ferozepore	2,484	95,715	98,199	60,723	19,613	17,863	98,199
Mooltan	3,133	131,687	134,820	73,095	29,437	32,288	134,820
Jhang	1,908	95,466	97,374	55,754	18,840	22,780	97,374
Montgomery ...	1,135	64,805	65,940	34,822	11,351	19,767	65,940
Lahore, including Mayo Hospital.	6,242	132,819	139,061	68,169	31,020	39,872	139,061
Amritsar	2,926	154,979	157,905	75,233	41,961	40,711	157,905
Gurdáspur	1,540	149,391	150,931	82,281	30,720	37,930	150,931
Siálkot	1,217	148,190	149,407	76,393	32,362	40,652	149,407
Gujrát	695	126,650	127,345	60,437	29,650	37,258	127,345
Gujránwála	871	148,429	149,300	72,160	31,857	45,283	149,300
Shahpur	1,233	114,635	115,868	58,666	23,793	33,409	115,868
Jhelum	996	95,443	96,439	49,695	18,912	27,832	96,439
Ráwalpindi ...	2,697	133,646	136,343	71,490	27,487	37,366	136,343
Abbott-ábad ...	1,702	86,750	88,452	52,582	13,175	22,695	88,452
Peshawar	2,228	224,032	226,260	126,620	37,922	61,718	226,260
Kohát	1,159	39,853	41,012	21,411	6,994	12,607	41,012
Bannu	1,245	74,756	76,001	34,429	15,809	25,763	76,001
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,286	97,702	98,988	58,049	16,470	24,469	98,988
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,571	87,155	88,726	49,990	15,839	22,897	88,726
Muzaffargarh ...	1,168	77,488	78,656	42,717	15,246	20,693	78,656
Trans Border Hospitals.	896	25,229	26,125	21,566	1,901	2,658	26,125
Total ...	59,328	3,379,034	3,438,362	1,874,070	690,138	874,154	3,438,362

No. 54.—Statement showing the Working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab during the year 1900—concluded.

Districts.	Expenditure.															Remaining in hand on 31st December 1900.		
	Expended during the year.																	
	On establishment.			On medicines, diet and contingencies.			On building and repairs.			Investments.			Total.					
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hissar	10,003	5	4	8,533	9	7	527	13	5	..	...	...	19,064	12	4	2,063	0	9
Rohtak	4,525	2	11	2,406	11	11	914	12	8	...	..	...	7,846	11	6	...	...	...
Gurgaon	8,422	2	5	3,526	0	11	947	13	5	...	...	...	12,896	0	9	162	4	4
Delhi	11,618	8	0	13 844	7	6	335	11	0	...	...	...	25,798	10	6	...	...	...
Karnál	9,240	0	7	6,094	14	1	823	7	9	...	...	...	16,158	6	5	...	...	...
Ambala	10,426	15	1	7,273	15	8	1,143	0	6	...	...	...	18,844	4	3	438	12	5
Simla	11,529	15	6	14,431	15	11	1,335	12	4	...	...	...	27,297	11	9	...	...	...
Kángra	6,847	6	4	5,923	2	1	722	3	9	...	...	...	13,492	12	2	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	11,665	5	10	6,544	11	5	1,816	3	0	...	...	...	20,026	4	3	...	...	...
Jullundur	11,043	10	6	7,113	7	3	641	9	9	...	...	...	18,798	11	6	...	...	...
Ludhiána	6,753	12	4	4,724	11	2	924	15	0	...	...	...	12,413	6	6	7,833	4	2
Ferozepore	10,669	5	5	5,432	2	4	327	7	9	...	...	...	16,428	15	6	174	3	10
Mooltan	13 123	2	0	8,629	6	0	5,063	6	4	...	...	...	26,815	14	4	...	...	...
Jhang	9,783	7	6	7,054	1	1	3,689	1	11	...	...	...	20 526	10	6	...	...	...
Montgomery ...	6,978	12	1	3 306	14	7	432	13	0	...	...	...	10,718	7	8	...	...	...
Lahore	22,234	13	11	9,929	11	0	1,437	4	5	...	...	...	33,601	13	4	1,280	0	7
Amritsar	18,945	12	3	15,242	5	10	1,541	7	6	...	...	...	35 729	9	7	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	12,088	7	6	5,824	10	9	350	11	5	...	...	...	18,263	13	8	...	...	...
Siálkot	10,260	1	2	5 759	13	4	764	2	6	...	...	...	16,784	1	0	...	...	...
Gujrát	8,762	4	7	3,856	7	2	776	11	3	...	...	...	13 395	7	0	...	...	...
Gujránwála	11,801	5	6	5,826	12	6	805	7	7	...	...	...	18,433	9	7	1,000	0	0
Shahpur	8,153	0	11	4.973	7	5	515	8	3	...	...	...	13.642	0	7	...	...	...
Jhelum	9,934	1	7	5,579	2	6	659	12	1	...	...	...	16,173	0	2	1,099	8	6
Ráwalpindi	11,928	10	8	14,066	8	3	14,589	9	0	15,000	0	0	55,584	11	11	...	...	...
Abbott-abad ...	9,266	11	6	4,728	7	5	1,448	7	6	...	...	...	15,443	10	5	...	...	...
Pesháwar	13,699	11	11	11,127	13	8	1,242	13	3	...	...	...	26,070	6	10	...	...	...
Kohát	4,079	0	0	2,296	0	0	388	0	0	...	...	...	6,763	0	0	...	...	...
Bannu	6,824	2	8	3,662	3	4	820	0	0	...	...	...	11,306	6	0	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	9,392	0	0	5,425	13	8	1,065	12	6	...	...	...	15,883	10	2	89	11	2
Dera Gházi Khan ...	7,659	10	9	4,482	0	7	306	15	6	...	...	...	12,448	10	10	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	6,059	4	2	4.938	4	6	680	8		...	...	...	11,678	1	0	147	6	0
Trans-Border Hospitals.	3,106	4	1	3,490	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,597	0	2	27	0	0
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	15,364	0	6	21,922	0	5	4,518	0	0	...	...	...	41,804	0	11	20,858	2	1
Total ...	3,32,200	7	6	2,37,972	9	11	51,557	11	8	15,000	0	0	6,36,730	13	1	35,173	5	10

No. 55.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1900-01.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Population and area of the Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator, including Native Superintendents.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.	Primary Vaccination.	Secondary Vaccination.		Rs. A. P.	
District Establishment	* 20,750,040	Square miles. 110,463	306	555,031	137,635	98·92	79·52	2,264	0 2 0	9,879
Dispensary Establishment			...	218	233	95·31	80·18	...	...	
Cantonment Establishment			7	5,081	3,473	97·63	83·33	† 1,137	0 3 11	
Special Staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab			23	67,424	13,401	96·29	67·65	3,514	0 5 1	
			336	627,754	154,742	98·65	78·70	2,329	0 2 4	

* *Vide* column 3 of Statement No. I of Annual Vaccination Report, Punjab, for the year 1900-01.
† The average number of persons vaccinated by the Cantonment Establishment is calculated on the work done by seven Vaccinators, as the work in the Cantonment of Peshāwar was performed by the District Vaccinator who is allowed Rs. 5 per mensem.

No. 56.—Statement showing Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Punjab at the end of the year 1900-01.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		University Education. Arts Colleges.	University Education. Professional Colleges.	School Education, General. Secondary Schools.	School Education, General. Primary Schools.	School Education, Special. Training Schools.	School Education, Special. All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
110,667	Towns 179	Males 12,102,011	Institutions, For Males ...	13	1	372	2,367	6	13	2,772	378	3,505	6,655	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	18·86
	Villages 35,103	Females 10,353,808	Institutions, For Females ...	...	...	34	315	...	2	351	...	473	824		2·33
			Total ...	13	1	406	2,682	6	15	3,123	378	3,978	7,479		21·19
	Total ... 35,282	Total ... 22,455,819	Scholars, Males	1,251	167	65,392	105,352	322	2,013	174,497	6,541	54,456	235,494	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	12·97
			Scholars, Females	...	11	2,675	12,068	...	154	14,908	...	8,762	23,670	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·52
			Total ...	1,251	178	68,067	117,420	322	2,167	189,405	6,541	63,218	259,164	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.	7·69

No. 57.—COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	1	182	186	166	1	31	26	23	3	406	420	363	7	533	574	472
Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	99	99	84	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional Training.																
Medicine	1	178	181	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	360	367	340	1	31	26	23	4	505	519	447	7	533	574	472
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys. High Schools ...	4	1,236	1,261	1,163	28	8,493	8,594	7,400	36	9,960	10,143	8,657	41	8,136	8,101	6,531
For Boys. Middle Schools—English ...	...	...	...	..	59	11,308	11,386	9,560	25	2,883	2,806	2,445	60	4,982	5,113	4,212
For Boys. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...		...	...	...	119	18,349	18,419	15,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	2	314	302	294	...	...	...	...	7	561	539	490	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—English ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	737	653	605	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	5	361	371	308	5	616	613	455	1	131	130	84
Total ...	6	1,550	1,563	1,457	211	38,511	38,764	32,841	87	14,757	14,754	12,652	102	13,249	13,337	10,837
Primary Schools.																
For Boys	5	488	491	422	1,719	79,375	76,864	65,335	531	21,500	20,952	18,037	112	3,954	3,480	2,937
For Girls	..	...	...	...	188	6,899	6,671	5,206	100	4,610	4,442	3,402	17	594	589	428
Total ...	5	488	491	422	1,907	86,274	83,535	70,541	641	26,110	25,394	21,439	129	4,548	4,069	3,365
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters.	6	322	348	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	(a) 382	237	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	248	201	171
Medical Schools ...	1	256	262	250	...	...	...	...	3	(b) 125	110	105	1	(c) 43	53	48
Industrial Schools ...	1	435	429	323	(d) 5	519	512	401	...	...	...	...	1	68	34	12
Other Schools	1	91	92	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,486	1,368	1,313	5	519	512	401	3	125	110	105	3	379	288	231
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	23	3,884	3,789	3,552	2,124	125,335	122,837	103806	735	41,497	40,777	34,643	241	18,689	18,368	14,895

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. Advanced Teaching—
   - (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   - (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... { For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...
3. Do. do. the Qurán* ... ... { For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... ... { For Boys ... ... / For Girls ... ...

Total ... ...

GRAND TOTAL ... ...

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1900-01.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						
Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
12	1,152	1,152	902	27	4	33	853	258	4	...	...
1	99	70	99	6	...	...	46	53	...	...	...
1	178	178	...	...	4	14	136	24	...	11	...
14	1,429	1,400	1,001	33	8	47	1,035	335	4	11	...
109	27,825	20,202	18,986	26,776	637	478	17,528	9,153	29	3	...
144	19,173	10,557	9,395	19,173	351	108	12,577	6,112	25	56	...
119	18,349	...	9,274	18,349	...	10	12,067	6,263	9	...	...
9	875	875	93	352	721	147	1	...	6	...	25
14	737	647	...	267	534	17	...	...	27	...	79
11	1,108	27	158	1,108	...	246	595	267	...	...	...
406	68,067	32,308	37,906	66,025	2,243	1,165	42,768	21,795	96	59	104
2,367	105,317	1,449	17,324	105,317	5	441	58,897	45,445	509	33	...
315	12,103	106	347	12,008	93	215	8,069	3,667	59	...	68
2,682	117,420	1,555	17,671	117,325	118	656	66,966	49,112	568	33	68
6	322	30	252	305	...	4	190	128	...	...	...
1	(a) 382	...	...	...	14	9	198	161	...	...	...
1	248	225	...	23	...	2	193	53	...	...	...
5	424	23	87	276	14	24	215	171	...	3	...
7	(e) 1,022	225	28	870	1	7	350	654	10	...	...
1	(f) 91	...	...	...	...	...	34	57	...	...	...
21	2,489	500	367	1,474	29	46	1,180	1,224	10	3	...
3,123	189,405	35,763	56,945	184,857	2,398	1,914	111,949	72,466	678	106	172
288	4,615	...	4,541	96	...	...	207	4,400	8	...	...
90	1,926	...	1,774	154	...	...	1,926	...	...	...	...
965	20,767	4	339	20,444	...	19	17,718	2,90[illegible]	126	15	...
58	1,903	...	167	1,771	...	...	1,339	564	...	...	12
2,523	33,764	...	33,245	[illegible]79	...	...	789	32,064	11	623	...
393	5,317	...	5,307	10	...	...	1	5,316	...	...	210
17	299	20	18	271	20	21	143	44	71	...	...
22	1,168	211	35	965	132	23	388	591	34	...	32
4,356	69,759	235	45,426	24,290	152	63	22,511	46,781	252	638	264
7,479	259,164	35,998	102,371	209,147	2,550	1,977	134,460	119,247	930	744	436

30

Remarks.

(a). Classification—

I Division—

Section A.—One hundred and four boys: all learn free-hand drawing from flat copies and geometrical definitions; 39 learn chip-carving; 18 learn repoussé work; 3 learn blacksmith's work; and 42 learn elementary modelling.

Section B.—Forty three boys: all learn advanced free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry; 22 practise carving and joinery; 20 elementary modelling; and 1 repoussé work.

II Division.—Forty boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry, and modelling in clay; 28 learn painting; 6 carving and joinery; 3 repoussé work; and 3 blackmith's work.

III Division.—Sixteen boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, and perspective; 9 practise ornamental drawing and design; 2 carving and joinery; 2 repoussé work; and 3 blackmith's work.

IV Division.—Forty-nine boys; all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 22 practise applied designs for building decoration; 21 joinery and carving; 2 pottery; 2 blacksmith's work; and 2 repoussé

Engineering Class.—Fifty-two boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating, building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.

(b). One hundred and seventeen learn Yunáni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian, and 18 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindi. In Tibbiya Medical School, Delhi, 25 boys learn Surgery.

(c). Medical School for Women—
15 Attend Medical Class.
5 „ Compounders' Class.
7 „ Midwifery.
16 „ Nurses' Class.

(d). Includes one School for Girls.

(e). Two hundred and seventy-five boys learn carpentry and drawing; 292 carpentry only; 294 drawing only; 69 smith's work; 56 wood-working; 47 engraving; 15 photography; 20 mechanics; 84 boys prepare themselves for appointments as typists, accounts clerks and short-hand writers; and 108 girls learn sewing.

(f).—All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica.

* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.

No. 58.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
Arts Colleges.							
English	47,201	...	...	16,007	...	...	63,208
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Medicine	65,086	2,754	3,311	8,818	...	...	79,969
Total ...	1,12,287	2,754	3,311	24,825	...	...	1,43,177
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys: High Schools	14,441	...	1,200	21,152	1,044	(a) 19,983	57,820
For Boys: Middle Schools, English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: High Schools	5,994	...	...	5,705	953	(b) 7,332	19,984
For Girls: Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls: Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,435	...	1,200	26,857	1,997	27,315	77,804
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	3,779	...	...	1,585	...	947	6,311
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,779	...	...	1,585	...	947	6,311
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Schools for Special Instruction.							
Training Schools for Masters	61,481	302	107	...	...	..	61,890
Schools of Art	16,465	5	1	354	20	224	17,069
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	19,396	...	...	...	...	...	19,396
Industrial Schools	9,267	...	...	293	...	...	9,560
Other Schools	18,856	...	...	...	...	(c) 19,904	38,760
Total ...	1,25,465	307	108	647	20	20,128	1,46,675
BUILDINGS	43,454	...	...	...	...	...	43,454
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	5,852	...	...	...	...	(d) 4,736	10,588
Total ...	49,306	...	...	...	...	4,736	54,042
UNIVERSITY							
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN: SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	3,11,272	3,061	4,619	53,914	2,017	53,126	4,28,099

(a) Includes Rs. 13 316 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 4,727 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.
(d) From Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,641.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1900-01.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
NSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,234	1,920	...	...	5,154	10,800	300	1,525	26,177	2,977	10,215	50,(94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,059	158	28	206	657	7,088	20,196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,234	1,920	...	...	5,154	22,859	458	1,553	26,383	3,634	17,303	72,190
1,200	9,328	99,284	1,29,538	768	191	2,40,309	76,409	1,089	18,677	1,30,321	7,391	41,182	2,84,069
...	21,664	45,088	90,567	2,723	660	1,60,702	16,128	2,520	2,861	23,646	4,163	13,518	62,836
...	71,627	17,149	39,881	456	39	1,29,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,757	...	...	24,120	16	20,386	62,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,923	197	...	7,861	166	14,899	40,046
851	234	9,092	...	...	...	10,177	9,510	32	520	253	1,589	4,598	16,502
3,051	1,02,853	1,70,613	2,59,986	3,947	890	5,40,340	1,36,727	3,838	22,058	1,95,201	13,325	94,580	4,65,732
120	3,02,574	39,296	53,488	255	204	3,95,937	3,963	27,564	5,753	12,922	8,921	15,472	74,555
3,803	17,727	23,521	...	...	4	45,055	7,095	1,488	2,623	1,978	6,173	18,711	38,068
3,923	3,20,301	62,817	53,488	255	208	4,40,992	11,058	29,052	8,376	14,900	15,094	34,143	1,12,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	6	1,201	...	1,365	271	3,080
...	929	8,848	1,308	58	98	11,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	929	8,848	1,308	58	98	11,241	237	6	1,201	...	1,365	271	3,080
1,002	4,633	19,682	...	...	16	25,333	475	...	...	...	...	37,474	37,949
...	6,545	6,756	...	...	...	13,301	168	...	...	...	3,552	3,494	7,214
1,002	11,178	26,438	...	...	16	38,634	643	...	...	...	3,552	40,968	45,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,976	4,35,261	2,71,950	3,16,702	4,260	1,212	10,36,361	1,71,524	33,354	33,188	2,36,484	36,970	1,87,268	6,98,78[illegible]

No. 58.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1	23	24	25	26
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*				
English	19,278	6,438	16,740	42,456
Oriental	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,278	6,438	16,740	42,456
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*				
For Boys — High Schools	62,406	18,449	34,616	1,15,471
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	29,855	10,834	7,050	47,739
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular..	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular...	...	288	1,106	1,394
Total ...	92,261	29.571	42,772	1,64,604
Primary Schools.				
For Boys	3,463	1,982	5,171	10,616
For Girls	19	1,507	2,187	3,713
Total ...	3,482	3,489	7,358	14,329
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*				
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	13,104	...	...	13,104
Medical Schools	...	3,323	...	3,323
Industrial Schools	244	4,534	...	4,778
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,348	7,857	...	21,205
BUILDINGS	...	...	4,841	4,841
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	248	827	1,075
Total ...	...	248	5,668	5,916
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SECONDARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN — SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,28,369	47,603	72,538	2,48,510

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1900-01—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM,					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
58,001	300	4,759	63,382	36,370	1,62,812	
12,059	158	28	206	7,745	20,196	
65,086	2,754	3,311	8,818	...	79,969	
1,35,146	3,212	8,098	72,406	44,115	2,62,977	
92,050	10,417	1,19,161	3,52,417	1,23,624	6,97,669	
16,128	24,184	47,949	1,44,068	38,948	2,71,277	
...	71,627	17,149	39,881	495	1,29,152	
23,751	...	...	29,825	28,687	82,263	
16,923	197	...	7,861	15,065	40,046	
10,361	266	9,612	253	7,581	28,073	
1,59,213	1,06,691	1,93,871	5,74,305	2,14,400	12,48,480	
7,862	3,30,138	45,049	71,458	32,912	4,87,419	
10,898	19,215	26,144	1,997	28,582	86,836	
18,760	3,49,353	71,193	73,455	61,494	5,74,255	
61,481	302	107	...	...	61,890	
16,465	5	1	354	244	17,069	
...	...	...	13,104	...	13,104	
19,633	6	1,201	...	4,959	25,799	
9,267	929	8,848	1,845	4,690	25,579	
18,856	...	...	...	19,904	38,760	
1,25,702	1,242	10,157	15,303	29,797	1,82,201	
44,931	4,633	19,682	...	42,331	1,11,577	
6,020	6,545	6,756	...	(a) 12,857	32,178	(a) From Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,641.
50,951	11,178	26,438	...	55,188	1,43,755	
9,891	222	37	93,839	9,890	1,13,879	
48,512	...	...	...	...	48,512	
1,55,316	17,187	1,406	...	...	1,73,909	
14,886	997	1,541	...	7,793	25,217	
4,935	1,656	778	...	3,724	11,093	
11,546	46,760	11,119	...	6,081	75,506	
6,418	371	...	...	32	6,821	
15,774	6,148	4,036	...	17,655	43,613	
32,122	29,143	19,560	1,08,287	(b) 2,02,716	3,91,828	(b) Includes Rs. 88,735 from Imperial Revenues.
2,99,400	1,02,484	38,477	2,02,126	2,47,891	8,90,378	
7,89,172	5,74,160	3,48,234	9,37,595	(c) 6,52,885	33,02,046	(c) Includes Rs. 1,28,323 from Imperial Revenues.

No. 59.—Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Punjab during the year 1900-1901.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	1	...	2	11	1	...	10	22	7	...	...	4	11	...	...	11	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	2	5	40	98	56	153	347	27	37	28	31	123	...	3	95	25	...
3. First Arts	2	5	5	12	57	(a) 143	179	(b) 143	522	26	(a) 80	106	(b) 28	240	4	9	171	56	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	6	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...
3. First Arts Oriental Faculty	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...
4. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	1	2	...	7	2	5	14	...	4	2	3	9	...	...	9	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	7	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	12	17	...	4	...	6	10	...	...	1	9	...
5. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	6	7	...	9	9	3	21	...	7	3	1	11	...	...	11	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Do. Panjábí	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	7	12	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	8	...
Do. Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	7	8	...	6	25	8	39	...	6	17	4	27	...	...	27	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	1	2	3	...	5	8	2	15	...	3	7	1	11	...	...	...	11	...
Do. Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	9	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	...
Do. Panjábí	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.																			
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	64	...	64	...	...	25	...	25	...	2	20	3	...
2. Intermediate Examination	...	...	1	1	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	39	...	39	...	...	32	7	...
3. Licentiate Examination in Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	57	15	72	...	...	25	5	30	...	...	26	4	...
4. First Certificate Examination in Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	70	24	94	...	...	32	13	45	...	...	32	13	...
5. Preliminary do. do.	...	...	1	1	...	...	77	18	95	...	...	35	7	42	...	1	35	6	...
Medicine.																			
1. M. B.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	(c) 36	...	...	...	36	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	13	3	...
3. { First M. B.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Do. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	43	...	...	...	43	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	22	4	...
4. Preliminary Scientific	1	...	...	1	(d) 23	...	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...
5. Special Certificate Class Examination for Females	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																			
Matriculation ... ... { Boys	37	41	36	114	690	655	506	446	2,297	479	398	280	340	1,297	14	25	959	298	1
Girls	1	11	...	12	1	17	...	...	18	...	15	...	...	15	9	6	...	...	...
Middle School Examination ... { Boys	210	58	83	351	3,611	1,232	1,326	1,083	7,255	2,484	779	786	326	4,375	28	32	3,045	1,268	2
Girls	5	25	1	31	35	116	5	...	156	17	70	4	...	91	38	26	9	18	...
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys	1,461	89	33	1,583	12,099	2,048	623	37	14,807	9,253	1,457	422	28	11,160	111	60	7,110	3,874	5
Girls	94	58	1	153	307	263	1	...	571	224	164	1	...	389	108	36	155	88	1
Lower Primary Examination ... Girls	147	69	1	217	756	426	6	...	1,188	453	266	5	...	724	...	59	487	178	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper	1	...	...	1	55	...	...	20	75	49	...	...	7	56	...	...	35	21	...
Lower	6	...	...	6	269	...	...	47	316	205	...	...	26	231	...	1	140	90	...
2. Training-School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	1	3	...	4	4	5	...	...	9	4	3	...	...	7	...	1	2	4	...
Lower	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	1	...	...	1	(e) 151	...	...	...	151	(e) 132	...	...	...	132	...	1	93	38	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying ...	1	...	1	2	18	...	6	4	28	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	5	2	...
5. Industrial School Examination	4	...	...	4	223	...	...	...	223	138	...	...	...	138	...	...	52	86	...
6. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	55	...	...	...	55	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	18	34	...

(a) Includes $\frac{8}{18}$ Science Faculty from Lahore Forman Christian College.
(b) Includes $\frac{1}{4}$ Science Faculty.
(c) Includes two girls.

(d) Includes one girl.
(e) Includes one girl.

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1900-01.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Muir Press	Buláki Dás	1	...
	Delhi Press	Hazári Tansukh	...	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matába Press ...	Nusrat Ali	1	...
	Fárúqi Press	Muhammad Muazzam	...	...
	Yúsufi Press	Ali Husain	...	...
	Mujtabái Press	Maulvi Abdul Abad	...	...
	Zeb Káshi Press	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Hindu Press	Kishen Lál	...	...
	Jauhar-i-Hind Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Ansári Press	Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press ...	Sen & Co.	...	...
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	Ramzán Shah	...	1
	Chaman Parkásh Press ...	Girdhári Lál	...	...
	Rái Bhawáni Parshád Press ...	Ditto	...	...
	Iftikhár Press	Ahmad Husain	...	...
	Murtazwi Press	Háfiz Azíz-ud-dín	...	...
	Maha Káshi Press	Maha Naráin	1	...
	Giyán Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Faizi Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Khádam ul-Islám Press ...	Ahmad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhím Press ...	Muhammad Ibráhím	...	...
	Razwi Press	Mír Hasan	1	...
	Siddíqi Press	Nazír Husain	...	...
	Bismilla Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Afzal-ul-Matába Press	Abdul Ghaffár Beg	1	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press	Piyáre Lál	...	...
	Azíz-ul-Islám Press	Munawar Ali	...	...
	Tulwín Press	Munshi Lál	1	...
	Imperial Book Depôt Press ...	Amír Chand	1	...
	Akhbár-i-Mufíd-i-'Am Press ...	Badri Naráyan	...	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press	Mazhar Ali	...	...
	Morning Post Press	Mr. T. G. Pyke	1	...
	Liverpool Press	Wazír Mirza and Amír Mirza ...	...	...
	Nizámi Press	Muhammad Miyán	1	...
	Masíah-ul-Matába Press ...	Khwája Maslah-ud-dín	...	...
	Victoria Press	Shi Gopál	...	...
	Muslim Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1900-01—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-Papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi—concld.	Sulemáni Press	Haqdád Khán	...	...
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press	Abdul Rahím	...	...
	Islámi Press	Muhammad Said Khán	...	...
	Usmáni Press	Ghulám Ahmad Khán	...	...
	Hamídi Press	Hamidulla	...	...
	Imperial Native Press	Raghbar Dyál	1	...
	Mamba-i-Faiz Press	Rahím-ud-dín	...	...
	Fauq Káshi Press	Chandi Parshád	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Kallu Mal	...	...
	Curzon Press	Mirza Hairat	1	...
	Shams-ul-Islám Press	Núr Husain	...	...
	Sultán Press	Muhammad Sultán	1	...
	Jám-i-Jahan Press	Abdul Rahím	...	...
	Aslam Press	Muhammad Aslam	...	...
	The General Printing Press	Ganeshi Lál	1	...
	Rangín Press	Amín Khán	...	...
	Rahmáni Press	Nazir Husain	...	...
	Fateh ul-Islám Press	Mír Ahmad	...	...
	Nazar Press	Nazar-ud-dín and Muhammad Siddíq.	1	...
	Gulshan-i-Ibráhím Press	Muhammad Ibráhím and Muhammad Ismail.	...	...
	Edward Press	Yakub Beg	1	...
	Mustansar Press	Mustansar Ali	1	...
Karnal	Shaháb Kháni Press	Shaháb ud dín Hasan	...	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Káshi Rám	...	...
	Azízi Press (Taraori)	Fateh Muhammad	...	...
	Rabáni Press	Muhammad Habíb Khán	...	...
Hissar	Qádri Press	Núr Mustafa	...	...
Ambala	Empress Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Weatherly Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Yúsaf Ali	...	...
	Medical Hall Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Shama Charn Mookarji	...	...
	Edward Printing Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Baij Náth	...	...
	Station Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Abdul Ghafúr	...	...
	Egerton Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Jewa Rám	...	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1900-01—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Ambala—concld.	Khálsa Press (Ambala Cantonment).	Imádulla	...	...
	Súrajbal & Co. Press (Ambala City).	Súraj Bal & Co.	1	...
	Dennys Presr (Kasauli) ...	Abdul Azíz	...	...
	Bilálí Press (Sádhaura) ...	Muhammad Bilál and Karm Singh.	...	...
Ludhiana ...	Nirankári Press	Rikhi Rám	...	...
	American Mission Press ...	Mr. M. Wylie	1	...
	Civil and Military News Press	Ghulám Muhay-ud-dín	1	...
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press	Nánu Mal	1	...
	Hit Kári Press	Nathu Lál, Beri	1	...
	Merchantile Press	Muhammad Umar and Sher Muhammad Khán.	...	...
	Amín Mulki Press	Abdulla Malik	...	...
Simla	Simla News Press	Mr. W. H. Guest	1	...
	Simla Times Press	Mr. G. Corstorphan	2	...
	Simla Courier	Messrs. Cotton & Morris ...	1	...
	Station Press	Mr. J. Thorpe	1	...
	Army Temperance Association Press	Mr. Pilcher	1	...
	Army Press	Abdul Kádir Táib	...	...
Jullundur ...	Sat Dharm Parchárak Press ...	Munshi Rám	1	
	Shamím-i-Hind Press	Shiv Naráin	1	...
	Public Press	Ghulám Ali	...	...
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press	Barkat Ali	1	...
	Sultáni Press	Sultán Ali	1	...
	Qaisari Press	Azíz Bakhsh	...	...
	New Albion Press	Nizám-ud-dín	...	...
	Salam Press	Abdul Salam & Co.	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	Moti Press	Hira Lál	...	...
	Khatri Press	Ganesh Dás	...	
Kangra ...	Jalwa-i-Núr Press	Sultán Bakhsh	...	...
Amritsar ...	National Press	Harji Rám	...	...
	Wazír-i-Hind Press	Wazir Singh	1	...
	Rást Guftár Press	Ghulám Rasúl	1	...
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press	Ghulám Muhammad	1	...
	Anand Parkásh Press	Rám Náth	2	...
	Roz Bazár Press	Ghulám Muhammad	1	...
	Chashma-i-Núr Press	Narsing Dás	1	...
	Dabír-i-Hind Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1900-01—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
AMRITSAR—concluded.	Municipal Press	Municipal Committee	...	...
	Al Korán Wal Sunnat Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr	...	...
	Qánún i-Hind Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press	Abdulla	...	...
	Riáz-i-Hind Press	Núr Ahmad	1	...
	Vakíl-i-Punjab Press	Niáz Ali	...	...
	Amar Press	Natha Singh	...	...
	Public Press	Jai Chand and others	2	...
	Bashír-ul-Hind Press	Bashír Ahmad	1	...
	Qawánín-i-Hind Press	Nakodría Mal	...	...
	Rahnúma-i-Tijárat Press ...	Shib Diál	...	...
	Singh Saha-i-Press	Arjan Singh	...	...
	Shams-ul-Islám Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Anglo-Oriental Manshúr Press...	Munni Lál	...	...
SIALKOT ...	Dennys Press	Hákam Ali	...	...
	Christie Press	Rustomji & Co.	...	...
	Station Press	Káim Ali	...	...
	Imperial Press	Budhe Shah	...	...
	Victoria Press	Gyán Chand	1	...
	Rifáh-i-'Am Press	Rái Díwán Chand	1	...
	Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab Press ...	Brij Lál	1	...
	Mirza Press	Mírza Mawáhid	1	...
	Punjab Press	Ghulám Qádir Fasíh	...	...
	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	1
	Samdi Press	Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Mashír-i-Hind Press	Muhammad Shafi Beg	1	...
	Siálkot Press	Todar Mal	1	...
	City Press	Mírán Bakhsh	...	...
GURDASPUR ...	Gordon Walker Press (Dinanagar).	Azíz-ul-Haq	1	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadia Press (Qádián)	Yákub Ali, Turab	1	...
	Zia-ul-Islám Press	Hakím Fazal Dín	...	1
LAHORE ...	Aftáb-i-Punjab Press	Attar Singh	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Shekh Ahmad	...	...
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press	Háfiz Núr Ahmad	...	1
	Albert Press	Dilbágh Rái	...	1
	Anand Press	Naráyna	...	...
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Rám Chand	...	...
	Azízi Press	Muhammad Abdul Rashíd ...	...	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1900-01—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodi-cals.
Lahore—contd.	Arorbans Press	Sálag Rám	...	2
	Bengáli Press	Upendra Chandra Dás	...	...
	Central Jail Press	Punjab Government, Jail Department.	...	...
	Commercial Printing Press ...	Harnaráin Das	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press	The Honorable Sir W. H. Rattigan, K. C., and others.	1	1
	Dil Kúsha-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh and Ghulám Muhy-ud-dín.	...	...
	Frankfort Press	Arjan Dás	...	...
	Fakhr-ud-dín Press	Fakhr-ud-dín	...	...
	Gul Bahár Press	Bír Bhán and Chúni Lál ...	...	...
	Ghamkhwár-i Hind Press ...	Pandit Dáta Kishen	1	...
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press ...	Gulzár Muhammad	2	...
	Ganesh Parkásh Press	Harsukh Rái	...	...
	Guru Gobind Singh Press ...	Rájindar Singh	1	...
	Islámia Press	Karm Bakhsh	1	1
	Khádim-ul-Talím Punjab Press	Mahbúb 'Alam	2	3
	Khatri Samáchár Press ...	Híra Lál, Kapúr	1	...
	Koh-i-Núr Press	Mussammát Párbati	1	...
	Khálsa Press	Khálsa Press Committee ...	1	...
	Kishen Chandra Press	Sarb Dyál	1	...
	Mufíd-i-'Am Press	Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons.	...	...
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Ditta	...	...
	Moon Press (Meean Meer) ...	Karím Bakhsh	...	...
	Mahesh Jantrála Press ...	Bihári Lál	...	...
	Mitra Vilása Press	Gobind Sahái	1	1

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1900-01—continued.

District.	Name of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodi-cals.
Lahore—concld.	Najam-ul-Hind Press	Channan Dín	1	...
	Newal Kishore Press	Parág Naráin	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press ...	State Railway	...	...
	News Press	Mancherji Mánakji	...	...
	New Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	New Lyall Press	...	...	...
	Punjab Government Press ...	Punjab Government	1	...
	Punjab Christian Press ...	Messrs. George Alfred & Co. ...	1	...
	Punjab Economical Press ...	Punjab Economical Co. ...	2	5
	Punjab Observer Press	Khwája Ahad Shah	1	...
	Qánún-i-Punjab Press	Mahtáb Dín	...	1
	Aftáb-i-'Am Steam Press ...	Mumtáz Ali	2	2
	Siddíqi Press	Abdul Hái	...	...
	Sada-i-Hind Press	Dín Muhammad	3	...
	Shri Dat Parkásh Press ...	Shám Dás	...	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Shams ud-dín ...	1	1
	Síri Akál Press	Beant Singh	1	...
	Sewak Press	Atma Rám	1	1
	Tribune Press	B. J. C. Bose, B. A., and others	1	1
	Táj-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Bakhsh	1	...
	Virja Nand Press	Durga Parshád	1	1
	Victoria Press	Muhammad Ján	1	...
	Háshmi Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Masihi Press	Dr. A. Lancaster	1	...
	St. John Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Atam Press	Atma Rám and Daulat Rám ...	1	1

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab, for the year 1900-01—continued.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat. News-papers.	Publications thereat. Periodicals.
Ferozepore ...	Gouldsbury Press (Cantonment)	Sheo Sahái	...	...
	Ornamental Job Press (Cantonment).	Híra Lál	...	...
	Muir Printing Press (Cantonment).	Chirág-ud-dín	...	...
	Mufíd-i-'Alam Press (City) ...	Tirbeni Parshád and Fateh Chand.	...	...
Gujranwala ...	McKee Press	Muhammad Dín	...	...
	Universal Press	Ata Muhammad	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	Egerton Press	Jíwa Rám, Thápur	2	1
	Victor Press	Madan Mohan Bhargawa ...	...	...
	Royal Press	Ghulám Muhammad and Nádir Ali.	...	...
	Eagle Press	Alla Ditta	...	...
	Frontier Exchange Press ...	Adamji Mámuji	...	...
	Commercial Union Press ...	Kirpa Rám and Nabi Bakhsh...	...	...
	Universal Press	Nitya Nand	...	...
	Eureka Press	Shib Dyál	...	...
	Chandhwín Sadi Press ...	Seráj-ud-dín Ahmad	1	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press ...	Búta Mal	...	...
Jhelum	Siráj-ul-Matába Press	Fakír Muhammad	1	1
Gujrat	Azíz-i-'Alam Press	Mírán Bakhsh	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wilson Press	Bakhsi Rám Labháya	1	...

No. 60.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1900-01—concluded.

District.	Names of Presses.	Names of Proprietors.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Mooltan ...	Victoria Press	Sonu Rám	...	...
	Naubahár Press	Chandu Rám	...	...
	Blooming Press	Ditto	...	...
	Narsing Press	Jamna Dás	...	...
	Dánish-i-Hind Press	Pandit Ráj Náth	...	...
	Diamond Jubilee Press	Abdul Husain Ali	1	...
Jhang	Montgomery Press (Lyallpur)...	Mohan Lál	...	...
D. I. Khan ...	Jagesh Press	Tahl Rám	1	...
	Jhingan Press	Nirmal Dás	...	...
	Commercial Press	D. C. Anand & Sons	...	...
D. G. Khan ...	Sant Press	Sant Parbhu Dyál	...	...
Peshawar ...	Eureka Press	Dúni Chand	...	...
	Commercial Press	Díwán Chand	...	...
	Frontier Press	Mehndi Shah	...	...
	Regimental Press	Officer Commanding South Wales Borderers.	...	...
	Ditto	Officer Commanding Wiltshire Regiment.	...	...
Hazara ...	Punjab Frontier Press	Messrs. R. C. Didden & Sons	...	...
Kohat	Frontier Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...
	Anglo-Vernacular Frontier Press	Hara Singh	...	...
	Sherin Afghánistán Press ...	Rala Rám	...	...
Bannu	Mission Press	Dr. T. L. Pennell	1	...

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Hissar District.											
*Káisth Dharm Sabha, Hissar	The encouragement of Káisth interests and social reforms.	...	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	11th Septr. 1890.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Hissar ...	Protection of infirm and unserviceable kine and oxen.	...	600 0 0	700 0 0	1,300 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1st July 1886.
Jain Sabha, Hissar	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	...	42 0 0	200 0 0	242 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	June 1890.
Arya Samáj, Hissar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
S. H. K. Sanátan Dharm Mandal, Hissar.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects and to support the principles of Sanátan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindús).	...	24 6 0	210 9 0	234 15 0	25	...	...	25	Registered	Septr. 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Propagation of the Gospel	18 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	20	25	45	Ditto	1889
Girls' School, Hissar	Ditto ditto	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	75	...	...	75	Not registered.	Septr. 1895.
Sanátan Dharm Club, Hissar...	Diffusion of Sanátan Dharm	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	March 1892.
Arya Samáj, Hánsi	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	26th Feby. 1889.

Hánsi Hindu Mitra Sabha ...	Social reforms	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	18th March 1897.
Arya Samáj, Bhiwáni	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	10 10 3	10 10 3	36	...	...	36	Ditto	26th April 1890.
Agnew Islámia School, Bhiwáni	Muhammadan education	...	...	384 0 0	384 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1st Septr. 1897.
Gau Rakhshni Sabha, Bhiwáni	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	5	...	...	5	Ditto	March 1885.
Baptist Zanána Girls' School, Bhiwáni.	Native female education	...	...	66 12 0	66 12 0	...	...	60	60	Ditto	June 1890.
Anjuman Islámia, Sirsa ...	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto	Septr. 1888.
Arya Samáj, Sirsa	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto	7th Novr. 1892.
ROHTAK DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Jhajjar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	36 0 0 per annum.	36 0 0 per annum.	13	...	...	13	Not registered.	1891
Quwat ul-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For encouragement of religious and secular education.	187 0 0 per annum.	100 0 0 per annum.	132 0 0 per annum.	419 0 0 per annum	21	...	...	21	Ditto	1893
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhajjar ...	For opening schools, looking after principal mosques, old buildings and tombs of saints, supporting orphans, reforming improper customs and bearing the funeral expenses of dead bodies of Muhammadans destitute of means.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893

* No action is being taken for the present.
† Subscription is collected when necessity arises to do so.

No. 61.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
GURGAON DISTRICT.											
Bhargáva Sabha, Rewári, Gurgaon District.	To provide means for the education of the Bhargáva community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community.	...	609 4 9	368 6 6	1,477 11 3	385	2	...	387	Not registered.	24th Novr. 1888.
	To curtail unnecessary expenses and to effect social reforms.										
	To introduce female education and to succour helpless widows.										
	To submit the wants of the community to the Government.										
	To erect and maintain a Boarding-house chiefly for the boys of the Bhargáva community.										
Arya Samáj, Palwal, Gurgaon District.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1881
Jain Swádasha Pracharin, Farrukhnagar.	Progress in Dharma	...	100 0 0	42 0 0	142 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	6th July 1897.
Mittr Prem Bardhani, Farrukhnagar.	(1) To try to improve the union with each other and to improve morality, &c.	...	25 0 0	33 0 0	58 0 0	11	...	...	11	Ditto	2nd Octr 1896.
	(2) To remove the bad ceremonies and useless expenses.										
	(3) To try to nourish the orphans.										

DELHI DISTRICT.											
Star of Delhi Club	Social intercourse, &c.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	...	...	96	96	Not registered.	1880
Káisth Self-improvement Society.	Social reform and self-improvement	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	140	...	...	140	Ditto	1884
Káisth Anjuman Atfál	Improvement of Káisth lads	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	80	80	Ditto	1885
Anjuman Muid-ul-Islám, Delhi	Religious improvement, education of girls, orphans, &c.	...	353 0 0	3,059 0 0	3,412 0 0	530	...	...	530	Registered 11th May 1895.	1893
Arya Samáj, Delhi	Religious	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	62	...	...	62	Not registered.	1882
Anjuman-i-Islám, Delhi ..	Ditto	...	1,55,000 0 0	...	1,55,000 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1875
The Delhi Institute, Literary and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c.	...	...	4,216 0 0	4,216 0 0	65	...	...	65	Registered	1861
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning science and social improvement.	...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	41	...	...	41	Not registered.	1865
* Bharat Dharm Maha Mandal Sabha.	Religious	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1890
Mayo Industrial School Society	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800 0 0	...	6,000 0 0	7,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	Registered	1870
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000 0 0	...	3,300 0 0	6,300 0 0	600	...	...	600	Ditto	1870
St Joseph's Catholic Library ...	Religious and literary	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1882
KARNÁL DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Ladwa	For diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	1900
Karnál Institute	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers, also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	4 0 0	96 0 0	100 0 0	220	...	120	348	Ditto	March 1887.

* This is only a branch of the main Society. Contributions go to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who is the President.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
KARNAL DISTRICT—*concluded.*											
Arya Samáj, Pánipat	For diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	66 12 0	66 12 0	38	...	...	38	Not registered.	1st March 1899
Sanskrit Pracháran Sabha, Kurkshetra.	To encourage Sanskrit literature	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	70	...	...	70	Ditto	1898
Arya Samáj, Shahabad ...	For diffusion of the Vedic Dharma	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	15th Jany. 1894.
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islámia, Karnál.	For encouragement of religious and secular education among Muhammadans.	...	...	295 0 0	295 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto	16th May 1886.
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islámia, Kaithal.	For encouragement of education	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Ditto	July 1901.
Arya Girls' School, Karnál ...	To teach Hindi Bhásha to girls	...	175 9 9	148 0 0	324 9 9	38	...	...	38	Ditto	20th Septr. 1895
Arya Samáj, Kaithal	For diffusion of religion	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1899
Sanátan Dharma Sabha, Pundri	Ditto	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	100	...	50	150	Ditto	Do
Arya Samáj, Pundri	Ditto	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	24	...	15	39	Ditto	1899

AMBALA DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Ambala City ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	14	...	...	14	Not registered.	1st Decr. 1890.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ambala City	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	32 8 3	...	32 8 3	175	...	...	175	Ditto	1st August 1886.
Singh Sabha, Ambala City ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	16	...	...	16	Registered	16th Decr 1886.
Arya Samáj, Ambala Cantonment.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	8 0 0 per mensem.	8 0 0 per mensem.	47	...	...	47	Not registered.	1883
Singh Sabha, Ambala Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	52	...	...	52	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ambala Cantonment.	To teach the Vedás, &c.	...	...	50 0 0 per mensem.	50 0 0 per mensem.	93	...	...	93	Ditto	1896
* Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Rúpar	Ditto	...	439 0 0	...	439 0 0	40	...	10	50	Ditto	1896
† Arya Samáj, Rúpar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	1,600 0 0	95 0 0	1,695 0 0	46	...	40	86	Ditto	1896
Anjuman Islámia, Rúpar ...	To spread education among poor classes of the community.	...	25 0 0	122 0 0	147 0 0	52	...	4	56	Ditto	15th March 1896.
Arya Samáj, Kharar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1896
Arya Samáj, Mustafabad ..	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 12 0 per mensem.	3 12 0 per mensem	24	2	5	31	Registered	1894
Singh Sabha, Panjokhra ...	Not known	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	50	20	10	80	Not registered.	1896
Arya Samáj, Jagádhri	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 4 0 per mensem.	2 4 0 per mensem.	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1st Jany. 1881.

* Number of members reduced to 4 since two months.
† The Samáj has built a shrine at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
AMBALA DISTRICT—*concluded.*											
Sanátan Jain Sabha, Ambala City.	Diffusion of doctrines of the Jain religion ...	...	...	52 8 0	52 8 0	20	...	15	35	Not registered	August 1900.
Siri Atma Nand Jain Sabha, Ambala City.	To promote the teaching of the Sanskrit language and spread the doctrines of the Jain religion and to discuss disputes of pancháyats.	...	...	169 2 0	169 2 0	48	...	...	48	Ditto	15th July 1900.
Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Rúpar	Diffusion of Sikh religion and Gurmukhi teaching.	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	123	25	38	186	Ditto	Septr. 1899.
Singh Sabha, Kasauli	Religious	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	Not known.
SIMLA DISTRICT.											
(European.)											
Army Temperance Association (Head-quarters).	Promotion of Temperance in the British Army in India.	10,000 0 0	*Nil.*	2,952 0 0	12,952 0 0	22,771	4,683	125	27,580	Registered	1862
Ayrcliff Girls' High School ...	Education	1,960 0 0	...	* 8,142 0 0	10,102 0 0	12	62	...	74	Ditto	1888
Bishop Cotton School	Ditto	4,576 0 0	3,456 0 0	...	8,032 0 0	...	...	97	97	Ditto	1859
United Service Institution of India.	Promotion of Naval and Military Art, Science and Literature.	3,000 0 0	† 1,826 0 0	4,711 0 0	9,537 0 0	1,156	...	...	1,156	Ditto	1870

(Hindu.)											
Brahmo Samáj, Simla	Spiritual advancement	...	...	410 0 0	410 0 0	15	7	9	31	Registered	1886
Gurkha Association	An Asylum for sons and orphans of Gurkhas ...	...	1,085 0 0	296 0 0	1,381 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1889
Sanátan Dharm Sabha ...	Religious	...	...	‡ 3,061 0 0	3,061 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto	1889
(Muhammadan.)											
Nil.											
(European.)											
Auckland High School for Girls	Education (Literary)	5,617 0 0	...	...	5,617 0 0	*Nil.*	140	...	140	Not registered.	1865
Fine Arts Society	Encouragement of Art	...	...	...	...	Open for two weeks in the year.				Ditto	1867
Mayo Orphanage	Education of destitute orphans	3,679 0 0	1,076 0 0	5,253 0 0	10,008 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto	Not stated.
Ripon Hospital	Medical aid to the poor of Simla	1,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	15,500 0 0	16,000	1,500	1,200	18,700	Ditto	1885
Young Men's Christian Association.	The spiritual, intellectual and physical welfare of young men.	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	115	...	...	115	Ditto	1880
Young Women's Christian Association.	The material, moral and spiritual welfare of the young women in India.	...	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	190	...	...	190	Ditto	1892
(Hindu.)											
Arya Samáj	Religious and charitable	...	...	116 0 0	116 0 0	57	...	...	57	Ditto	1882
Dharma Júdan Bidhayini Sabha	Religious	...	...	63 0 0	63 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1892
Gaur Sabha	Religious and social reform	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1894
Himalaya Vidia Parbundhani Sabha.	Diffusion of knowledge, social reformation and encouragement of agriculture among hillmen.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1895

* Tuition fees.
† Miscellaneous.
‡ Includes donations.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
SIMLA DISTRICT—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
(Hindu)											
Jain Sabha	Religious	...	86 0 0	200 0 0	286 0 0	25	20	20	65	Not registered.	1887
Káyasht Sabha	Social reform and mutual help	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	30	...	20	50	Ditto	1885
Rádha Swámi Mat	Spiritual improvement	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	25	Ditto	1861
Sri Guru Singh Sabha	Religious	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	* 40 † 150	... 10	... 10	* 40 † 170	Ditto	1885
Union Library	Literary	...	...	103 0 0	103 0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto	1893
KANGRA DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Dharmsála ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1889
HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Hoshiárpur ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1886
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Hoshiárpur.	Religious, social and moral reformation of Hindús.	...	3,965 6 6	314 3 0	4,279 9 6	‡ 59	...	...	59	Registered	1889
Sarín Sabha, Hoshiárpur ...	Social reformation and reduction of marriage and funeral expenses among the Sarín Khatrís	...	...	...	...	Sarín community.				Not registered.	1889

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Jullundur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	240	...	...	240	Not registered.	1885
Istri (Female) Samáj, Jullundur	Ditto ditto	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	30	...	30	Ditto	1893
Dharm Sabha, Jullundur ...	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	...	1,499 2 3	1,499 2 3	188	...	...	188	Registered	1885
Singh Sabha, Jullundur ...	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	62 0 0	62 0 0	25	...	25	50	Ditto	1891
Orphanage, Jullundur City ...	Protection of orphans	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...	26	26	Not registered.	1897
Arya Samáj, Nawashahr ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1895
Arya Samáj, Nakodar	Ditto ditto	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1896
Dharm Sabha, Nakodar ...	Progress of Sanskrit language	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1896
Singh Sabha, Shankar ...	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	35	3	...	38	Ditto	1896
Vegetarians of Kartárpur ...	Ditto Vedic religion	...	...	1 5 0	1 6 0	4	...	...	4	Ditto	1898
Young Men's Club, Jullundur ...	Literary improvement	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1901
LUDHIANA DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Ludhiána ...	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	84	...	...	84	Not registered.	1893
Arya Samáj, Jagraon ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Ditto	1895
Majlas i Islámia, Ludhiána ...	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic and other languages.	1,398 4 0	...	978 8 0	2,376 12 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto	22nd January 1884.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ludhiána.	Support and propagation of the principles of Sanátan Dharm.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1888
Sanátan Dharma Sabha, Jagráon.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1887
Theosophical Society, Ludhiána	To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, &c.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1891

* Members.
† Visitors.
‡ All orthodox Hindu residents of Hoshiárpur and Bahádurpur are members and visitors.

No. 6[illegible].—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ferozepore District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion...	...	...	280 0 0	280 0 0	39	...	...	39	Registered with Khálsa Díwán Sabha.	1884
Singh Sabha, Moga ..	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Not registered.	1897
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1878
Ditto ditto ...	Maintenance of orphanage	359 0 0	13,570 3 6	376 0 0	14,305 3 6	25	...	...	25	Registered	1879
Arya Samáj, Ferozepore City ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	135 0 0	120 0 0	255 0 0	55	...	20	75	Not registered.	1885
Arya Samáj, Muktsar ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Dharmkote ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1897
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Education and industrial improvement ..	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	Feby. 1887.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Ferozepore City.	Ditto ditto	...	...	650 0 0	650 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1893
Mooltan District.											
Arya Samáj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	147 0 0	147 0 0	51	...	...	51	Not registered.	1878
Anjuman Islámia, Mooltan ...	Education of orphans	...	206 10 3	820 15 9	1,027 10 0	40	...	104	144	Ditto	1888

Shubh Sabha, Utrádha, Mooltan	Social and moral reform of Hindús of the district, especially Arora Utrádhi.	100 0 0	...	30 0 0	130 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	16th June 1889.
Propkárni Sabha, Mooltan ...	Social reformation	...	...	47 0 0	47 0 0	87	...	...	87	Ditto	1888
Young Men's Association, Mooltan.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	Ditto	July 1890.
JHANG DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Jhang-Maghiána...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	36	...	...	36	Not registered.	Feby. 1893.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Jhang-Maghiána.	Development of Sanskrit education and teaching in ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	31	...	...	31	Ditto	Jany. 1894.
Arya Samáj, Lyallpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1st March 1897.
Singh Sabha, Lyallpur	Religious	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1897
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Chiniot	Sanskrit and Hindu religious teaching	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1892
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.											
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	1891
Sat Sang, Montgomery ...	For social and moral advancement	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1885
Sat Sang, Pákpattan	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Montgomery ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	28 0 0	28 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Kamália	Ditto ditto	...	...	226 0 0	226 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto	Decr. 1891.
Sanátan Dharm, Montgomery...	Revival of Orthodox Hindu religion and moral advancement.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto	1893
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Jindráki	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	12 Ghumáos of land.	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1891
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Sayadwála.	Ditto ditto	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto	1897

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Lahore District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Punjab Masonic Institution ...	For the maintenance and education of the children of deceased or indigent Freemasons.	...	3,630 0 0	13,696 0 0	17,326 0 0	298	...	...	298	Registered.	1872
The Young Men's Christian Association of Lahore.	To help young men spiritually, intellectually, socially and physically.			No statistics available.							
Sat Sabha, Lahore	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjábi and reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindús.	95 15 5	...	487 0 9	583 0 2	200	50	...	250	Not registered.	1866
Káyastha Sabha, Lahore ...	The encouragement of Káyastha interest and discussion of social literary interest and removal of bad customs.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	41	...	19	60	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Lahore	To support the principles of Sanátan Dharm, the ancient religion of the Hindús.	...	758 0 0	2,011 0 0	2,769 0 0	310	25	150	485	Registered	1890
Banga Sahitya Sabha or Bengáli Literary Club, Lahore.	Culture of learning	...	6 0 0	138 4 0	144 4 0	*50	*1	*5	*56	Not registered.	1884
Anjuman Khádim-i-Ulúm Islámia, M'arúf Niamánia, Lahore.	To propagate Science and Literature of Islám relating to religion.	...	...	4,817 0 0	4,817 0 0	769	...	...	769	Ditto	1838
Anjuman-i-Himáyat Islám, Lahore.	To impart religious and secular education to Muhammadan boys and girls, and to maintain and educate destitute Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	41,300 0 0	41,300 0 0	700	...	...	700	Registered	1885
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	(1) Preparation and revision of Text-Books for Punjab Schools. (2) Development and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	From copy-right of books. 11,646 3 2	...	2 0 0	11,648 3 2	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1877

The Punjab Association ...	(1) To promote female education and social reforms. (2) To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	13,190 7 9	1,822 8 0	711 11 6	15,724 11 3	116	7	...	123	Ditto	1886
The Aitchison College, Lahore	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000 0 0	8,256 0 0	36,629 0 0	53,885 0 0	73	...	...	73	Ditto	1886
Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association (Punjab and Sind Branch), Lahore.	To help to send the children of Europeans to Hill Schools.	...	...	6,876 0 0	6,876 0 0	15	4	...	19	Ditto	1891
The Punjab Public Library ...	(*a*) To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds.	2,000 0 0	...	3,421 0 0	5,421 0 0	42,129	...	...	42,129	Ditto	1884
	(*b*) To provide a Reading Room which shall be open to the public free of charge.										
The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women.	(*a*) To treat in and out patients medically and surgically.	2,400 0 0	732 0 0	29,575 0 0	32,707 0 0	...	5,998	2,868	8,866	Ditto	1885
	(*b*) A Clinical School for midwifery and diseases of women for the female students of the Medical College.										
	(*c*) A Training School for Nurses and Dáís ...										
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Punjab Branch.	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	2,100 0 0	2,171 0 0	1,617 0 0	5,888 0 0	73	15	...	88	Ditto	1886
Lahore Charitable Association...	To maintain a Strangers' Home and to relieve cases of urgent want and necessity.	...	...	3,930 0 0	3,930 0 0	81	26	24	131	Ditto	1891
Punjab Science Institute ...	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	93 0 0	10 8 0	103 8 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Sharakpur ...	Purely religious	...	24 0 0	48 0 0	72 0 0	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1890
Roberts' Volunteer Club ...	Encouragement of Volunteering	...	...	1,110 12 0	1,110 12 0	84	1	...	85	Ditto	1891
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of European boys.	2,820 0 0	820 7 2	2,734 0 0	6,374 7 2	...	...	...	...	Registered	1862
Anjuman-i-Mufíd-i-'Am, Kasúr	...			Information	not furnished.						

* In the column of Members or Visitors monthly average is given.

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Lahore District—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Additional Clergy Society ...	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	4,800 0 0	949 3 6	9,337 12 5	15,086 15 11	50	...	...	50	Registered	1878
Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To establish in the Punjab an Anglo-Vedic College Institution which shall include a School, a College and a Boarding House as memorial in honor of Swámi Daya Nand. Saraswati, with the following joint purposes :— (*a*) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindu literature. (*b*) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedás. (*c*) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and Science, both theoretically and applied.	...	18,881 0 0	127 0 0	19,008 0 0	217	...	...	217	Ditto	1886
Managing Committees, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Lahore.	...			Information	not furnished.						
The Anjuman Ahsan-ul-Ikhlák, Lahore.	...			Dit	to.						
Punjab Brahmo Samáj, Lahore	Preaching religion of Brahmo Dharma and social and moral improvement of the country.	...	1,200 0 0	611 15 0	1,811 15 0	60	20	25	105	Ditto	1862
Indian Association, Lahore ...	...			Information	not furnished						

The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute.	Commemoration of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical and Industrial education of Hindús.	...	10,71,779 0 0	...	10,71,779 0 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto	1898
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	...			Information	not furnished.						
Sri Guru Singh Sabha ...	...			Dit	to.						
Anjuman Himáyat-ul Islám ...	...			Dit	to.						
Aror Bans Sabha	Social reform	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1886.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha ...	...			Information	not furnished.						
Anjuman Islámia, Punjab, Lahore	The promotion of Muhammadan interest, Popularisation of Government measures affecting Muhammadan management of principal mosques at Lahore.	...	2,706 6 10	103 12 0	2,810 2 10	145	...	...	145	Registered	1869
AMRITSAR DISTRICT.											
Anjuman Islámia, Amritsar ...	(1) The encouragement and spread of English, religious Education among the Muhammadan community. (2) The improvement of said community. (3) To bring to the notice of Government the claims and aspiration of the Muhammadans. (4) To help the community in other respects and on occasions to adopt suitable means to ensure these objects.	From Government ... Rs. 2,736-12-0 From Municipal Committee ... " 1,276-7-0 Rs. 4,013-3-0	600 0 0	7,173 8 10	11,785 11 10	58	...	...	58	Registered	April 1873

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Amritsar District—*continued.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Himáyat Islám ...	Islámi khidmat	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	No	1887
Hindú Sudhár Sabha	Reform of social customs in Hindu community.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	"	1885
Arya Samáj	Diffusion of Vedic Dharma	...	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	59	...	...	59	...	1877
Sri Guru Singh Sabha ...	Religious Guru Updesh amongst the Sikh gentry.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	96	...	...	96	...	1872
Sanátan Dharm Updesh Sabha	To protect the Hinduism and to preach the Vedic and Puránás, &c.	...	...	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	5 0 0 to 8 0 0	108	...	...	108	...	1899
Hindú Sabha	Social and religious reforms of the Hindu community and the diffusion of the Sanskrit language among the Hindu youths.	...	Victoria Jubilee Grain Market Rs. 400-0-0.	...	4,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	Registered	1880
The Amritsar Temperance Society.	To promote the Temperance cause to make people sober and tea-totaler by showing to them disadvantage of the intoxicants.	...	Proceeds Rs. 300-0-0 Donation Rs. 400-0-0.	100 0 0	800 0 0	1,813	...	200	1,813	No.	1891
Arora Sabha	For the best of the Public and of Government	...	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0	25	...	...	25	"	

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Gurdáspur ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not registered.	24th August 1877.
Singh Sabha, Gurdáspur ...	Religious	...	22 4 0	66 8 0	88 12 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1888
Arya Samáj, Dínánagar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	30	25	40	95	Ditto	1887
Sanátan Dharm, Batála ...	Teaching ancient Hindu religion	...	...	375 0 0	375 0 0	52	...	...	52	Ditto	October 1893.
Arya Samáj, Chhína	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	38 0 0	57 8 0	95 8 0	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1897
Arya Samáj, Batála	Ditto ditto	...	75 0 0	50 0 0	125 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto	March 1900.
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batála.	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	Ditto	1882
Arya Samaj, Kádián	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	2 0 8	2 0 8	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Srígovindpur ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1887
Arya Samáj, Bhágowála ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1st Jany. 1895.
Guru Nának Sabha, Dera Nának	Religious	...	...	978 13 7	978 13 7	17	...	...	17	Ditto	1897
Singh Sabha, Dera Nának ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1885
SIALKOT DISTRICT.											
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Siálkot	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	62 0 0	62 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	1892
Dev Gurdevie Sabha	Religious	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1892
Arya Samáj, Siálkot	Religious and social	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Siálkot	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástrás and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	15 or 16	...	...	15 or 16	Ditto	1889

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Sialkot District—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Hadáyat Islám, Pasrúr	To assist in the education of Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	41 0 0	41 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	26th July 1896.
Jain Sabha	Social, moral and religious improvement ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1885
Debating Club, Siálkot ...	Literary and moral improvement	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	August 1893.
Arya Samáj, Nárowál	Diffusion of Arya Vedic	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	47	30	50	127	Registered	1st April 1897.
Anjuman Himáyat-i-Islám, Zafarwál.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion	...	...	11 1 6	11 1 6	38	...	...	38	Ditto	1st June 1895.
Arya Samáj, Zafarwál	Diffusion of the Hindu tenets	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto	1st May 1897.
Arya Samáj, Pasrúr	Ditto ditto	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	9	...	...	9	Not registered.	1892
Arya Samáj, Kila Sobha Singh	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Ditto	1898
Mashír-i-Hind, Kila Sobha Singh	Diffusion of the Muhammadan tenets	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1881
Montgomery Library, Siálkot City.	Encouragement of literature	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0	16,000	...	...	16,000	Ditto	1894
Volunteer Club, Siálkot ...	To promote social meetings and encourage volunteering.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	4	...	14	Ditto	1890

GUJRAT DISTRICT.											
Anjuman Islámia, Gujrát ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	198 0 0	...	198 0 0	5	...	...	5	Not registered.	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujrát	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	9 4 0	9 4 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrát	For opening a Sanskrit School	...	...	12 13 0	12 13 0	27	...	...	27	Ditto	4th March 1890.
Arya Samáj, Jalálpur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	100 0 0	8 4 0	108 4 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1888
Dharm Sabha, Jalálpur... ...	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1889.
Anjuman Islámia, Jalálpur ...	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muhammadans.	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto	26th May 1889.
Arya Samáj, Phália	Diffusion of Vedic	...	...	9 12 0 per annum.	9 12 0 per annum.	9	...	...	9	Ditto	1893
Arya Samáj, Dinga	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1899
Singh Sabha, Khárián	Diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1899
Singh Sabha, Dinga	Ditto Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	[illegible]	Ditto	1897
Singh Sabha, Khori	Ditto Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1899
Arya Samáj, Kadarabad ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	1 3 0	1 3 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1900
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.											
Gujránwála Library	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	*550 0 0	53 0 0	603 0 0	7	...	...	7	Not registered.	1886
Arya Samáj, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	325 0 0	325 0 0	46	...	...	46	Ditto	1877
Singh Sabha, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	1,481 0 0	1,481 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1885
Sanátan Dharm, Gujránwála ...	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1888

* Rupees 550 Municipal Grant.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Gujránwala.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community and to support poor and orphan children.	...	145 0 0	290 0 0	435 0 0	36	...	...	36	Not registered.	1891
Arya Samáj, Wazírabad ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	102 0 0	102 0 0	55	...	...	55	Ditto	1887
Singh Sabha, Wazírabad ...	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	15	Ditto	1891
Arya Samáj, Eminabad ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	43	...	...	43	Ditto	1886
Arya Samáj, Rámnagar ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform	...	48 0 0	30 0 0	78 0 0	14	...	45	59	Ditto	1891
Anjuman Himáyat Islám, Wazírabad.	Diffusion of the Muhammadan religion	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1881
Sanátan Dharm, Wazírabad ...	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shástrás and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	Ditto	May 1895.
SHAHPUR DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Bhera	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	83 10 0	83 10 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	1885
Arya Samáj, Shahpur Sadr ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	66 10 0	66 10 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto	October 1886.
Arya Samáj, Shahpur City ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto	11th Novr. 1894

Arya Samáj, Khusháb … …	Ditto ditto … …	…	…	5 6 0	5 6 0	10	…	…	10	Ditto	Septr. 1891.
Anand Sabha, Bhera … …	Social reformation … … … …	…	…	44 0 0	44 0 0	150	…	…	150	Ditto	1893
Purity Association, Bhera …	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs and to encourage female education, &c.	…	…	…	…	36	…	…	36	Ditto	1894
Anjuman i-Islámia, Bhera …	The encouragement of Muhammadan interest	…	138 0 0	373 13 9	511 13 9	35	…	…	35	Ditto	Feby. 1889.
Hindu Sabha, Bhera … …	Social reformation … … … …	…	…	37 0 0	37 0 0	150	…	…	150	Ditto	1900
JHELUM DISTRICT.											
Singh Sabha, Jhelum … …	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion …	…	…	50 0 0 per annum.	50 0 0 per annum.	30	…	…	30	Not registered.	Decr. 1886.
Arya Samáj, Jhelum … …	Diffusion of the Vedic religion … … …	…	…	8 0 0 per mensem.	8 0 0 per mensem.	26	…	…	26	Ditto	1878
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Jhelum …	Social reformation … … … …	…	…	4 0 0 per mensem.	4 0 0 per mensem.	22	…	…	22	Ditto	Novr. 1896.
RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.											
Anjuman Islámia, Ráwalpindi…	Religious and maintenance of Islámia School …	…	631 6 6	850 12 10 per annum.	1,482 3 4 per annum.	105	…	…	105	Not registered.	July 1896
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	…	…	1.500 0 0 per annum.	1,500 0 0 per annum.	80 to 100	…	…	80 to 100	Ditto	1884
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Ráwalpindi.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shástrás and a return to the order and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	…	…	650 0 0 per annum.	650 0 0 per annum.	50	…	…	50	Not registered.	1892
Arya Samáj, Ráwalpindi …	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	…	…	44 13 0 per mensem.	44 13 0 per mensem.	50	…	…	50	Ditto	1877

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—continued.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Hazara District.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Arya Samáj, Hazára	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	1,035 9 1	1,035 9 1	90	55	140	285	Not registered.	21st Feby. 1886.
Majlis Islámia, Hazára ...	To adopt better measures for the subsistence and living of poor Mussalmáns, specially of those living in the Hazára District.	50 0 0	...	3,568 10 9	3,618 10 9	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1882
Peshawar District.											
Arya Samáj, Pesháwar ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	17th April 1881.
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Pesháwar ...	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	..	...	1,205 0 0	1,205 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto	1883
Dharm Rakhshak Samáj, Pesháwar.	Religious	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	121	...	...	121	Ditto	23rd June 1887.
Anglo-Sanskrit School in connection with the Dharma Sabha, Peshawar City.	To impart education in English and Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1st May 1892.
Kohat District.											
Arya Samáj, Kohát	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	20 Members, 30 Visitors	...	...	20 Members, 30 Visitors.	Ditto.	October 1884.

Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kohát ...	Diffusion and reformation of the Sikh religion ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	25 Members, 60 Visitors	...	...	25 Members, 60 Visitors.	Ditto	October 1894.
Hindu Orphanage, Kohát ...	Maintenance and care of Hindu orphans ...	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	May 1900.
BANNU DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Bannu	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	15 0 0 per mensem.	15 0 0 per mensem.	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	1885
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Bannu ...	To support the principles of the ancient religion of the Hindús and to demolish false doctrines.	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82	Ditto	24th May 1891.
Anjuman-i-Himáyát Islám, Bannu.	Literary, social and religious reformation ...	...	...	12 0 0 per mensem.	12 0 0 per mensem.	32	...	...	32	Ditto	29th April 1894.
DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT.											
Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	950 0 0	236 10 0	1,186 10 0	74	...	50	124	Not registered.	1886
Bhirátri Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement ...	*600 0 0	...	34 12 10	634 12 10	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1882
Anjuman-i-Islámia, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	...	109 14 8	153 4 0	263 2 8	61	...	...	61	Ditto	1889
Arya Samáj, Karor	Diffusion of Vedic religion	...	...	122 0 0	122 0 0	21	...	13	34	Ditto	27th Decr. 1890.
Arya Samáj, Bhakkar	Ditto ditto	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	7	...	...	7	Ditto	March 1896.
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of Puránic and Vedic religion ...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	80	...	...	80	Ditto.	1896
Sat Sang Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Ditto ditto	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1896
Public Library, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a Public Library for the use of all classes.	...	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	20	...	10	30	Ditto	1893
Library, Arya Samáj, Dera Ismail Khan.	To provide a Reading Room for the public ...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	20	...	5	25	Ditto	23rd March 1898.

* From Municipal Funds.

No. 61.—Statement of Scientific and Literary and Charitable Societies in the Punjab, 1900-01—concluded.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Dera Ismail Khan District—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anjuman Tasdík-ul-Islám, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	20	...	30	50	Not registered.	February 1900.
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Dera Ismail Khan.	Diffusion of Khálsa Dharm	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	10	...	10	20	Ditto	Ditto.
Library, Anjuman Tasdík-ul-Islám, Dera Ismail Khan.	The propagation of Muhammadan religion ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	30	50	Ditto	May 1900.
Dera Ghazi Khan District.											
Sanátan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ghází Khan.	Support of the principles of Sanátan Dharm ..	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	50	20	...	70	Not registered.	1890
Arya Samáj, Dera Ghází Khan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	76 1 0	76 1 0	94	...	...	94	Ditto	1886
Anjuman Mazhar-ul-Islám, Dera Ghází Khan, and School of Anjuman.	To promote Islám	*164 6 5 per mensem.	...	1,607 0 0	1,771 6 5	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1895
Arya Samáj, Jámpur	Diffusion of Vedic principles	...	...	109 8 0	109 8 0	91	...	38	129	Ditto	1891
Nadwat-ul-Islám, Dera Ghází Khan.	Religious and secular education	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1896
Sanátan Dharm, Jámpur ...	Support of Sanátan Dharm principles	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	40	...	32	72	Ditto	1900
Muzaffargarh District.											
Arya Samáj, Muzaffargarh ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	July 1885.

* From Municipal Committee.